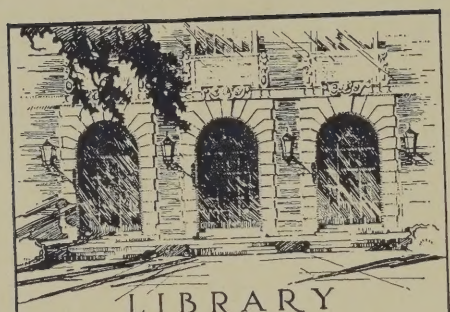


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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1962. No. 1.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1962

This being the day and hour fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the 146th Regular Session of the General Assembly, the Members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) called the Senate to order at 12:00 m., Eastern Standard Time.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. KIRK HUDSON, Pastor of Highland Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, as we enter into another year and carry the responsibilities of our office, be with and remain with us.

"Dear Lord and Father of Mankind,
Forgive our feverish ways;
Reclothe us in our rightful mind,
In purer lives Thy service find,
In deeper reverence praise.
"Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of Thy peace."

Use us, O God, as Thou wilt and give us patience to realize that all we do in this place will bear fruit in our Commonwealth. Let our concerns be centered not so much in ourselves as in those we represent. Give us the courage of our convictions and allow us the strength to use the intelligence that makes us a little higher than the animal.

These are our prayers, O God. Amen.

QUORUM PRESENT

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will call the roll to determine if a quorum is present.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Senators were present:

First District—Anthony J. DiSilvestro
Second District—Benjamin R. Donolow
Third District—Peter J. Camiel
Sixth District—Martin Silvert
Seventh District—Charles R. Weiner
Eighth District—William Vincent Mullin
Ninth District—Clarence D. Bell
Tenth District—Marvin V. Keller
Eleventh District—Gus Yatron
Twelfth District—Henry J. Propert
Thirteenth District—Edward J. Kessler
Fourteenth District—William Z. Scott
Fifteenth District—M. Harvey Taylor
Sixteenth District—John T. Van Sant
Eighteenth District—Fred B. Rooney
Nineteenth District—John H. Ware, III
Twentieth District—Harold E. Flack
Twenty-first District—Martin L. Murray
Twenty-second District—Hugh J. McMenamin
Twenty-third District—Albert E. Madigan
Twenty-fourth District—Zehnder H. Confair
Twenty-fifth District—James S. Berger
Twenty-sixth District—George B. Stevenson
Twenty-seventh District—Samuel B. Wolfe
Twenty-eighth District—Harry E. Seyler
Twenty-ninth District—Paul L. Wagner
Thirtieth District—Charles R. Mallery
Thirty-first District—George N. Wade
Thirty-second District—Thomas J. Kalman
Thirty-third District—D. Elmer Hawbaker
Thirty-fourth District—Jo Hays
Thirty-fifth District—John J. Haluska
Thirty-sixth District—Stanley G. Stroup
Thirty-seventh District—Arthur E. Kromer
Thirty-eighth District—George J. Sarraf
Thirty-ninth District—Paul W. Mahady
Fortieth District—Robert D. Fleming
Forty-first District—Albert R. Pechan
Forty-second District—Bernard B. McGinnis
Forty-third District—John H. Devlin
Forty-fourth District—Joseph D. Ripp
Forty-sixth District—William J. Lane
Forty-seventh District—John Carl Miller
Forty-eighth District—Leroy E. Chapman
Forty-ninth District—William G. Sesler
Fiftieth District—Raymond P. Shafer

The PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDENT. The next order of business before the Senate is the election of the President pro tempore.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I would like to place in nomination for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate the name of the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

Senator DiSilvestro has served in this position and I think he has shown in the office that he has risen above partisanship and that he has risen above the usual person who has held this office in the sense that they have been concerned about how everything is going to be, so far as the Party is concerned. I believe he has not only been a true President pro tempore in that he has been interested in the Members of the Senate, but he has shown himself to have possessed tact, to have been fair and to have dealt with every Member of this Senate justly, regardless of Party affiliation or previous conditions as he has found them to be.

Senator DiSilvestro has served a long time in this Senate. He has an enviable record that any Legislator in this Body could well repair to. He also has integrity, and he is well-known in the community and in the Commonwealth.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise to nominate the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, it is a great privilege and an honor for me to second the nomination of the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I would like to have the honor of also seconding the nomination of the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro. He has done a good job. However, this will be his last year because I will get it back next year, but I do want to second the nomination of Senator DiSilvestro.

NOMINATIONS CLOSED

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. President, I move that the nominations for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate be closed.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

Mr. KALMAN. Mr. President, I also second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. On the election of the President pro tempore, the Chief Clerk will call the roll, and the Clerks of the Senate will act as tellers. The candidate is the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro, of Philadelphia County.

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

FOR MR. DiSILVESTRO—45

Bell,	**Kalman,**	**Mullin,**	**Silvert,**
Berger,	**Keller,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Camiel,	**Kessler,**	**Pechan,**	**Stroup,**
Chapman,	**Kromer,**	**Propert,**	**Taylor,**
Confair,	**Lane,**	**Ripp,**	**Van Sant,**
Devlin,	**Madigan,**	**Rooney,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wagner,**
Flack,	**Mallery,**	**Scott,**	**Ware, III,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Sesler,**	**Weiner,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Seyler,**	**Wolfe,**
Hawbaker,	**Miller,**	**Shafer,**	**Yatron,**
Hays,			

PRESENT—1

DiSilvestro,

The PRESIDENT. The Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro having received forty-five votes, the Chair declares Senator Anthony J. DiSilvestro duly elected President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-ELECT TO THE ROSTRUM

The PRESIDENT. The Chair takes pleasure in naming as the Committee to Escort the President pro tempore-elect to the rostrum: the gentleman from Washington, Senator Lane; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Weiner; and the gentleman from Dauphin, Senator Taylor.

The committee will please proceed in the performance of its duty.

(Whereupon, the President pro tempore-elect was escorted to the rostrum of the Senate.)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-ELECT

The PRESIDENT. The oath of office will now be administered to the newly elected President pro tempore of the Senate by the Honorable Joseph Sloane, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 7, of Philadelphia County.

(The oath of office was administered accordingly.)

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE JOSEPH SLOANE, PRESIDENT JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 7, PHILADELPHIA

JUDGE SLOANE. They say that Judges are better when they speak less, but I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation for this privilege of swearing in the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

If you will excuse the personal reminiscence, I would like to say that in 1936 I was a freshman in the office of the Attorney General. Tony was a freshman in this great Senate and we worked together. The memories are deep and long. I congratulate him and I wish his well.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Judge Sloane.

Nothing has given me a greater thrill than to see this very dear, devoted friend of mine again assume the office of President pro tempore of the Senate. I think all of you would want to hear from the new President pro-tempore, the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

I now present the President pro tempore of the Senate, our friend, the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Employees of the Senate and Friends, telegraphically, as I usually do, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the support you have given me and for the faith that you repose in me. I tried—and, in fact, there was no difficulty—to conduct the Senate in a nonpartisan fashion. I hope to do the same, and I am sure that you will have enough confidence in me to know that I will always try and endeavor to do the right thing by all of you.

Thank you.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. MAHADY offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now in session and ready to proceed to business.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the resolution just adopted, the Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to notify the House that the Senate is organized: the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Yatron, Chairman; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Devlin; and the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bell.

The committee may leave immediately to discharge its duties.

NOTIFICATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

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In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the Senate is convened and organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY GOVERNOR

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the resolution just adopted, the Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to notify the Governor that the Senate is organized: the gentleman from Center, Mr. Hays, Chairman; the gentleman from York, Mr. Seyler; and the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Wagner.

The committee may leave immediately to discharge its duties.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The PRESIDENT. At this time, the Chair wishes to announce the appointment, by the President pro tempore, of the Committee on Legislation. The appointments are: the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner; the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Lane; the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Berger; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Fleming; and the President pro tempore, ex officio.

SENATE RESOLUTION

THANKS OF THE SENATE TENDERED TO HONORABLE JOSEPH SLOANE FOR ADMINISTERING OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. KALMAN offered the following resolution which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable Joseph Sloane, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 7, Philadelphia, for his services in qualifying the newly elected President pro tempore, the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY SENATE LEADERSHIP

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has been asked to announce that the Minority Officers and Majority Officers of this Body will remain the same as they were in the Previous Session.

SENATE RESOLUTION

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE ADOPTED FOR 1962 SESSION

Mr. DONOLOW offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

RESOLVED, That the standing rules of the Senate during the regular session of 1961 be adopted for the government of the Senate for the present regular session.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SILVERT offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, January 15, 1962, at a time to be fixed by the Senate, unless sooner recalled by the President pro tempore; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 15, 1962, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives, unless sooner recalled by the Speaker of the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair now recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. The committee may come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I now present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable Gus Yatron.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Yatron.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. President, I have the honor to report that the committee, appointed on behalf of the Senate by the President pro tempore to wait upon the House of Representatives and inform them that the Senate is organized and ready to proceed to business, has performed its duty.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the committee for discharging its duty so expeditiously.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS ORGANIZED

The PRESIDENT. The Chair again recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT. The committee will please come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I now present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable James Musto.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. President, we have been appointed as a committee by the House to inform the Senate that the 1962 Regular Session of the House of Representatives has convened and is now ready to proceed with the business of the Session.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, indeed, Chairman Musto. The Senate will proceed accordingly.

At this time, the Chair turns the gavel over to the gentleman from York, Senator Seyler, to preside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Harry E. Seyler) in the Chair.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I am about to offer a resolution on behalf of Senator Taylor, Senator Weiner, Senator Berger, Senator Yatron, Senator Lane, the remaining Members of the Senate, and myself

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SENATE RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO HONORABLE JOHN MORGAN DAVIS UPON THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER

Mr. DiSILVESTRO, on behalf of the entire Membership of the Senate, offered the following resolution Serial No. 1, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

The holiday season was saddened for the family of the Honorable John Morgan Davis, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and President of the Senate, by the unexpected passing away of his mother on Christmas Day.

Born in Brooklyn, New York on the 26th day of June, 1884, Sara Jones Davis moved to Pennsylvania at a young age and was later married to William J. Davis. This union was blessed with the birth of one son, John Morgan Davis, whose achievements and success were a source of satisfaction and pride to them.

The death of Sara Jones Davis has created a void in the lives of her son, John, her daughter-in-law, Eva B. Davis and her three grandchildren by whom she will be sadly missed; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Members of the Senate hereby express their sorrow at the death of Sara R. Jones Davis and extend their sympathy and condolences to her son, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, John Morgan Davis; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable John Morgan Davis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At this time, the Chair returns the gavel to the Lieutenant Governor to preside.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to express his grateful appreciation for the kindnesses of this Body.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

JOINT SESSION

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the Members in Joint Session on Tuesday, January 2, 1962.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

JOINT SESSION

Mr. McGINNIS offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session Tuesday, January 2, 1962, at 1:00 o'clock p. m., in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of listening to an address by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE PAUL D'ORTONA PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to interrupt the order of business for just one moment to introduce a gentleman who is a very close friend of the President pro tempore. Politically speaking, this gentleman grew up with Senator DiSilvestro.

The gentleman is in the hall of the Senate, and, Mr. President, I would appreciate it if the Chair would recognize the Majority Leader of the City Council of the city of Philadelphia, Councilman-at-large Paul D'Ortona.

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS EXTENDED TO SENATOR JAMES S. BERGER

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I believe the Members of the Senate will forgive me for again breaking the procedure which is before us, but one of the Members of the Senate has a birthday occurring tomorrow. There is a possibility that we may not be here to wish him well on this coming event.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to have it noted on the record and have the Members take cognizance of the fact that Senator James Berger, the Minority Leader of the Senate and a good friend of all the Members, is celebrating his birthday tomorrow. I believe that the singing of "Happy Birthday" would not be out of order at this time.

(The President and Members of the Senate then joined in the singing of "Happy Birthday.")

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I would like to note that Senator Berger's wife is here. She came here to help celebrate his birthday. I would like for Georgianna Berger to take a bow.

We, on this side, wish Jimmie a very happy birthday.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I certainly appreciate the sentiment offered. I want to say that for the beginning of the new year, the Members of the Senate appear to be in very fine voice. They are not husky. Thank you very much.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Berger, that was due to the spirit.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolutions from the Senate, entitled:

Weekly Adjournment

Joint Session.

REPORT TO COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR

The PRESIDENT. The Chair now recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. The committee may come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable Jo Hays.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Hays.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, the committee appointed by

the President pro tempore of the Senate to inform the Governor that the Senate is now organized and ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to transmit has performed that duty.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Hays, and thank you, Members of the Committee, for the expeditious handling of your assignment.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the resolution already adopted, the Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following Committee to Escort the Governor to the Hall of the House: the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Lane; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Stiefel; and the gentleman from Carbon, Mr. Scott.

The committee may leave immediately to discharge its duty.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS READY TO CONVENE IN JOINT SESSION

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT. The committee may come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable Joshua Eilberg.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair is pleased to recognize Mr. Eilberg.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. President, we are a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to inform the Senate that the House is ready to receive the Members of the Senate in Joint Session, and to escort them to the hall of the House.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Mr. Eilberg.

I am concerned about one thing. Is there a shortage of members that you only have one member to assist you?

Mr. EILBERG. This is a bipartisan committee.

The PRESIDENT. As long as we keep it that way, it should work out all right. Thank you so much.

SENATE PROCEEDS TO HOUSE TO HEAR GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The hour of 12:50 p. m. having arrived, Messrs. EILBERG and AUKER, a committee on the part of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House of Representatives was ready for the reception of the President and Members of the Senate for the purpose of listening to the reading by His Excellency, the Governor, of his message.

Whereupon,

The President and Members of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SENATE RETURNS FROM THE HOUSE

After some time, the President and Members of the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber.

RECEIPT OF BUDGET MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA BY DAVID L. LAWRENCE, GOVERNOR, TOGETHER WITH 1962-1963 GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS BUDGETS

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to state that the Budget Message to the General Assembly by the Governor, together with the 1962-1963 General Fund and Special Funds Budgets for the fiscal period July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, have been received and will be noted in the Legislative Journal.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, Governor Lawrence has now unveiled for us the final figures of his budget. I want to personally congratulate him on his promptness in preparing this and having it for our consideration.

However, I suppose from what he has said to us in his Budget Message about keeping pledges to end deficits, we are all supposed to bow down and do an obeisance before this pillar of financial and fiscal responsibility. Before we go too far out in our praise and our smugness at this time, I think we should examine this budget and see how it is put together and at what cost. The Governor, for the first time since the Democrats took over, in 1955, has not requested new taxes.

First of all, we find in it a little item of some $9,000,000 marked "surplus." We are told that this represents the results of rigid economies practiced by the Lawrence Administration since the Legislature last adjourned, after granting the Governor every dollar for the regular budget that he requested; that is, practically every dollar. The changes were so few that they were hardly noticeable. I wonder whether this surplus is the result of economical government. Any reasonable person has a right to ask this at a time when we find the State's payroll mushrooming until now we have over 80,000 State employees providing the services and performing the functions, with few exceptions, that were formerly provided by 60,000 employees in Republican Administrations. That does not sound like contraction; that sounds like expansion.

Then we are told that there was not any increase in revenues over estimates. However, I want to sound a word of caution on that. Remember, my friends on the opposite side, we have not yet reached the end of the current fiscal period. In fact, we have not yet received the sales tax collections for the Christmas retail business which, we are told on very good authority, was nationally the best ever experienced and much, much better than in 1960. Then, too, we learn that new car sales are up substantially over 1960. So that, again, should be reflected in higher collections of the sales tax. Of course, we do not yet know what the final effect will be of taking away the commissions that were formerly paid to our retailers for collecting this sales tax for the Commonwealth. We do not know whether these now unpaid tax collectors are doing as good a job as they did when they received some small compensation for their efforts and expenses.

At this time, I merely wish to point out that the surplus, as shown in the Governor's Budget Message, does

not reflect higher tax collections, although this dare not be ruled out.

Then where did this money come from? I think I know. I think it was there all the time. As I stated earlier, we gave the Governor virtually every dollar he requested in his 1961 Budget Message, with each department and agency of State Government receiving substantial increases in their appropriations, with one exception, that being the Department of Labor and Industry. Incidentally, I am told that the comptroller of that department was summarily dismissed shortly after it was discovered that no increase was requested in the Governor's Budget for that department.

Now we who have been around State Government for years are well aware that it is customary for each agency of the State Government to request more than it needs, so that when cuts are made, what is left will be just about what the department really required. This did not happen in 1961 because the Administration was firmly in control of all the legislative machinery affecting appropriations, and the Governor's Party had seen to it that the Legislature's own Budget and Finance Committee—that is, our Watchdog Committee—remained unstaffed and, therefore, completely ineffective until after the end of the regular 1961 Session.

So what did we have? We had a situation in which department after department and agency after agency of the State Government had more money appropriated to them than ever before in the 1961-1962 fiscal period. They were simply unable to spend it all. What is more, the Governor's Office, through its system of allocations and allotments, made sure they did not. The Governor had other plans for this money. He wanted to provide a surplus which could be applied to the next year to balance the General Fund Budget without new taxes in an election year. In other words, we see unfolding here a far-reaching plan of the Governor's to build for himself a monument, a monument of fiscal responsibility, but at whose expense? First of all, at the expense of the taxpayers who had to pay some $82,000,000 in taxes in advance last year. Thus, these taxpayers paid two taxes in one year.

Look over this year's budget and see how much of it represents two years' taxes collected in one year. Remember how taxes were accelerated on business, when business itself sorely needed the funds to overcome the effects of the recession and provide job opportunities. Remember how the sales tax collections were accelerated so that we will be collecting in the current fiscal period taxes for two months which normally would have fallen due in the next fiscal period.

Is it any wonder that the Governor can now report a surplus? Is it any wonder that he can claim that his budget-balancing feat is unique? Of course it is, because acceleration, as everybody knows, is a one-time job that can never be repeated. You can never do this again nor can you return to the old way. If you do, the treasury will soon be bare, and we would have the biggest deficit ever, thanks to the present Administration.

Second, and most important, this procedure was done at the expense of education. Last summer, during the Regular Session, the Legislature was trying to find $21,120,000 to implement a new educational program for Pennsylvania. We needed $400,000 to launch a program of community colleges; we needed $1,500,000 to continue the expansion of The Pennsylvania State University; we needed $620,000 to improve salaries of the faculties of our other State Colleges, and we needed $18,600,000 to help local school districts meet increased costs and improve their education programs.

The Administration said we must pass a new tax; namely, the infamous dividend tax. We said: "No, there should be money from existing revenues available." That was repeated by a number of my colleagues on this side of the Senate. We refused to vote for the dividend tax because we believed it was discriminatory and would discourage, rather than encourage, badly needed investment capital in Pennsylvania industry and because we were convinced there were other funds available.

When we voted against the dividend tax, the Governor promptly killed the education program. There was no discussion or no attempt to work out a compromise. The program was killed and the Legislature was adjourned.

Now, everybody knows we were right. There were sufficient funds. This surplus shows it. The money was available to launch the education program without the dividend tax.

Will those who supported education now insist that the Governor call a Special Session immediately so that the program can be passed and the money now available be used to implement it? Or, are we going to allow ourselves again to be bamboozled into appropriating this surplus to the departments, where it will be used in this election year in a great splurge of activity to check the tide that is now running against this Administration?

It would be fruitless for us Republicans to demand this Special Session even though we are anxious to help the schools. The Governor would ignore us, just as he ignored us last year.

The demand for action on education must come from the people and it must be so strong that he dare not refuse to consider it. We call on those who are sincerely interested in education, and the proposals to improve it, to make their votes heard promptly and loudly on Capitol Hill.

The following is a brief review of the budget just presented to us:

It calls for expenditures, as the Governor said, in excess of one billion dollars. One year ago, the budget was $990,000,000, leaving an increase of $10,000,000. Of course, the budget for last year of $990,000,000 was for a period of thirteen months, or some $76,000,000 for each month. It would hardly be fair to compare that because the budget for the thirteen months did cover only one year's expenditures for education. Since the budget for education in Pennsylvania is approximately one-half of the General Fund Budget, we could only rightfully divide the $76,000,000—the monthly appropriation—in two, leaving approximately $50,000,000. This, together with the $10,000,000 increase, leaves almost a $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 increase in this year's budget over last year's budget.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I had hoped that today we would not get into any political issues. However, I feel we cannot leave these copious notes, made by the Senator while the Governor was speaking, go unanswered. It is unfortunate that the gentleman spent his time making these notes rather than listening to the Governor's Message. I believe he would have found that he had made a

number of errors. I know that the Senator is an exact gentleman and that he would like to have the facts. I am going to take a minute or two in order to review them. However, I do not want to interrupt the gentleman while he is occupied with some other business. I would like to have his close attention.

If I am incorrect, I wish the gentleman would correct me. However, I believe he has stated that balancing the budget seems to be some sort of a crime or error. I believe I was in this Body when we were $177,000,000 in the red. This also became a tremendous problem. Now that this problem has been solved, we are now back where this is also a problem. I would like to know just which days we are calling these plays so that we can follow them through. I do not have that kind of a program and I cannot, therefore, follow the players without it.

One of the problems which I presented to this Body during the last Session of the Legislature—I believe I called upon the gentleman from Cumberland and I believe he was one of the speakers on that day—was that this was the last opportunity to vote for education. We presented a program. We pleaded with you that if you did not like this program,—I served on the committee and I believe a number of the Members on the other side also served—please present a program of your own. We even had a bipartisan committee, with an equal number of representation for both sides of the aisle, in order that no one would have any advantage over the other. There was no program forthcoming from the other side. There were no tax programs coming from the other side. They would merely say that they were against this program and against the type of a tax situation which would provide the money to do the kind of a job that should be done.

I pleaded with you here twice. We brought the bill up once and it went down in defeat. I then pleaded with you and said that we would take and drop every single bill which was a part of this program unless the money was forthcoming. I said that we would not vote for the programs unless there would be money for them. You again persisted in voting "no." We then removed every one of those bill from the Calendar.

Even though it comes belatedly, I am happy to see that you now have a concern for community colleges. We told you this two years ago. We told it to you again last year. Finally, we are getting through to you to see the light. However, it is a little bit late.

If we did fail the taxpayer—and I fail to see how that happened—by having him pay the money which was due the Commonwealth a little beforehand, I do not see where this proved a hardship to the people who were concerned. To help the Commonwealth balance its budget so that the State can continue to operate its business in a proper businesslike manner, I see nothing wrong with that. It certainly did not inconvenience anyone.

Now that you are so concerned about everyone involved, it seems to me to be quite an odd coincidence that it comes in the same year as an election year. It might be that this is politics at its worst, when you are playing with education and things of that nature and using this as a means for condemning the Administration by saying that they are going ahead and balancing the budget because they want to appear to be something that they are not, number one, and, number two, that they have hurt the taxpayers in order to do this. The two things are inconsistent. If we have hurt the taxpayers by balancing the budget so that we can run a businesslike Administration, I do not think anybody has been hurt, including the taxpayer, because it will mean less money in interest that he is going to have to pay for money that the Commonwealth is going to have to borrow to continue to carry out its affairs and conduct its business.

If there is no drop in education—as a matter of fact, there is now extra money being given to education across-the-board. There is an additional sum being given to all the large universities which we want to encourage, in this sense, to be community colleges. We want to encourage them because the people who go to them have no economic status in order to be able to afford education. Slowly, but surely, most of the universities are pricing themselves out of the field of education because the people who are going to attend them can no longer afford to do so. If you are condemning this, then the only thing I can say, Mr. President, is that the gentleman's motives are not that of interest for the people who want to be educated in this Commonwealth. They are also not then on behalf of all the taxpayers.

As the gentleman well knows, in the battle of the minds which is going on today, and the battle for the conquering of people's minds that is going on not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the world today, if we do not do anything to strengthen this area and we do nothing to move along in this area, in which nothing has been done up until this time, I think we are operating on some very, very weak ground. This would not inure to any of our benefit and I think, if anything, it would not only hurt the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but the United States as well.

As I stated earlier, I had hoped that we would not get into this. However, I further want to close by saying to the gentleman that the Governor invited you. I also want to take this opportunity to invite every Member of this Senate, whether he be a Member of the Appropriations Committee or not, to attend the hearings which I am informed will begin to take place on Monday, January 8, 1962.

We will follow the Governor's Budget, as it is set up here, department by department. I hope that all of you will attend and ask searching questions. If you feel that you cannot be present, if you will then present those questions to one of the Members of the Appropriations Committee, I am sure he will obtain an answer for you. I think there is no one in this room who if he is not present at these hearings and does not get the answers, he has no one to blame except himself.

If there are cuts to be made in the budget, I would like to know about them, just as would everybody else here. I think if we find some money, there are other places to use it. I am inviting everybody, and the Governor has done likewise. If you do not attend, I think you will have no one to blame but yourselves.

I am looking forward to Senator Wade being present at these hearings. After they are concluded, I am also looking forward to him taking this floor and telling us exactly where the cuts can be made and how he would do this if he had the power to do so.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the comments of the Majority Leader. However, I think there is one thing which should be put on the record.

In the Governor's printed Budget Message, on pages 1 and 9, the deficit was referred to on two separate occasions as being over $177,000,000. I think for the benefit of the record, this should be corrected. As we proceeded in that Session, we learned that the deficit was not $177,000,000, but $36,000,000 less. In round figures, it would be about $141,000,000.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I believe the gentleman would want the record to be set straight. It was $177,000,000 when we came into Session. With the return, by some of the departments, of some of the unused funds, it was reduced down by that amount. In other words, the return of the surpluses or the amounts which could not be used caused a downward grade. That is how we arrived at the figure of $36,000,000 less than the $177,000,000.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, it came as a surprise to me —although I should have known better, because apparently the newspapers were told about this last week—that the very heart of these Appropriations Committee Hearings are to be held during next week, when there are no hotel rooms available to the Members of the House and Senate.

I am one of those people who often, in the past, when I was a Member of the House, sat in on some of the Appropriation Hearings. I, as an elected representative, feel that I have a right to know how our money is being spent. When I saw the budget today, and read about it last week, I was very interested in the fact that it looks as though there is an eight or ten per cent increase in State expenditures. I am not equipped with a high-priced, high-pressured, learned staff. The only staff I have to look into these things is what I possess in my own person. I would like to know what is going on. I would like to know where all this money is being spent. I do not think it is fair to the Members of the General Assembly to hold these sessions when there are no hotel rooms available for those of us who might want to come up and listen in.

I do not know what the haste is all about. This is a deliberate Body and I am very suspicious of anybody trying to push something through so fast when they are holding hearings that are so important. Senator Weiner just told us how important they were. He told us that if we are not present, the guilt is on our own heads. I do not like that kind of thing. Secondly, I was in a pretty good cat fight with Senator Weiner on this floor on, I think, August 14, 1961, and August 28, 1961, concerning revenue estimates. I was than told that I was making things up when I forecast that many millions of dollars would be available if we used accurate and current revenue estimates. Again, gentlemen, I caution this Chamber to be careful on how they proceed.

All right, this is January. We have in our possession possibly five or six months' figures of this fiscal year. However, they are not the most prosperous months of this fiscal year. I refer to a statement which I heard on the radio yesterday from the Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation. He stated that steel production will be up thirty per cent this year over last year. Again, gentlemen, I call your attention to the fact that Pennsylvania makes twenty per cent of the Nation's steel. I just beg that this Chamber proceed calmly, without being pushed by anybody, whether within the Senate or without, study these figures and all of us be given the opportunity to know what we are voting on.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, the inviting of people to attend a meeting has inherent in it the ability to provide the adequate space for them. If Senator Bell and other Senators have difficulty in obtaining any place to stay, I will see that that is taken care of for them. I will also provide transportation for them to and from the hearings, if that becomes necessary. If anybody wants to attend these hearings and has trouble in getting hotel space, if they will see me, I will be glad to arrange accommodations for them if that is important.

The PRESIDENT. At this time, the Chair turns the gavel over to the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Ripp, to preside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Joseph D. Ripp) in the Chair.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I fear the Majority Leader has misinterpreted my remarks. I will make them much clearer.

First, I do not need a Dutch uncle to find me accommodations in the Harrisburg area.

Secondly, what I resent is the fact that these very important hearings are being held at a time when all the Members of the General Assembly will not have the opportunity to be here.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would just like to request the Members of the Senate to take the General Fund Budget of the Commonwealth—that is the blue book, with the yellow binding—and turn to the first pages which show the contrast in the money expended, on page 1, entitled "Comparative Financial Statement," and they will see strictly at a glance, without going into any detail, what the appropriations are, what has been spent and what is being done. You will see that there is no great variation between what was done in 1959-1961 and what is being done in 1962-1963. One increase is mandated by the Legislature, where there must be an increase every year regardless of what the Administration is or who is running the Administration.

If you turn to page 2, you will see the summary. On page 3, you will see the actual estimated revenues, and on page 4, they discuss deficiency and additional appropriations for 1961-1962.

I think if all of us would take some time and study these four pages, we will begin with a base from which to discuss these matters intelligently. I am not asking everybody to be here every day. However, I am inviting them to do so. If there is some area in which you are interested, then you can come up on that day. If there is some question which you would like answered and you do not want to be here for the entire meeting, if you will submit your question to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, myself or one of the Members of the Appropriations Committee, we will get you an answer to your question.

The gentleman tells us that we should not make haste. Today is Tuesday, January 2. We are starting the hearings six days later, on January 8. How much longer do we have to delay them? We have no other business before us except the problem of the budget, the appropriations and

the other matters that are inherent in that. That is all these even numbered Sessions take cognizance of and that is all they are concerned with. How much longer are we supposed to delay them? Should we wait until next month or next year? We cannot do that. It is all very clear.

The Governor has gotten his message to us very early. Let us look into it and if he is incorrect, let us correct him. If he is correct, let us go ahead with that and let us get the business of the Commonwealth underway so that all of us can go about our regular business without wasting the Commonwealth's money by being in a long, drawn out Session.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I do not have the slightest intention of getting into any discussion on a budget which is of such a magnitude as the one which has just been submitted to the new Legislature at this time. However, I must say that I agree with Senator Bell in his objection to starting these budget hearings at a time when it is impossible and when the Legislature cannot be in Session. However, Mr. President, that is a decision which we cannot alter, although we can object to it.

I do want to make one observation which I am sure is of a nonpolitical nature at this time.

Last year, as I recall it, there was a House and Senate combined committee to study the subject of the reapportionment of the Congressional Districts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To date, as I understand it and from all that I can gather, that committee has not been summoned together to work with this problem.

I had hoped, Mr. President, that the Governor would see fit to accelerate the solution of this very difficult problem and this very important problem. We do not want the Congressmen of Pennsylvania to be elected at-large, which would be the result if this problem is not solved. I am sure that if a real effort is made to get out of this bogged-down situation, in which the Democratic Party apparently finds itself in the matter of reapportionment of the Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, the problem can be solved. We stand ready to meet at the call of the State Chairman of that Reapportionment Committee and to assist in any way in solving this problem to the best interest of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I wish to advise the gentleman who just spoke, and all the Members of the Senate, that there have been numerous meetings on both sides. Some were attended by myself and also by some of the gentlemen on the other side.

The biggest problem to the reapportionment seems to be that there is only one plan put forth by one of the spokesmen for the gentlemen on the other side and he will not adhere to any other type of plan. The Democratic position has been—and I want to state it so that no one will be able to misunderstand it—that we are in favor of a fair and equitable reapportionment. We are entitled to twenty-seven Congressmen and there are approximately 11,000,000 people in this Commonwealth. Let us divide twenty-seven by 11,000,000 and let us arrive at the right number of districts. If that happens to mean an extra Congressman or so in Delaware County, where they need two, or where they need two in Montgomery County, let us have them. If we need an extra one up in Venango County, let us have it.

The only position that has been taken by the spokesman for the gentlemen on the other side has been that unless you lose a Congressman from Philadelphia, there is nothing left to talk about. I do not know whether we are entitled to another Congressman from Philadelphia or two less Congressmen from Philadelphia. I have no idea about that at all. What I am saying and what the Democratic Party has been saying right along is that we are in favor of a fair and equitable reapportionment. Wherever these gentlemen happen to fall, that is where they will go. I believe that that problem is now in the process of being resolved by some of the other people who represent both Parties. I feel that there should be some sort of an answer or solution to this if both Parties have a meeting of the minds by about the fifteenth of January or perhaps a little beyond that date, if they cannot come to an automatic understanding. Some of these people are busy and are away at the moment. However, I believe that about that time we should have some sort of an answer to this perplexing problem.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I devoutly hope that the gentleman is correct and there will be some meeting of the minds in the very near future. However, I do not see how minds can meet too well unless they sit down together somewhere and get at it.

I only know what I have read in the newspapers because there certainly has not been any meeting. As far as I can see, there apparently has been a great reluctance to get the committee together and get down to work on this problem.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, over the week end, I read in the Philadelphia newspapers that a group of Republican leaders from the counties of Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster and Lehigh met and stated that they did not want reapportionment in the districts of these counties. They want things to remain the way they are. These gentlemen were recently acting in the capacity of pious frauds and self-righteous hypocrits, holding meetings against the plan of district realignment submitted by the Democratic leader of Philadelphia County which, at that time, was the only plan advanced by anybody.

Now these political phonies have revealed themselves in their true light. These little, would-be Caesars have told the people that they do not want any reapportionment, although their districts are grossly oversized and the people are underrepresented. They do not want to expand even into the districts of the other strongly Republican areas adjoining them. They do not even trust each other. Perhaps, the people would be justified in not putting any trust in them. We are all bound by law to reapportion the districts in accordance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania and also the laws of the United States.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I am going to pull a Senator Weiner at this time and say that I was not aware that this subject would come up this afternoon.

However, when the gentleman from Philadelphia County called all those fancy names—I do not think I would use that kind of language and perhaps I can be censured for making that statement on the floor of the Senate. You know, down our way, in southeastern Pennsylvania, they had a thing called the "Green Grab." There was an election last fall and the people spoke. In my county, we had hoped to turn out a 35,000 majority for my Party. We turned out between a 51,000 and a 58,000 majority for my Party. That is the people speaking.

Mr. President, in the future, I am going to present to the Senate—I am not going to take up too much time this

afternoon—resolutions passed by the County Commissioners of the County of Delaware, by many, many townships, boroughs, and the city of Chester, to the effect that Delaware County does not want any part of a "Green Grab" of 1961 or a "Green Grab" of 1962.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to ask the gentleman whether "Green Grab" is some kind of grass that grows in Delaware or Montgomery Counties. Is that different from crab grass?

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

January 2, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

January 2, 1962

Thomas J. Monaghan, Lancaster, from November 29, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962

Perry C. Wilson, Bedford, from October 3, 1961, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962

(Mrs.) Evelyn Geddes, Radnor, from January 1, 1962, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962

(Mrs.) Florence A. Staeger, Lebanon, from September 2, 1961, until December 31, 1963, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962

Edwin B. Bronner, Jenkintown, from November 1, 1961, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962

Ralph E. Mitosky, Philadelphia, from September 2, 1961, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

January 2, 1962

John H. Bream, Harrisburg, from September 2, 1961, for the term of four years or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

January 2, 1962

Lawrence X. Sullivan, Pittsburgh, from November 3, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE AIR POLLUTION COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

H. H. Schrenk, Pittsburgh, from September 2, 1961, for a term of four years, or until a successor is duly appointed.

W. H. Jukkola, Aliquippa, from September 2, 1961, for a term of four years, or until a successor is duly appointed.

Allen D. Brandt, Bethlehem, from September 2, 1961, for a term of four years, or until a successor is duly appointed.

E. M. Parrish, Pittsburgh, from September 2, 1961, for a term of four years, or until a successor is duly appointed.

Elmer Roy Queer, State College, from September 2, 1961, for a term of four years, or until a successor is duly appointed.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS

January 2, 1962

David I. Goldberg, Erie, from September 28, 1961, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PARK COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

(Mrs.) Mary K. Fisher, Chadds Ford, from September 2, 1961, for the term of four years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

S. Peter Kaprielyan, Lansdowne, from December 5, 1961, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

January 2, 1962

Albert D. Milani, Pittsburgh, from December 28, 1961, until July 15, 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER AND ITS NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES

January 2, 1962

William J. Coopersmith, Chester, from September 2, 1961, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

January 2, 1962

Leroy E. Burney, Philadelphia, from October 27, 1961, until May 13, 1964, and until his sucessor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

Benton H. Whipple, Laceyville, from September 2, 1961,

until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAMBURG STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

(Mrs.) Agnes McCartney, Lansford, from September 2, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

Thomas H. Lane, Camp Hill, from September 2, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Wendell P. C. Morganthaler, Harrisburg, from September 2, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Herbert D. Cressman, Harrisburg, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAZLETON STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

Carden L. Nuss, Weatherly, from October 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

Gilbert Cassidy, Bala Cynwyd, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

George C. Wilson, III, Tyrone, from September 29, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE COLLEGE

January 2, 1962

(Dr.) Muriel Mallin Berman, Allentown, from December 1, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

John C. Briggs, Shamokin, from November 17, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

January 2, 1962

(Mrs.) Catherine R. Bard, Huntingdon, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until her successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Herbert B. Anstaett, Lancaster, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Benjamin L. DuVal, Scranton, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

James J. A. Gallagher, Levittown, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his succesor has been appointed and has qualified.

Joseph F. Burke, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Leonard P. Fox, Harrisburg, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Paul L. Wagner, Tamaqua, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Emerson Greenaway, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

(Mrs.) Mary C. Hazard, Pittsburgh, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until her successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Harry R. Pore, Jr., Monessen, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

T. E. Crannan, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Edward P. Young, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

January 2, 1962

(Miss) Natalie Saxe, Philadelphia, from September 2, 1961, until December 31, 1962, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

John A. Smith, Dickinson, from September 5, 1961, until May 1, 1967, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE

January 2, 1962

George C. Winterling, Lancaster, from September 2, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

G. Marlin Spaid, Lititz, from September 2, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962

Leonard Strong, Nanticoke, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Walter B. Waslofski, Wanamie, from November 14, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

Thomas G. Johnson, Bethel Park, from October 3, 1961, for a term of two years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Charles P. Duncan, Jr., Pittsburgh, from October 3, 1961, for a term of two years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

James R. Wylie, Wilkinsburg, from October 3, 1961, for a term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Harold J. Magner, Pittsburgh, from October 3, 1961, for a term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

William E. Snee, Belle Vernon, from October 3, 1961, for a term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

W. Floyd Clinger, Warren, from October 3, 1961, for a term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS

January 2, 1962

Gregory J. Lipak, Steelton, from October 24, 1961, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

Vernon M. Wood, Sr., Harrisburg, from September 2, 1961, until September 21, 1964, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

January 2, 1962

James J. Connor, Glenolden, from September 5, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Charles A. Rice, Selinsgrove, from October 3, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Paul A. DelVitto, Penn, from November 3, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

Aaron A. Robinson, Oreland, from December 1, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and quailfied.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

George F. Bruno, Bethlehem, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John T. Radko, Wilkes-Barre, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joseph Porter, Pottsville, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John J. Lane, Wilkes-Barre, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joseph Hreha, McKeesport, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

George Edward Raab, Doylestown, from October 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Sol Finestone, Washington Crossing, from October 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Sam Thompson, Perkasie, from October 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

(Mrs.) Ruth J. Livingston, Pitsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Vernon M. Herron, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

January 2, 1962.

Eugene J. Mirarchi, Kulpmont, from December 15, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

January 2, 1962.

Ernest P. Kline, Beaver Falls, from September 15, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Virgil F. Moraca, Johnstown, from September 29, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John L. Brunner, Burgettstown, from December 13, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

January 2, 1962.

Robert F. Miller, Tamaqua, from December 30, 1961, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

January 2, 1962.

John F. Dent, Jeannette, from December 30, 1961, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE ART COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

James Bush-Brown, Ambler, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 2, 1962.

James Creese, Philadelphia, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Clifton T. Kent, Camp Hill, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

George R. Walter, Johnstown, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Robert B. Pease, Pittsburgh, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

REASONS FOR PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted by me from January 4, 1961, to date.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This communication will be noted in the Journal of the Senate, and the reasons for pardons and commutations will be printed in the Appendix to the Legislative Journal.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, January 15, 1962, at 2:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 2:15 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 2, 1962

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. This being the day and the hour required by Article II, Section 4, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the annual meeting of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives will come to order, for the convening of the 1962 Regular Session.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, as the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" still linger on our lips and the memories of the past year flood in upon us, we humbly pray that at the beginning of this New Year and at the start of a new legislative session Thou wilt bless this august body with Thy presence; inspire them with Thy truth; and challenge them to plan, undertake, and complete the work which Thou wouldst have them do to the honor and glory of Thy blest name. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The next order of business would be the obtaining of a quorum. The Chair will delay several minutes and the Whips will try to convey the information to any such absentees as may be in the Capitol to report to the House for the quorum call. The Chair will delay for, say, five or ten minutes.

The House will be at ease.

ROLL CALL

The SPEAKER. Members must be in their seats. If members appear on the floor subsequently, after we have established the roll call, their names will be added to the list of those present if they will report to the Chief Clerk.

For the purpose of ascertaining a quorum, members will indicate their presence by using the "aye" voting switch.

Members Present 199.

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lee, K. B.,	Rovansek,
Anderson, J. H.,	Galley,	Leonard,	Royer,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Limper,	Rubin,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	George,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Auker,	Gibb,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Markley,	Schuster,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bossert,	Gray,	May,	Sherman,
Bower,	Greenlee,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	McCann,	Simmons,
Branca,	Gross,	McCormack,	Slack,
Breth,	Guesman,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McDonald,	Stank,
Bush,	Hankins,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Capano,	Hartley,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cauley,	Heavey,	Meholchick,	Strausser,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	Merry,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Mihm,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Comer,	Hocker,	Miller,	Taylor,
Cooley,	Holl,	Mills,	Thompson,
Crossin,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Curwood,	Holman,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Horst,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dengler,	Irvis,	Murphy,	Ujobai,
Dennison,	Isaacs,	Murray,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Musto,	Verona,
Doughten,	Johnson, A. W.,	Needham,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Filo,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Fineman,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Flynn,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Foor,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fox,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Lawson,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Fry,	Lee, A. M.,	Riley,	Speaker

Members Absent 11.

Clarke,	Henzel,	McKeever,	Stone,
Donaldson,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Willard,
Guthrie,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Reidenbach,	

The SPEAKER. One hundred and ninety-nine members having responded to their names, a quorum is present.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. CLARKE for the week because of illness.

Mr. Tompkins for Mrs. HENZEL for today.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. DONALDSON for the week because of illness in family.

REMARKS BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under the provisions of Article II, section 11, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, this House in 1961 adopted rules to govern its proceedings. These rules will continue to be the rules for this session unless otherwise ordered by the House.

The Standing Committees and members thereof, as constituted by the House in the 1961 regular session, will remain the same for this 1962 session unless otherwise ordered by the House.

The probabilities are that in the regular session days to come the Chair will have little opportunity to address the House. I imagine there will be plenty of discussion on pending matters in the days to come, and it is to be hoped that that discussion will be informed discussion.

It would be the hope of the Chair that when the meetings of the Appropriations Committee begin, not only that we have a creditable attendance of members of that committee, but the Chair has always been of the opinion that for members who insist upon becoming members of a committee and thereafter never show their faces, there should be some way of substituting someone who will serve. Every chairman of this House, particularly, is interested in some phase of the budget which will come before us. Every chairman deals with measures affecting a particular constituency. The chairman of the Education Committee is interested, and properly so, in education and in the allocation of funds.

The Chair would like to see the chairmen of the committees in regular attendance at committee meetings, particularly when the matter concerns the region over which they have legislative jurisdiction.

I do not imagine it would be feasible at this session to increase overall allocations, but our budget committee not only allocates funds, but, in many instances, determines function. How does it determine function? By allotting so much to this activity and so much to that activity and so much to another activity. And so, the budget office frames the framework of operation. In a very real sense it determines overall operating policy. And so I say that I have very little hope that the total overall allocation of any department can be increased at this session because I agree with His Excellency, the Governor, that if there is to be any increase in overall appropriations that there be established a tax basis upon which they can stand.

But we do have the privilege and, indeed, if we are so convinced that we are right, the obligation to shift amounts within the framework of the total appropriation. If we think that one activity has been overemphasized, we can take remedial action. But we cannot do that sort of thing unless we know what we are doing.

I would like to see committee hearings that were not just a travesty, a matter of form, but committee meetings so large it would be necessary to have a caucus room. I would like to see members of this House—they are privileged to do so, particularly the chairmen—study the budget and show up at budget hearings so that if they have any doubt about any particular appropriations they may require the department head to justify the overall allocation within the department.

I have seen and you have seen much uninformed discussion regarding budgets. The budget office has a very distinct responsibility, executive responsibility, and because there is executive responsibility, we cannot abdicate legislative responsibility, and we cannot exercise legislative responsibility unless we know what we are talking about.

If you will then study anew various provisions in this budget, you owe it to yourself that you know why and that you are in a position to tell the members of this House why.

Do you know why we have the present setup of this budget office, revenue department, determining revenues and the Department of Administration in the picture? Because experience shows that in order to have a budget you have to have an agreed-upon tax base. In the past when it was a matter of concern directly to the Legislature, there was great difficulty in determining a tax base.

I have heard and you have heard arguments upon the floor where one aisle said so and so and the other aisle differed $125 million in tax estimates which made an executive budget an inevitable outcome.

You know it isn't so, the idea that the budget officer—it just isn't so—retires into a high mountain and there receives a communication from an angel on high and comes down with a sacred setup which he reduces to a book of numbers, and then that turns into a budget which is sacrosanct and cannot be changed.

The Governor himself cannot spend a single penny unless we authorize it. That is a terrific responsibility because, as I say, if we are going to get into this thing, we must know what we are talking about. And so the Chair would like to see budget hearings that are budget hearings, at which every department head is required to justify the budget to which he had subscribed.

NOTIFICATION SENATE IS ORGANIZED

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Committee on the part of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are a Committee on the part of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed with the business of the session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the Committee on the part of the Senate.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY SENATE HOUSE IS CONVENED

Mr. MUSTO offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives. Tuesday, January 2, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the 1962 Regular Session of the House of Representatives is convened and read to proceed with the business of the Session.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is organized and ready to proceed with business, Messrs. Musto, Filo and Tompkins.

The committee will proceed in the performance if its duties.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like unanimous consent to make a few remarks especially in reply to the remarks of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is priveleged to range wide and handsome. Go ahead.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, we are starting a new session. This session, of course, is essentially to be based on nothing but examining the budget and also the revenues for the current year. We are very, very limited in what we are going to be able to do.

The Speaker opened the question of how we can best audit, analyze and examine this budget. I read in the paper and I believe Mr. Polen—I don't want to preempt his remarks—is going to announce that he is starting his budget hearings on Monday, January 8, at 9:30, I believe.

Here is our position on that matter as the minority. We will today get the Governor's budget, and it is a budget over $1 billion. We do not know what hearings are going to be held next Monday, which department is going to be called in.

We know we are going to spend over $1 billion, and the estimates of revenue are fairly fixed and may or may not reflect the tremendous increase in the gross national product this year. We feel that starting these budget hearings on Monday, January 8, is just a week too soon. We

would like a little more time to examine the budget and to find out to what extent we want to cross-examine witnesses. We may have some interrogatories that we want to submit in advance as to whom we would like to see present at these hearings, because if this is just a separate session and a revenue session, I believe that the people want us as a minority to give a thorough examination of that budget.

We are just getting the budget today. And I believe this, as the Speaker, that the members of this House should attend these budget hearings whenever possible. If we start them next week, with the farm show here, you will absolutely nullify the opportunity of any members to be here next week to start these hearings. And you may start important hearings next week. I do not know.

But I say this on the part of the minority: We will lend every aid to getting this session over with, as the Governor suggests in the newspapers, on March 1st. I do not say that is now a target we cannot reach, but we certainly are not going to sit by here and permit assembly-line, streamlined appropriation hearings to get this budget analyzed and out of the way quickly so that we can go back home. That is not what the people want us to do.

Therefore, I feel that starting these budget hearings next week is just another example of steamrollering around here and I object to it strenuously. Start them on the 15th, have them down in the caucus room so all the members can come and give us a chance to bring in the witnesses that we want, and let us find out whether the State needs a billion dollars to run it in the next year or not. That is an awful lot of money. When Governor Fine went out in 1952 his budget was $1.014 billion in two years. Now you have a budget of $1 billion in one year. The Governor is going to read his message, and all he does in that message is praise the fact that he is spending so much money. You will find his budget says, I am so pleased I am spending "X" number of dollars today, and that was three times what you people spent in 1953. That is nothing to brag about, but that is the inference.

I feel that we should have time to look into this budget and examine the revenue. Have you overstated the revenue or understated it? Naturally, we want to do something for the schools this session. It is one of the paramount interests. We want to be able to do it within the confines of existing taxes, if possible.

Therefore I am giving Dean Polen and you people the admonition that I think you are violating the precept that you are starting on by starting these hearings next Monday when nobody can be here to even take part in them or get a hotel room.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY GOVERNOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS CONVENED

Mr. McCANN offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1961.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and inform him that the 1962 Regular Session of the House of Representatives is convened and ready to receive any communica- he may wish to make.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee to wait upon the Governor and notify him the House is convened, the gentleman from Greene, Mr. McCann, the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dougherty.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY SENATE

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Senate.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the part of the House to inform the Senate that the 1962 regular session of the House of Representatives has convened and is ready to proceed with business has performed its duties.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee and the committee is discharged.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

REQUEST TO ADDRESS JOINT SESSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg,
January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the Members in Joint Session on Tuesday, January 2, 1962.

DAVID. L. LAWRENCE.

GOVERNOR INVITED TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Mr. PETROSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move that His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, be invited to the hall of the House of Representatives to address the General Assembly at a time fixed by the concurrent resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session Tuesday, January 2, 1962, at 1:00 o'clock p.m., in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of listening to an address by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and be it further.

Resolved, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee on the part of the House to escort the Governor to the hall of the House, the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Pashley, the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Anderson, and the lady from Lehigh, Mrs. Markley.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT SENATE

Mr. EILBERG offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1962.

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of two members of the House of Representatives to escort the members of the Senate to the Hall of the House for the purpose of attending a Joint Session of the General Assembly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee to wait upon the Senate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Eilberg, and the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY GOVERNOR

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed to inform his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, that the 1962 regular session of the House of Representatives is convened has performed its duty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee and the committee is discharged.

COMMUNICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Department of State, giving the returns of the vote on the five constitutional amendments which appeared on the ballots of the November 7, 1961 election.

The communication was read by the clerk as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Harrisburg, December 28, 1961.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I, E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having the custody of the Great Seal of Pennsylvania

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the attached is a true copy of the returns of the vote on the five (5) constitutional amendments which appeared on the ballots of the Municipal Election of November 7, 1961, as the same were certified to me and are of record in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of Pennsylvania to be affixed, the day and year above written.

(Seal of the Commonwealth)

E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, Jr.
Secretary of the Commonwealth

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT QUESTIONS—NOVEMBER 7, 1961

COUNTIES	Refunds of Taxes and Fees 1 - A		Governor succeed himself 2 - A		Term of Secretary of Internal Affairs 3 - A		Tax Exemption for certain disabled veterans 4 - A		County Treasurers succeed themselves 5 - A	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams,	5,205	2,529	3,055	5,203	5,163	2,161	5,254	2,583	2,889	5,034
Allegheny,	198,957	77,277	128,652	154,618	204,161	61,486	196,503	82,228	102,038	174,088
Armstrong,	12,120	5,428	7,551	10,978	12,192	4,795	12,935	4,979	6,437	9,912
Beaver,	32,413	10,780	20,740	24,080	32,809	8,963	33,303	10,294	18,092	25,903
Bedford,	4,826	2,688	2,594	5,505	4,651	2,426	5,040	2,809	2,581	5,109
Berks,	24,571	9,369	16,130	19,247	24,054	7,955	22,480	10,718	14,033	20,093
Blair,	17,368	6,760	10,124	17,253	17,650	8,027	17,756	8,822	10,492	16,180
Bradford,	6,814	2,382	3,883	5,825	6,461	1,926	7,357	2,211	4,149	5,348
Bucks,	25,921	7,168	20,707	14,074	26,124	6,724	27,493	7,554	17,970	16,187
Butler,	12,459	5,194	7,023	11,771	11,928	4,511	12,973	5,484	6,041	12,431
Cambria,	25,781	13,615	13,858	26,447	24,579	12,942	25,847	14,244	12,629	26,400
Cameron,	1,140	349	792	748	1,204	219	1,194	321	816	705
Carbon,	3,914	1,660	2,760	3,214	3,868	1,429	4,199	1,524	2,814	2,843
Centre,	9,208	3,069	6,494	6,494	9,405	2,648	8,879	3,629	6,296	6,659
Chester,	41,004	11,332	27,375	24,968	40,782	9,805	39,701	12,656	19,409	23,650
Clarion,	4,714	2,218	2,576	4,987	4,817	1,925	5,002	2,311	2,671	4,638
Clearfield,	11,872	6,514	7,240	11,347	11,239	5,575	12,527	5,498	7,095	11,177
Clinton,	4,000	1,472	2,490	3,387	3,879	1,275	4,196	1,443	2,671	3,128
Columbia,	6,649	2,827	3,720	6,425	6,323	2,404	7,127	2,632	3,450	6,330
Crawford,	8,488	3,082	5,348	6,883	8,528	2,562	9,303	2,748	5,244	6,296
Cumberland,	10,043	4,532	7,345	8,511	10,333	4,181	9,875	5,242	6,399	8,844
Dauphin,	13,834	6,901	12,100	12,636	15,313	7,483	16,502	7,772	10,176	12,802
Delaware,	40,934	11,865	31,244	23,357	40,575	9,819	39,892	13,465	26,040	26,793
Elk,	4,584	3,556	2,206	6,399	4,664	3,106	6,084	2,553	1,607	6,828
Erie,	21,674	8,470	17,587	17,898	23,707	8,713	23,910	10,700	16,536	17,592
Fayette,	10,296	5,176	7,381	8,952	9,636	5,115	11,133	5,029	7,304	9,082
Forest,	683	327	341	777	676	282	743	327	402	691
Franklin,	9,894	3,661	5,739	8,936	9,799	3,026	10,691	3,558	6,428	7,545
Fulton,	881	603	510	1,210	786	607	1,000	545	538	1,087
Greene,	5,354	2,385	3,367	4,965	5,167	2,223	5,747	2,270	3,023	4,968

Huntingdon,	4,512	1,687	2,168	4,631	4,533	1,497	4,792	1,799	2,021	4,525
Indiana,	8,910	5,481	5,176	10,250	9,005	4,833	9,207	5,615	4,654	10,184
Jefferson,	6,371	3,587	3,591	7,217	6,336	3,344	6,719	3,648	3,145	7,317
Juniata,	1,913	1,070	1,166	2,282	1,826	1,050	2,014	1,132	1,361	1,837
Lackawanna,	16,017	5,854	12,281	10,898	15,803	5,599	18,520	6,000	9,513	11,596
Lancaster,	21,149	6,650	15,925	13,725	21,547	5,288	21,195	7,011	13,379	14,442
Lawrence,	15,077	5,840	9,233	12,713	14,728	5,191	16,440	5,300	8,676	12,728
Lebanon,	4,907	1,921	3,314	4,226	5,037	1,517	5,264	1,733	3,133	4,156
Lehigh,	24,729	8,106	17,309	17,406	23,063	8,519	26,522	8,329	18,861	15,584
Luzerne,	10,425	4,730	7,819	7,504	17,420	8,069	9,370	4,363	11,933	13,845
Lycoming,	12,127	10,206	10,292	12,660	15,577	5,439	16,383	6,460	9,108	13,263
McKean,	3,664	1,279	2,201	3,004	3,581	1,090	3,673	1,459	2,084	3,060
Mercer,	10,480	4,430	6,913	8,723	11,078	3,343	11,447	4,066	6,442	8,658
Mifflin,	3,440	1,371	2,391	2,815	3,223	1,335	3,695	1,488	2,624	2,606
Monroe,	3,237	1,281	2,382	2,445	3,092	1,151	3,165	1,364	2,076	2,619
Montgomery,	48,949	11,439	34,444	27,186	47,452	10,645	44,126	16,265	29,033	30,744
Montour,	1,792	725	1,192	1,534	1,753	662	2,016	695	1,131	1,481
Northampton,	18,096	5,293	13,874	11,224	17,573	4,725	17,668	5,752	11,745	11,552
Northumberland,	12,213	5,867	7,766	11,418	11,945	5,128	13,180	5,204	7,368	11,132
Perry,	2,860	1,584	1,851	3,061	2,836	1,383	3,071	1,539	1,836	2,722
Philadelphia,	149,688	68,257	126,139	77,754	143,595	65,639	137,037	62,106	115,075	80,240
Pike,	1,927	567	1,397	1,202	1,858	492	1,978	564	1,478	1,148
Potter,	2,461	825	1,413	2,129	2,383	722	2,607	905	1,437	2,153
Schuylkill,	20,092	7,687	14,430	15,117	18,921	7,277	23,405	6,278	11,823	15,647
Snyder,	2,157	1,051	1,288	2,351	2,130	863	2,367	981	1,485	1,965
Somerset,	8,849	6,335	4,693	11,152	9,109	5,635	9,069	6,450	4,403	11,093
Sullivan,	763	429	589	773	776	338	839	408	612	672
Susquehanna,	5,359	1,773	3,340	4,072	4,991	1,935	5,324	2,127	2,877	4,382
Tioga,	3,643	1,392	2,189	3,209	3,620	1,026	3,879	1,385	1,960	3,127
Union,	2,808	1,229	1,748	2,689	2,797	1,063	2,631	1,507	1,807	2,501
Venango,	8,608	3,180	4,946	7,659	8,936	2,546	8,684	3,647	4,856	7,213
Warren,	4,014	1,127	2,423	2,869	3,817	1,003	3,937	1,352	2,125	2,871
Washington,	25,971	13,861	14,984	26,699	25,435	12,820	30,093	11,365	10,417	29,229
Wayne,	2,592	901	1,663	2,186	2,519	785	2,615	1,003	1,575	2,079
Westmoreland,	42,558	18,497	25,169	38,133	41,743	16,062	44,207	18,242	24,619	38,907
Wyoming,	2,846	1,216	1,596	2,763	2,691	1,157	3,081	1,168	1,559	2,623
York,	17,701	7,861	12,342	15,095	17,268	6,918	17,395	8,421	9,598	15,886
TOTAL —	1,108,506	449,778	762,569	847,869	1,110,470	400,402	1,122,261	453,280	674,099	884,130

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 2, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, January 15, 1962, at a time to be fixed by the Senate, unless sooner recalled by the President Pro Tempore; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 15, 1962, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives, unless sooner recalled by the Speaker of the House.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

REASONS FOR PARDONS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg
January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted by me from January 4, 1961, to date.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

(For reasons, see Appendix)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ESCORTING SENATE

The SPEAKER. The Senate is now entering the hall of the House. The Chair recognizes the sergeant-at-arms of the House.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House escorting the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Committee of the House escorting the Senate.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to wait upon the Senate and escort them to the hall of the House has performed that duty and reports that the Senate is in attendance.

The SPEAKER. The Chair extends the thanks of the House to the committee and the committee is discharged.

The Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable John Morgan Davis, is invited to preside over the joint session of the General Assembly.

The President pro tempore of the Senate, the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro, is invited to be seated on the rostrum.

The members of the Senate will please be seated.

The members of the House will be seated.

JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOHN MORGAN DAVIS PRESIDING

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The General Assem-

bly will be at ease while it awaits the arrival of His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

COMMITTEE ESCORTING GOVERNOR

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Governor's Escort Committee, Senator Lane of Washington County.

SENATOR LANE. Mr. President, we have the honor to present His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Honorable David L. Lawrence.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. You may be seated. Ladies and gentlemen, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BUDGET MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR DAVID L. LAWRENCE

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly:

We are establishing a record of a sort—you and I—in our meeting here this afternoon. Never before has a General Assembly received the Commonwealth's budget at an earlier time in a session. I might add that the documents I am presenting include not only the General Fund budget, but the budgets for the Motor License Fund, the Game Fund, the Fish Fund and the various other special funds, which, collectively, cover all operations of the State government.

Being on time, according to our standards, is a virtue and I am happy that we in the executive branch of the government have been able to compile these voluminous presentations for you according to the schedule we set for ourselves early last year.

I am happier still to report that Pennsylvania's financial ledgers, at long last, are in balance. For the 1961-62 fiscal period, as a matter of fact, we estimate a closing surplus of $8.9 million. That surplus, when added to estimated revenues for the 1962-63 fiscal year, permits us to balance the budget for that period also.

I cannot help but recall my first appearance as Governor before the General Assembly, 34 months ago today, when I submitted the budget for the 1959-61 biennium. At that time, I had the unpleasant duty to report a deficit of over $177 million, which had accumulated over the previous decade. That deficit has now been wiped out and, for the first time in recent history, Pennsylvania's budget is in balance—honest balance.

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you how difficult this achievement has been to come by. It has taken hard decisions and hard, unrelenting work. It has required the most painstaking regulation of departmental spending and it has meant pacing out improvements in service to our ability to find the money to pay for them.

A balanced budget in Pennsylvania is something more than a desirable goal—it is a constitutional mandate. To meet that mandate on paper is a relatively easy challenge; to meet it *in fact* is a difficult matter indeed. I have been insistent that we do it the right way, with honest estimates of expenditures and realistic estimates of the revenue we will receive. Today's pleasant news is proof to me of the wisdom of that course.

Fiscal responsibility, the father of the balanced budget, has very real meaning in Pennsylvania's battle for economic development and growth. It is an imperative part of the overall community climate which can attract industry and business to this State and encourage existing Pennsylvania firms to stay here and expand here. Therefore, I do not consider budget balancing to be an end to itself; rather it is part of the overall effort to build the kind of community which can grow and prosper and compete, the kind of community which can offer hope and confidence to its citizens, the kind of community which reflects the very best in our way of life and in our way of government.

Pennsylvania's budget, this budget I am submitting for your consideration this afternoon, is not, however, content with the status quo in State services or in State contributions to local governmental bodies. This is no crotchety document which has been brought into balance by striking out existing programs or resisting needed improvements and advances. Indeed, the 1962-63 General Fund budget is $887,457 greater than a billion dollars. It is important to point out, however, that less than a tenth of this amount goes to general government—that is, to the operation of the various State departments. On the other hand, close to 70 per cent of the money will be paid out in grants and subsidies to county assistance boards, to local governments and to various non-State organizations and institutions. The bulk of the remaining 20 per cent of the 1962-63 requirements will be spent to operate the numerous State institutions—the general, tuberculosis and mental hospitals, State colleges, correctional institutions, youth development centers, and various other State facilities. Close to $60 million is needed for interest and the sinking fund, for authority rentals, and for refunds.

I have said that a balanced State budget is an important asset in Pennsylvania's determined fight for fuller economic growth and development. Never has that fight been waged more intensively or more effectively than in the past several years.

Pennsylvania's industrial development program is recognized as the best in the Nation, serving as a pattern for the efforts of numerous other states. But appropriations to the industrial development program, in themselves, cannot bring new industries into the State. That requires a number of conditions, not the least of which is the competence of government to handle its affairs in an efficient and business-like way. Another important factor is the tax climate, which is judged by the relative tax incidence on industrial operations. In this field, also, Pennsylvania has made measurable progress over the past seven years, in a constant determination to provide a tax climate that compares favorably with our competing states. The success of that effort is known to you all, because this General Assembly, in its session last year, contributed to it with further industrial concessions in the sales and capital stock taxes.

There is still another facet of the business climate in which State government has a direct responsibility, and that is the kind and calibre of governmental services that are provided.

This covers a whole spectrum of activities from highways to public schools, from the availability of clean water supply to the scope of slum clearance program, from the kind of treatment provided the mentally ill to the number of parks and recreation facilities which are provided. Library services, higher educational programs, conservation of natural resources, protection of civil rights —these and dozens of other governmental functions are

of keen interest to businessmen looking for new plants and new plant sites, as well as to the citizenry as a whole.

And in these areas, Pennsylvania has kept pace and, in many instances, has actually set the pace. This budget provides for continued progress in all these fields, because it recognizes that in today's world a static society is a dying society.

I will not take your time this afternoon to digest all of the service improvements which the budget, if adopted, will bring about. You will want to review the documents yourselves and to gather more extensive information from the hearings which, I hope, will be scheduled promptly.

But there are several observations I would like to make and several service areas I would like to dwell upon for a few minutes.

This budget provides for continuation of the industrial development program at its present level, although the appropriation request is lower than last year's. This is attributable to two factors: first the industrial development fund is a revolving fund, as you know, and more money is being returned each year from past investments, which can be put back to work through new loans. Secondly, the Federal Area Redevelopment Act now has been implemented with appropriations making Federal moneys available to work in partnership with State, local and private funds. The appropriation requested, though smaller in amount, will permit PIDA to operate at the same level as it has during this current fiscal year.

In State grants for urban redevelopment, in which Pennsylvania has pioneered, the amount requested is the same as last year, while modest increases are being asked in grants for the industrial development assistance and tourist promotion assistance programs. Similarly, an increase is requested in the program to promote Pennsylvania agricultural products whose variety and high quality have never been properly exploited.

More funds—approximately a tripling of last year's allocation—are being sought for the library assistance program, which was enacted into law last year, and additional money is needed to carry out the program of human relations, including enforcement of the fair housing and fair education laws which were two more accomplishments of the last legislative session.

In the Public Assistance program, the requested appropriation will pay for operation of the Kerr-Mills medical care for the aging program on a full year basis, as well as provide moneys to pay the full year's cost of a two dollar a month increase in food allowance for public assistance recipients between the ages of 18 and 64. Even these improvements, I must add, leave our public assistance standards too low. I hope—and I am sure you share that hope—that economic conditions will improve sufficiently to permit a further upgrading of those standards next year.

In our youth program, this budget asks for money to operate six youth development centers, compared to the one which was the State's complement at the beginning of last year. And the program of assistance to local communities for juvenile police and probation officers is maintained at the same level as before.

The mental health program, which is such a pressing responsibility, will require the expenditure of more than $113 million for the twelve months of the 1962-63 fiscal period. Looking back a decade, the appropriation in the 1951-53 biennum for mental health was $86,830,000. This year's 12-month request is more than two and a half times as great as the 12-month appropriation ten years ago. There is good reason for the increase. In this upcoming fiscal period, for example, we will provide 2,000 more beds for patients who are mentally ill or emotionally retarded. Our program of community sheltered workshops will be doubled, and we will increase the number of beds provided for mental patients in private hospitals throughout the Commonwealth. More funds will be invested in training, and additional money will be allocated to expand our diagnostic and evaluation clinics.

No one can question that this is money well spent. No obligation is more squarely upon the State than the treatment and care—and cure—of the mentally ill and the emotionally disturbed. We have converted a program, which was the shame of us all, into one which provides modern treatment and good hope for recovery. But this work is not over, far from it. The report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, submitted to the Congress a year ago, says that national expenditures for mental patient services should be doubled in the next five years—and tripled in the next ten. Obviously, much more remains to be done, but Pennsylvania can be proud of the progress it has already made, and confident that the work so well done thus far will not be neglected or abandoned in the years ahead.

And, of course, it is not in mental health alone that vast new sums of money must be spent in the decade ahead. The Governor's Committee on Education, in its excellent report issued last Spring, recommended that public expenditures for education in Pennsylvania practically be doubled by 1970. There can be disagreement with portions of the Committee's many recommendations, but no one has yet to dispute the contention that the amount of State and local money spent on education must be increased by a considerable amount, if we are to attain the excellence of instruction which is an imperative need in today's world.

Interestingly enough, the State's contribution to education has more than doubled in the past decade. School subsidies, for example, will require $422 million for this fiscal year, while the appropriation for the 1951-53 biennium—for 24 months—was slightly less than $363 million. In other words, the amount of State money to be sent to school districts in the form of subsidies in the twelve months of the 1962-63 fiscal period is 132 per cent larger—nearly two and a half times the amount the State spent for the same number of months a decade ago.

The same comparisons generally hold true in the State's participation in higher education, where this year's requests for the State colleges, for Penn State, and for State-aided colleges and universities are more than twice the appropriations of a decade ago. Of course, much of this is due to increased enrollments, particularly at the State colleges, where the number of students is two and a half times as large as ten years ago. Penn State also has had a healthy increase in its enrollment and its appropriations reflect that growth. In this budget, I am asking that $20 million be provided for Penn State for the next twelve months' operations, which compares with $17,637,500 appropriated for twenty-four months ten years ago. In other words, this year's allocation is almost two and a half times as large as a decade ago.

Pennsylvania's program for higher education is a unique one, giving support as it does, not only to its 14 state-

owned colleges and Penn State, but to other private colleges and universities as well. While the program is good, it lacks three essentials, it seems to me. The first is a system of State scholarships and loans, for which a Constitutional amendment was passed last session and which will require approval by the 1963 Legislature before being voted upon in referendum. Obviously, such a program will be of great assistance to able and needy students, as well as to the private colleges and universities of the State. The second serious lack in our program of higher education is a system of community colleges. Funds requested in the General Government section of the Department of Public Instruction include provision for development of a complete program for community colleges which can be put into operation as soon as enabling legislation, together with the necessary appropriation, is enacted in the 1963 session. Finally, of course, higher education needs more money generally. While the scope of Pennsylvania's program has much merit, the degree of support which we have provided, although improving, is still inadequate.

Consequently, in this budget, as restricted as it is, an effort has been made to give additional funds to the colleges and universities, both state-owned and state-supported. I have already mentioned the request for Penn State. For the State colleges, the appropriation asked for is one and a quarter million dollars greater than that provided in the 13 months of the 1961-62 fiscal period. In the instances of the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh, the request is 15 per cent larger than a twelve month proration of last year's appropriation.

The appropriation for Drexel Institute, which first received State support in 1959, is being increased to make its grants more in keeping with the per student appropriations to other state-supported colleges, and an appropriation is asked for its library school just as we have provided assistance for the University of Pittsburgh library school, beginning the current fiscal year.

The most significant change in the State's assistance for higher education in this budget involves Temple University. Of all the state-aided schools, other than Penn State, Temple has attempted to keep its tuition low and to expand its enrollment, 82 per cent of which consists of Pennsylvanians.

After consultation with the University's trustees, I am recommending that Temple University be brought more closely into the Commonwealth higher educational system, making it more comparable to Penn State than to the other state-supported schools. Accordingly, the appropriation suggested for Temple for 1962-63 is 74 per cent greater than that legislated for 1961-62. Actually, in terms of money, this year's request is for $4,209,395 which compares with the appropriation of $2,418,215 for the current fiscal year. Temple has agreed, under this new relationship, to reduce its tuition for Pennsylvania undergraduate students by $100 effective the Fall term of this year and also to increase its enrollment by 900 undergraduate students in the next academic year.

Thus, State funds will accomplish two highly desirable purposes: provide for lower tuition costs for Pennsylvania students and open the doors to higher education for more Pennsylvanians, particularly in the southeastern portion of the State. Essentially, Temple, whose board will be expanded to provide for nine Commonwealth trustees, will serve the same purpose as Penn State in our most populous area, where college training can be achieved by many without the additional expense of food and lodging. It is equally essential that a similar program be worked out for a comparable facility in Western Pennsylvania to provide the same attractions of low tuition and larger enrollment.

And while I am discussing the State's program for higher education, I should point out that the total State support for this function is not reflected in the figures I have just mentioned. Since 1949, for example, the Commonwealth, through the General State Authority, has constructed or authorized projects totalling more than $246 million at the State Colleges, Penn State and the state-aided colleges and universities. Of the total amount, almost $120 million has gone to the state colleges, more than $50 million to Penn State and something over $77 million to the state-aided schools. This year, alone, the budget calls for rental payments of almost $5 million out of the General Fund for these projects.

The State's role in education, obviously, is a massive one. Every cent of the Sales Tax goes to pay for education, and it still falls $83 million short of meeting the appropriations requested for the Department of Public Instruction in this budget.

While the pennies and nickles and dollars paid in the sales tax are allocated to education, we know that the pennies and nickles and dollars paid in gasoline taxes go for the construction and maintenance of one of the Nation's most extensive highway systems. Portions of those funds also pay a large share of the cost of the State Police, who, under this budget, will be brought up to a full legal complement of 2,100 uniformed men.

The highway department itself is adequately funded to move forward with the greatest construction and maintenance program in the Commonwealth's history, in which federally-aided projects and those which are 100 per cent State obligations can be carried on concurrently, without one robbing the other. I am sure you will be interested to know that in the 1961 calendar year, the State Highways Department let 402 separate construction jobs, the largest total in history. And that pace of construction will quicken in the weeks and months ahead.

Fortunately, we have been able to carry out the interstate construction program thus far without having to resort to the borrowing authorization given to the Highway and Bridge Authority last year. The reason for this is quite simple: the Federal Highway Trust fund has been replenished by Congressional action so that adequate Federal funds will be available this year and next to construct the planned miles of interstate highways without borrowing funds from the Authority. We were wise, in my opinion, to ask for the increased borrowing capacity, as a safeguard. As a matter of fact, it may be drawn upon in future years, if Federal funds are depleted. But since we do not need to use it now, we can do the same amount of work without paying for borrowed money. Once again, prudent management—aided by a responsible Congress—will permit us to get the job done at less cost to the taxpayers.

Along this same line, I want to point out that the revision of investment policies for the State's two retirement funds, inaugurated by this Administration, has been so successful that no appropriation is needed for interest

deficiency in either of these funds nor is an appropriation necessary for administration of the public school employees' retirement fund.

Summing up, the budgets herewith presented have much to commend them.

First, they are balanced—which is to say that the revenues we will receive will pay for the expenditures requested.

Secondly, they are balanced without the need for any additional taxes. No revenue legislation is being asked of this session.

Third, they provide funds to carry forward programs which are the State's obligation and, in many instances, to improve upon those programs within the framework of previous legislative authorization.

Fourth, they are submitted to the General Assembly in the opening hours of the opening day of the session.

These, I firmly believe, are major achievements. They are achievements which should not and cannot be sacrificed by any effort, legislative or executive, to fake revenue estimates or to deliberately under-appropriate. Such foolhardy action would only start us again on the rocky road of deficits and fiscal self-deception from which we have just, so painfully, extricated ourselves.

The Legislature has the right and the obligation to review the budget documents with searching scrutiny, which I hope it will begin to do promptly. There is no reason on earth why these deliberations cannot be conducted and the necessary decisions made within the next two months. By doing that, this session can be concluded by March 1st.

If there are reductions which legitimately can be made, they should be made. However, if there are additional appropriations, they must be matched by the money to pay for them. That means simply, ladies and gentlemen, that I have not deviated from my position, which is fixed and inviolate, that I will not approve appropriation measures, however worthy the cause, unless the revenue is provided to pay for those measures.

Recalling the dark days of 1959, with a deficit of $177 million facing the Governor and the General Assembly, I cannot feel anything but a sense of genuine pride in the accomplishments which these budgets represent. But let me sound a word of caution to future governors and future legislatures: the task of bringing Pennsylvania's budget into balance has been one of the most difficult in my long career of public service. No one in the years ahead should knowingly let the deficit-pattern become re-established in Pennsylvania.

The slate has been wiped clean. And in so doing, we have brought sense and reason to the State's fiscal affairs and have demonstrated, for all to see, that Pennsylvania is able and competent to conduct its affairs efficiently and effectively. The benefits of this action can be far-reaching. Now it is your responsibility, and that of future governors and future assemblies, to make certain this accomplishment is respected and maintained in the years ahead.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Governor Lawrence, on behalf of the members of the General Assembly I want to thank you for your message.

The Committees on the part of the Senate and the House will now escort His Excellency, the Governor, to his Chambers.

The Chair asks that the members of the House and visitors remain seated for just a moment while the members of the Senate leave the hall of the House.

Members of the Senate will please reassemble immediately in the Senate Chamber.

The business for which the joint session was assembled having been transacted, the session is now adjourned.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

PRINTING PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT SESSION

Mr. KAMYK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives be printed in full in this day's Legislative Journal.

The motion was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BUDGET HEARINGS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am about to introduce 65 bills to carry out the budget for the 1962-63 fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, it is our intention to start the budget hearings on Monday, January 8, at 9:30 a. m., and work continuously until we have completed the hearings. I want to assure all the members of the House that each and every member who wants to be heard can and will be heard. This is the policy we have followed in the past. We expect the members of the Appropriations Committee, the joint committees of the House and Senate, as this will be a joint hearing, to be present and participate. We invite any member of this House to be present. To those who cannot be present I extend the same invitation as I did in 1961, that they give me any questions to be asked or any information that they would like to have discussed. This can be given to me or to some other member. If it is given to me I can assure you the questions will be asked and answered, as we did in the past.

Mr. Speaker, during the years that I have been chairman of the Appropriations Committee we have never rushed things through. Every person present has had a full opportunity to ask any question, discuss any matter, pertinent to the budget, and I want to assure the membership of this House that will prevail at the hearings we are going to start next Monday.

Mr. Speaker, this is an historic budget. I just want to give you a couple of figures in connection with it.

The first budget was presented by Governor Pinchot for the 1923-25 biennium. It called for the expenditure for the 24-month, or two-year period, of $89,731,115, and that included the administration of the highway department, and if you break it down to a one-year basis, or 12 months, we would have an expenditure of $44,865,557 to compare against the budget of today for 12 months of $1,000,887,457.

Mr. Speaker, these are large sums of money. They deserve the scrutiny of the members of this House who provide the revenue to pay for these expenditures. Fortunately, if we follow a wise policy, a sound fiscal policy, we will limit our expenditures as we did in the past to the realistically estimated tax revenues.

I believe in this budget more work, more sound policy has gone into its making than in any budget in history.

I want to say to the minority leader, Mr. Johnson, when he thought we should postpone the start of the hearings,

that I believe we have a job to be done and the quicker we start on it and the harder we work on it, the sooner it will be finished.

I will send each member of the Appropriations Committee of the House, and Senator McGinnis will do the same in the Senate, a written notice advising them of the meetings, of our plans, which, as they presently stand, will call for budget hearings to begin at 9:30 a. m., January 8, and we will take the budget and we will start with the first offices as listed and we will go right down the line in order.

So, each and every member of House committees will receive that written notice from me, and I again extend to all members of the House, particularly to committee chairmen who have an interest in certain programs, to be present and participate fully in these hearings. Thank you.

STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has made the official announcement of the scheduling of the hearings of the joint Appropriations Committee, beginning with Monday, January 8.

If the records are correct, in the past the minority leader has always stated, give us something to do, some work we can put our teeth into. I know of nothing better, or nothing that could be more important than the proper work on the budget in the budget hearings in the Appropriations Committee in a fiscal-year session of the General Assembly. We are saying to you, and we say to our members, the budget is here on the opening day, in the opening hours. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee has introduced 65 appropriations bills covering that budget.

On Monday, January 8, in order, as the budget appears on your desk, the hearings will be held. I assume that the Chief Clerk's office will distribute the budget to all the members of this House in a few minutes, or in a few minutes following our statements here on the floor at the present time.

May I say to the members whose excuse will be that there will be no place to be housed, we will guarantee that we will house every single member of this House for every single day the Farm Show is on, though you would not have your regular hotel room where you normally live while in the city of Harrisburg. Therefore, we will eliminate that excuse.

Then in addition, I would say to our own members that I hope they will participate in the hearings day in and day out and ask all the questions they feel proper, and answers will be forthcoming.

I hope the hearings will be of such importance that they will not be able to be held in the Appropriation room but in the New House Caucus Room. This, I think, is what we should do.

Other than that, I would say there is a considerable amount of information behind this budget, concerning which some of us and some of you desire full information. There is no other possible way than in the budget hearings to secure this information and in your own mind get the proper answers regarding the proposed legislation.

Another change in the policy which has occurred is that as of today the appropriation bills are introduced exactly as the budget has been submitted to you. There have been no changes whatsoever. Any changes that occur will occur either in the Committee on Appropriations or on the floor of this House, or through similar action in the Senate.

So I say to my colleagues, and particularly to the minority leader, a healthy, happy New Year, and I want us all to work because it is cut out for all of us.

The SPEAKER. There is one member who has a birthday, and at what time would the majority leader desire that we sing?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. You had better wait until I get through.

The SPEAKER. Well, I did not know. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

INTERROGATION

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to interrogate the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Polen.

Mr. Speaker, you have just introduced, you say, 65 bills. Is that correct?

Mr. POLEN. I introduced 65 bills that were budget bills. I introduced one bill which was not a budget bill.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. These bills follow the Governor's budget right to the penny, is that right?

Mr. POLEN. The 65 bills carry out and follow to the exact amount.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Who are the sponsors of these bills?

Mr. POLEN. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. You alone are the sponsor of each one of the bills?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Will there be a like number of similar bills introduced in the Senate?

Mr. POLEN. I believe not, sir.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. In other words, the appropriation bills will start in the House and move to the Senate, is that correct?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. These hearings which you are going to have, I believe you stated that they are to be joint hearings of the combined Senate and House?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. On these hearings you say you are going to give notice to members of the Appropriations Committee. Did I hear you say that the entire House membership is invited to attend these hearings?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I extended the same invitation this year as we always have, that any member of the House who is interested in any particular program, or in all of them, we would invite to be present and we would permit them to ask questions.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, in that respect should not the entire membership receive a notice of the time and place of the hearings and what departments are to be called in?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, it was my thought that practically all the members of the House are present here and we were giving them the notice now. The purpose in giving the committee members the notice was because

they have an obligation and duty, as I stated, to be present. If it were necessary to give the members additional notice, we could. However, we are going to start out by setting specific times, in order to expedite it, and not be held up by possibly waiting two or three hours. We are going to take the budget in order, starting with the first office, the Governor's office, and agriculture. We will from day to day make tentative schedules as to what we expect to cover the next day. It might be possible that we would cover everything we attempted to do or we set out to do. It might be possible we would only cover one or two, which would mean that the next day there would be a revised schedule. I do not think it would be possible to get that to the membership. However, for those in attendance we will, each day before we adjourn, line the schedule up as to the number or names of the departments or bureaus that will be called. I assure you we are going to give every amount of publicity we can to let the people know what we are going to do, but I do not believe it will be possible to give in advance a schedule, a rigid schedule, we can follow. I think it would delay us.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Now, another question, Mr. Speaker. You say you will schedule the hearings in the order in which they are in the budget. I believe I have the schedule here called the "Highlights of the Budget," and the first one would be for the Governor's office, is that right?

Mr. POLEN. Yes, the "Highlights" do not have all the departments in, Mr. Speaker. It would be better to follow the index in the budget itself. For instance, you will find some departments are not mentioned in the "Highlights," but if you will follow the budget and start with the Governor's office, I believe the next is agriculture, and then follow right down the line. I might state that we have already alerted all the departments and bureaus that we expect them to be ready at any time, starting with January 8th, when we call on them, so there will be no excuses for not being ready. We have also notified the Governor's office that they are the first order of business, that they should have everything in readiness and hold themselves ready for the call.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. If what you say follows, then alphabetically the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Forests and Waters and Department of Health would follow in that order, and it is conceivable that next week on the budget inasmuch as these big departments alphabetically come first, you could have them in for their hearings, is that right?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I expect to cover much more ground than that next week.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. In other words, next week you would go on and have hearings on the Historical Commission, Justice and Labor and Industry, et cetera?

Mr. POLEN. We would work as far as we could, yes. I believe, possibly, they are not in the order you state. It would go according to the budget. However, the principle would be the same. We would follow the budget, we would call as many as we could. As I say, if it is going to take maybe a whole day for one, certainly the tentative schedule we set up would be out of focus, but then we will start where we left off and each day we will announce what the tentative schedule is. The reason for doing that is, even with the budget hearings as we had them, we often had lapses of two hours where there was not anyone to be heard and we were simply marking time because we had set up a rigid schedule.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude my remarks.

We certainly do not want to create the impression that we are trying to delay the session, delay these budget hearings. As Mr. McCann says, next week there will be hotel rooms for everybody, you are going to embark upon this important analysis of the budget, which is really the meat of the session. If it is conceivable that next week Forests and Waters and the big departments, where the biggest amount of money is being spent, can be brought in for hearings, certainly we should be in session then next week and provide rooms for everybody so the members can be here. I think it is terrible to have these hearings next week with the General Assembly not in session, with us in adjournment, and about two or three weeks from now these members here on the Democratic side will be called upon to vote for the Department of Forests and Waters' budget and they will not know anything about it. They will go back home to their people and they will say, how about this money for the Mall in Philadelphia, or something like that, and they will not know anything about it. We are not trying to hinder you, or anything, but it seems to me that if we can get back here on January 15th and have a regular session, get the members in, we can have our hearings in the big caucus room and then do it in an orderly fashion.

Now you are running a steamroller here just like you did in the last session. You are taking the bills, the appropriation bills, and they have the indelible stamp of Governor Lawrence on them. They are exactly the way he wants them. You have followed him meticulously and are handing them to the committee and saying, here are the Governor's bills. You might as well have a picture of Governor Lawrence put on each one of them, because they are exactly what he wants. In that respect you are making yourselves a rubber stamp around here. You are saying, we are having our hearings on the 8th, you can come if you can. You are being arrogant, and that arrogance is going to cost you people the next election. I think it hurt you terribly last year, being arrogant that way. Your business of sending those school bills back to committee last year, not giving us another tax program to vote on, and all of that showed itself up in the vote last fall.

You are starting out right now saying, all right, meet here on January 8th, you come if you can, you can stay all over town, we are not going to have a session and we are going to audit the most important, the biggest, most gigantic annual budget in the history of Pennsylvania, and we are going to ram it through and get out of here by the 1st of March. Go ahead and do it, break your necks in doing it, but there are the people back home, there are other parties to answer to besides the people on the floor of this House. If you want to have them next week, we will have as many members here as we can, and in our haste, just getting the budget today, we will try to do a job to find out whether Pennsylvania needs a billion dollars to run the State next year. So go ahead and have the hearings, but we are on record in expressing ourselves that we think you are doing an injustice to the rest of the membership here by having these hearings next Monday, when a lot of people would like to come here and find out what is going on.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to what the minority leader has said and I want to say this, most of the hearings in the past have been held when the legislature, or after the legislature, was in session. Now it is practically impossible to conduct hearings when the legislature is in session because the members are in attendance. We tried it and it did not work out at all. We had hearings days after and evenings after the session and before the session started, and one of the purposes we had in mind was to utilize the time that was available when the legislature was not in session so we could give full consideration to these matters.

Now, as to these bills carrying the stamp of the Governor, every time, to the best of my knowledge, and if I am incorrect I wish somebody would correct me, the bills have always been introduced as they appeared in the budget. But, I want to state that in the years I have been chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I believe it was true also when Mr. Wood was chairman, that we made many, many changes when we reported those bills out of committee. And I want to assure the members of the House that so far as I am concerned and I think that I could speak for the Appropriations Committee, there is not going to be any steam-rolling at all. I thought that I had assured the gentleman he would have every opportunity to discuss fully anything that is pertinent to the budget. And I recall that last year, toward the end of the session, Mr. A. W. Johnson complimented me on the time that I gave everybody; everyone had full opportunity. And I want to assure him and all the members that if we are here until next Christmas, all the time that is necessary will be given. And I think we can say this, as the minority leader used to say, let us have a short, business-like session, let us do this in a business-like way. Let us consider these matters for what they are, financial matters, let us determine whether we need to spend this money or not. I do not see any reason to delay it and I hope that Mr. Johnson and as many of you as possible will be here on January 8th.

INTERROGATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. So that we can complete this discussion and the members will know what to expect, I would like to further interrogate the majority leader on the same subject that we are on.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed with the interrogation.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, you plan on being in session tomorrow, is that right?

Mr. McCANN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. What is the purpose of the session tomorrow?

Mr. McCANN. At the session tomorrow the Speaker, of course, will send across all the bills, I assume, that had been introduced, not knowing what other ones have been introduced, but the 66 bills that are there going to the Appropriations Committee, plus whatever other bills or resolutions members have introduced.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then the session tomorrow will be perfunctory?

Mr. McCANN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. It would be a good time to make a speech.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. We will probably do so.

Another question: We are coming back then on the 15th of January, Monday?

Mr. McCANN. Monday, January 15th, at our regular time, 3:30 p. m. eastern standard time.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Do you plan on being in session more than one day of that week?

The SPEAKER. You know that he cannot answer that just now.

Mr. McCANN. You are aware of the situation. I think before that time the proper notice, if it occurs, will go to your office with plans for your members and they will have sufficient time to plan accordingly. At the present time the call is for Monday, January 15th, only.

The SPEAKER. The members will be notified as to whether or not it will simply be a session in which a few members gather and they have recess until such a time as the Appropriations Committee is ready to report or whether it will be a session in which action will be taken.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, a further question of the majority leader.

If you start these hearings next Monday and you progress very rapidly during the week and accomplish a great deal, if the bills are in, when would the chairman of the Appropriations Committee plan on calling the bills up for consideration in committee with a view of reaching the floor? Will he wait until the entire budget has been audited and then put all 65 bills on the calendar at once, or just what are your plans?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I can answer that question but I can this, Mr. Speaker, if there are any prior hearings held on the budget it surely will not be done the week of January 8th. Then the following week, the chairman and the Appropriations Committee will be able to answer the question about whether they will be finished in two weeks or two and a half weeks to release the bills, and it would be the intention and recommendation, when the time comes, to start to release the bills very steadily section after section, or department after department or perhaps, if possible, all of them at one given time. I cannot answer that at this point until the hearings move along.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I thank the gentleman.

1962-63 BUDGET

The SPEAKER. The Chair has copies of the budget which will be noted in the journal and printed in full in the appendix.

(For Budget, see Appendix)

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

The SPEAKER. Now have we arrived at the point where we can sing. One birthday; the Honorable Edward W. McNally of Cambria County, is a year older in years, several years younger in temperament, and Dr. Dengler will perform his usual function.

Mr. DENGLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Let us all sing "Happy Birthday, dear Mac." Now sing it real well because he is a pretty good singer himself. Here we go.

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday," led by Mr. Dengler).

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, the Honorable Edward W. McNally.

Mr. McNALLY. Mr. Speaker, I am not used to these things. I have heard sung "Happy Birthday" a great many times, ladies and gentlemen, but this is a great honor. Usually on the 2nd of January, if it happens on Sunday or following a holiday, nobody gives gifts. I shall remember this always, although age is creeping up on me, as the Honorable Speaker has said. Thanks so much.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. POLASKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 3, 1962, at 11:00 a. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 2:06 p. m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1962

The House met at 11:00 a. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, in the turbulent seas of life Thou art our calm; in the troubled rivers of life Thou art our balm; and in the unchartered waters of life Thou art our helm. O God, use us and our talents in Thy service to bring peace and serenity where there is disturbance and war, to bring soothing where there is worry and anxiety, and to bring guidance and direction where there is confusion and chaos: through Jesus Christ, Thy dear Son, our Lord, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever One God, world without end. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, January 2, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1962.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 2.

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 3.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourist promotional assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 4.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 5.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 6.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 7.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 8.

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 9.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St. Christopher's Hospital.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Cancer Research Incorporated Fox Chase Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 11.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have ex-

pended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1987) and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvement or additions of certain sewage treatment plants.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 12.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 13.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 14.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 15.

An Act to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges," making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 16.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 17.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 18.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 19.

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 20.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University Chester County.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 21.

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania East Falls Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 23.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 24.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Textile Institute at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 26.

An Act making an appropriation to The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 27.

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 28.

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 29.

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 31.

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 32.

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 33.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 34.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 35.

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 36.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 37.

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 38.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 39.

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 40.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 41.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 42.

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 43.

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 44.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 45.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 46.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 47.

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 48.

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township Warren County Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 49.

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance, repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 50.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 51.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 52.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 53.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of

Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 54.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 55.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 56.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 57.

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961, (Appropriation Act 5-A) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961" by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth one thousand nine hundred sixty-two.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 58.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commission for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 59.

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 60.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on account of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account, State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 61.

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflct Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 62.

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment of compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act."

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 63.

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 64.

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 65.

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 66.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. DAVIS, GRAMLICH, MAGEE and MERRY. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 1.

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1962.

The vision and intrepidity of Colonel Edwin S. Drake, a century and three years ago, blazed a trail in extracting one of the earth's great natural resources. Near Titusville, Pennsylvania, Colonel Drake "brought in" the world's first oil well.

From this epochal milestone, the world was changed in a fundamental way. The then dawning industrial age was framed against vastly wider horizons, and from there onwards it was transformed largely into its present pattern.

Colonel Drake's far-reaching achievement has received concrete recognition in that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has created the Drake Memorial Park and founded the Drake Museum, both at the site of the original Drake Well, close to the City of Titusville.

Further recognition was accorded Colonel Drake when the General Assembly, in 1956, caused State Highway Route Number 36 to be known thereafter, and officially, as "The Colonel Drake Highway," with signs erected at

appropriate spots making known the fact to travellers upon the highway.

Now the northwestern terminal point of the highway, and of Route Number 36, presently, is the Borough of Pleasantville, some six miles short of Titusville and the Drake Well.

Clearly then, logic and a just recognition of the historical importance of Titusville and the Drake Memorial Park would be served, if the northwestern terminal point of "The Colonel Drake Highway" were to be extended from the Borough of Pleasantville to the Drake Memorial Park, utilizing State Highway Route Number 27; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That "The Colonel Drake Highway" be extended beyond the Borough of Pleasantville so that its northwestern terminal point shall be the Drake Memorial Park; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways be authorized to have erected at appropriate points, along the extension of The Colonel Drake Highway to the Drake Memorial Park, suitable roadside signs, the one at the terminal point in the park, stating that it is the initial point of the highway, and mounted upon a durable stone and concrete base in keeping with the dignity of its function.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS, GRAMLICH, MAGEE and MERRY. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 2.

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1962.

In the event that the General Assembly, by concurrent resolution, authorizes the extension of "The Colonel Drake Highway" from the Borough of Pleasantville to the Drake Memorial Park, utilizing State Highway Route Number 27, it would be in keeping with the historical importance of the events, personality and region memorialized by the highway and park, if the final approaches of the highway, to its northwestern terminal point be dignified by construction in the nature of a mall and boulevard; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the Secretary of Highways be authorized to have studies made of the feasibility of constructing an inter-connecting highway and a final approach to the Drake Memorial Park, joining State Highway Route Number 27; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the Secretary of Highways establishes the feasibility of such an approach from Route Number 27 to the park, he is hereby requested to submit recommendations, together with drafted versions of legislation deemed necessary to carry out the approach project, to the General Assembly upon its convening in 1963.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. RESOLUTION No. 3.

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1962.

The United States has refused to submit to the jurisdiction of the World Court, by reason of the reservation of the right to determine, in its discretion, what is or is not a domestic question. This has placed the United States at a decided disadvantage in that even when the United States obtains a favorable decision, other nations are reluctant to abide by it. We cannot expect other nations to accept terms which our Nation is not willing to accept; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recommends that the Government of the United States submit to the jurisdiction of the World Court without reservation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. RESOLUTION No. 4.

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1962.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recommends that the General Assembly of the United Nations should be permitted to enact World Law on strictly international problems involving world peace including disarmament, nuclear weapons and other international matters which may prevent war and which will not interfere in the home rule or domestic jurisdiction of individual nations; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and to the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. RESOLUTION No. 5.

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1962.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania recommends that the United Nations General Assembly be developed into a parliament of the world in order to effectively act upon questions which endanger peace, including nuclear weapons, disarmament, and other matters which will prevent war and will not interfere with the home rule or domestic jurisdiction of nations; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and to the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. HORST asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 3, 1962.

The brilliant legal career of A. J. White Hutton drew to a close on September 26, 1961, when he passed away at the age of 85.

A native of Chambersburg, he was born March 20, 1877, a son of the late Edward Noah and Alice Virginia White Hutton. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy and at Gettysburg College where he received the A. B. degree in 1897 and the M. A. degree in 1899. He studied law at the Harvard Law School where he received his L. L. B. in 1902. He also holds honorary Doctor of Law degrees from Gettysburg College and the Dickinson School of Law.

Admitted to practice in Franklin County in 1899, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1914, and before the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in 1931. He had been in the practice of law in Chambersburg since 1902 and was professor at the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, from 1902 to 1951. Since his retirement, he had been professor emeritus of the law school. He had served as chairman of the Franklin County Board of Law Examiners.

He was active in Republican politics for many years. In 1898, he was clerk to the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, Washington. From 1930 to 1934, he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from Franklin County where he served as Republican floor leader, chairman of the rules committee, chairman of the State Government Committee, and Speaker Pro-tem.

He was a life-long member of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church.

An active and interested figure in civic affairs through-

out his life, he was a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society and of its executive committee, the Cumberland Valley Torch Club, the Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He was author of a "History of Franklin County," and was a prolific contributor to the archives of the historical society. He contributed numerous articles to the Dickinson Law Review and was the author of "Hutton on the Law of Wills in Pennsylvania," which was published in 1933.

In the death of A. J. White Hutton, our Commonwealth has lost one of its most outstanding legal minds. His personal presence will be sorely missed, but his writings will long serve as a monument to his brilliance and a source of knowledge for students of history and law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby extend their sympathies to the wife and children of A. J. White Hutton upon the death of this outstanding citizen; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. A. J. White Hutton, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. HORST asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 3, 1962.

Wilbur F. Barkdoll, a former member of this House of Representatives, passed away on October 30, 1961, at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Barkdoll served three terms as Representative of Franklin County. First elected in 1948 and reelected in 1950 and 1952, he conscientiously and capably served the interests of his constituents and the Commonwealth throughout that period.

A well-known dairy farmer in Quincy Township, Franklin County, Mr. Barkdoll was long active in numerous agricultural organizations. He was elected a director of the Franklin County Agricultural Extension Association when it was organized in 1917 and served continuously until his death. He had also been president of the Local 25 of the Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative, president of the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders Association, president of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, a director of the National Ayrshire Breeders Association for four years, and was selected as Franklin County's first Master Farmer.

Mr. Barkdoll was also very active in church affairs. He served on the official board, was president of the board of trustees and taught the Men's Bible Class of the Mont Alto EUB Church for many years.

Wilbur F. Barkdoll will long be remembered as a fine Christian gentleman and as an outstanding citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby expresses its sorrow upon the death of Wilbur F. Barkdoll and extends its most sincere condolences to the surviving members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to his three sons, Samuel F. Barkdoll, 95 Fersfield Road, Chambersburg, Paul B. Barkdoll, R. D. 1, Waynesboro, and Joseph L. Barkdoll, Mont Alto.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The SPEAKER. Both the minority leader and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee have asked for recognition. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee desires recognition to make some announcements regarding the meetings of that committee, and the Chair recognizes the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, we are now preparing some of the schedules of the joint Senate-House Appropriations Committee hearings which will begin next Monday, January 8, at 9:30 a.m. A copy of this schedule will be mailed to each member of the House and Senate today, but in case some of you might be interested in knowing what the schedule is, I am going to give you the tentative schedule that we have worked up which allocates, purely on a tentative basis, time in excess of what has been used at the last two hearings. But as I stated before, all hearings will continue until all the members have had the opportunity to inquire into any matters that they think important to the appropriations at issue.

I also want to say that the furthest point of the amount carried in the budget is contained in House bill No. 1 which is the general appropriations bill. House bill No. 1 is in print and will be distributed to all the members of the House immediately after I have finished. So the members will be able to take home with them a copy of House bill No. 1 which covers the great bulk of this budget.

On Monday, starting at 9:30 on January 8, we will follow the budget, and the first office to be heard will be the Governor's office, followed by the Lieutenant-Governor's, followed by the Auditor General's. Then the Treasury, Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Banking and the Securities Commission, the Department of Civil Defense and the Civil Service Commission.

Now, they will start at 9:30 a.m. and I plan to continue until noon, break one hour for lunch, and resume hearings at 1 o'clock and continue through until 6 o'clock. It is not our intention at this time to hold any hearings in the evenings, but we believe a full day put in will adequately take care of the situation.

Now after I have read the balance, if there is anyone who wants to ask a question as to any particular time, if I talk too fast or you did not get it, I will be glad to answer.

On Tuesday, January 9, starting at 9:30 a.m., we will have the Department of Commerce, the Department of Forests and Waters and the Department of Health.

On Wednesday, January 10, starting at 9:30 a.m., the Historical and Museum Commission, the Insurance Department, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Military Affairs, the Milk Control Commission, Department of Mines and Mineral Industries and the State Parole Board.

On Thursday, January 11, starting at 9:30 a.m., the Department of Property and Supplies, and the final for the week, the Department of Public Instruction.

The SPEAKER. The schedule will be sent out by the Chief Clerk to all members of the House.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I will not read the schedules for the following week, starting on January 15, because it will be available to all the members.

Then after the completion of the General Fund budget hearing, we will schedule the special funds hearings, and also at the close of these hearings, if there is any interest or any desire on the part of the members that we have a re-hearing or an additional hearing for any department, we will be glad to so schedule that department.

If there are any questions anyone would like to ask, I will be very happy to answer them.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my appearance before the membership today is to point out just one or two things in the Governor's budget.

I want the membership to realize that we just received the budget yesterday and, naturally, we have not been able to determine the veracity or the accuracy of any of the figures, but there are some things that appear on the face of the budget which I believe should be pointed out at the outset so the members will know exactly what is taking place.

We will hearken back now to last fall, before we adjourned sine die, and we were locked in the grips of a contest as to whether the local schools would get any appropriation or not, and you all recall that the vehicle by which we were to finance $18 million to the schools was a 2 percent tax on dividends, royalties and capital gains. That bill and the education bills were all sent back to committee when the tax bill failed in the Senate. We were not given an opportunity to vote for another tax bill. Even though we were on record saying that we would be glad to consider other tax measures, we were not given that opportunity. It was felt, I know, by the Democratic side that they had scored a tremendous political victory in being able to scuttle the school program under the guise of the Republican killing a 2 percent tax on dividends, and so forth.

What happened in September before we adjourned sine die? In order to balance the budget the budget office had to increase revenues and the increase in revenue estimates was accordingly made, and my figure is that it was about $30 million that was added to a previous estimate of revenues so that the budget could be balanced, and the legislature adjourned sine die.

For instance, as to the increases, you take Governor Lawrence's original budget and the final figures that were certified for budget balancing purposes, the CNI tax was raised $16.7 million, capital stock tax $3.5 million, gross receipts tax $1 million, insurance premiums $1.4 million, sales and use tax $17.5 million and the cigarette tax $3.1 million. Those figures are in the budget and are a matter of public record.

Now, what has happened in this particular budget? You must remember that in order to get out of town we had to up the revenues thirty-some million dollars. I was asked during the fall, "Well, what do you think of the announcement of the Governor that he has balanced his budget?" I said, "It is a contrivance. It was done before by upping revenues and he has resorted to that fiction and is doing it again, and there is nothing new or novel about it."

Of course, in order to balance his budget, he made industry pay twice in one year and robbed Peter to pay Paul and reached into later years for taxes in order to wipe out the deficit. In other words, industry in this State, which had no part in creating the deficit, was asked to double up and pay for it. It is a clever and unique way of balancing the budget by doing to industry, which is captive and cannot leave the State—but some of them are by reason of it—and saying, "Here you dig down twice and give us the money and we will present the people a balanced budget by borrowing into the future."

But that is not the purpose of my remarks. What should have happened last fall? It was all right for you to up revenues $30 million. You did that in order to balance the budget, but you should not have sent the school appropriation bill back to committee. Why? Because the budget bureau knew at that time that they had $16 million in lapse and they should have come before us and said, or had Mr. McCann say, we do not need the 2 percent tax on dividends, and so forth. There is $16 million going to be lapsed in that budget. We are going to up revenues $30 million and that will leave $16 million to play with. We can pass this school appropriation bill and we do not need the tax on dividends.

That is proven by this budget right now. Here is $16 million worth of lapses that we were not told about in September, but you upped the revenues $30 million. The Governor's budget bureau signed a certificate that the budget was balanced and we left town. Now they say we have $16 million. I say it was a cruel hoax that was committed on the school districts of Pennsylvania when you sent that bill back to committee when you had the money all the time and you should have given it to the schools instead of saying, "You Republicans scuttled the schools of Pennsylvania by not voting for the 2 percent tax on dividends." It is as plain as the nose on your face in this budget. It is on page 1 and I ask you all to refer to it respectively.

Now, where do we go from here? We asked that the freeze clause be put in the bill and give the schools that $8 million. If my information is correct, and I am sure it is, the payments to the schools last fall did not deduct the losses they will incur by reason of the freeze clause being declared unconstitutional. When are the schools going to take their licking? They are going to take it now in March and April. The $8 million will be deducted from their payments that they will get this spring. What does this budget show? It shows an $8.9 million surplus. What should Governor Lawrence have done with that? He should have said, "Now, you school districts, I have $8.9 million for you in the surplus; it is just what you are going to lose." He ought to have stated yesterday, "Instead of spending that $8.9 million next year, I want to return the appropriation bill with 2,000 appropriations in it and give that to the schools right now, because they must have this money."

Any of you who walk the streets of your local communities know that the schools are desperately in need of some help. They want to get it from the State Capitol, and they look to us to do it. The least we can do right now is to put in an appropriation bill for some $8 million or $9 million and use up this surplus, give it to the schools now in March and April so that many of them will not have to dig down and borrow money and end the year in the red.

Here is another thing we should try to do this session. The reason we want to look at this budget, look at the amount of revenue that is available, is because there is no question that you can lapse $16 million in this budget. With a billion-dollar budget facing us next year, it seems to me we could squeeze $16 million or $18 million out of

this budget the Governor is presenting and give that to the schools by an omnibus appropriation bill, 2,000 items to the schools of this State, give them $16 or $18 million, which will go a long way towards balancing and helping them to balance their budgets.

Now, Governor Lawrence brags about the amount of money he is giving them in this budget. He is not giving the local schools one dime extra in this budget. All he is giving them is what they need for increasing teaching units. He is giving them a matching amount on the mandated items that they would get anyhow. He is not giving them a penny. The schools of this State have not had an increase since we Republicans in 1957 raised the reimbursement base from 5,200 to 5,800. It was done in 1957. My school principal at home tells me, "Albert, we are still working on the old 5,800." I said, "That is right. Leader did not give it to you and Lawrence is not giving it to you. You are still laboring under that same ceiling." We did it over Governor Leader's dead body, as you know, and he even vetoed the $30 million appropriation that went with it. That is all a matter of history and is in the Journal.

So we should strive this session, right now, to give the schools this $8 million surplus and try to some way find another $16 million, of $17 million, or $18 million for our schools before we leave in this short session.

Now, I want to comment on these hearings. It is unbelievable, it seems incredible to us, that you can schedule them for next week. We just got the budget yesterday. The ink is hardly dry on it. You are going to start your budget hearings next Monday, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday you are going to audit the entire General Fund budget for this State, Public Instruction, Health and Welfare. How in the world are we Republicans on this side, who would like to do something for the schools, maybe squeeze some fat out of the budget, if there is any, maybe find some new revenue that you have understated, going to do that next week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday?

As I said yesterday, I think it is arrogance on your part. In your ambition you are overreaching yourselves, and I do not think the people are going to like it that you are going to run so hurriedly and so fast through this thing.

I am going to be here next week and Mr. Tompkins will be here and as many members of the appropriations committee as possible. I am hoping this week I can draft a series of interrogatories to serve on you as you would in a civil suit, such as, tell us how many employes you have, whether you need them or not, how much pay they are getting, how this compares with 1953, what functions are overlapping, how many departments are doing the same thing around this Capitol Hill? Is there some way we can get $20 million for the schools? That is what we want to do. I would like to be able to leave here and say, "We did not have to put out any new taxes. We found $8 million for the freeze clause and we found you $20 million more, or $16 million or $17 million more."

You do that and you can go back home and face the people with a job very well done. But if we are going to rush into this thing next week, on Monday, for instance, there are 10 departments involving a lot of money that you want to hear. It will just be a cursory, perfunctory thing. All you can say is, "Good morning" to them, and "How is your mother? Is your father working?" That is about all you will be able to say to them in that short period of time.

But we will do our best. We will be there on the job and we will try to see that the people of this State get a square deal in this budget, that no money is wasted, and maybe we can get something for the schools.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, next week when we start the hearings, we are not going to rush things through so that nothing can be done, nothing can be learned. Actually we have allocated, on a tentative schedule, more time than was consumed by each department and bureau in either 1957, 1959, or 1961. The only thing we are really doing is that instead of stretching it out we are going to take advantage of a week that we are in recess where we can hold continuous hearings.

I want to assure the gentleman from McKean, the minority leader, Mr. Johnson, as I have before, that he will have every opportunity to inquire into any matter that is pertinent to this budget; and if we follow past procedures, we are going to inquire into quite a few matters that are not exactly pertinent to the budget.

He mentioned he wanted to know how many are employed. He has not served that paper on me yet that he was talking about yesterday. He used a fine legal term when he talked to me on the phone, so I took it from what he said, reduced to a layman's language, that he wants to ask a lot of questions. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that we are going to be happy to answer them. If we do not have answers right away, we will be happy to get them for him.

He mentioned the number of state employes he wanted to know about. We have that information already available. I would welcome any additional information that he thinks he should have. If he will let me know what it is, I will assure him that we will have it made available for him.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the gentleman was critical of the Governor having lapsed $16 million-plus. He says that we should have spent it. Well, Mr. Speaker, if he had not lapsed that money, we would be faced with a deficit. And if we did not have a surplus to carry over into the 1962-1963 fiscal year, we would have to have additional taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to prolong this, but I want to assure the gentleman from McKean and all the members of this House that this is going to be a full and complete hearing. All the time that is necessary will be allocated to it. The time that is shown on the schedule is tentative. If we only reach two or three departments, the others will follow in order. I did not give the schedule he referred to regarding weeks, but actually it is going to be about three weeks that we will conduct these hearings. It is my opinion that we should treat this matter as a business matter and not as a political matter; we are dealing with questions of dollars and cents for the people of this Commonwealth. I believe, as Mr. Johnson believes, that we should scrutinize this budget and every budget. We should develop whether we need more money or less money; and after we have arrived at our proper conclusions, we should provide the funds that are necessary to pay for it.

I believe that if we have done nothing else in this Commonwealth in the last 34 months, if we have done nothing else for which we should receive congratulations, we should receive congratulations for the policy of fiscal responsibility and leadership that has been given by this administration and by this House. We did not send to the Governor, bills in excess of the estimated revenues. We are going to follow that policy, I hope, in the future. As for me, I am dedicated to it. I follow the same policy in my private and business life that I am going to follow here in the conduct of the Commonwealth's business. Let us treat this matter as a business of a great corporation that is going to spend in the general fund alone over one thousand million dollars and in the special funds over five hundred million dollars. I pledge myself to conduct these hearings in a business-like manner for a business-like purpose for all the people of this Commonwealth.

BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. This is the natal day of the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Trusio. Will Doctor Dengler please perform his usual function?

Mr. DENGLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. How about "Happy Birthday, dear Pat."

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday," led by Mr. Dengler.)

The SPEAKER. I think probably Mr. Trusio is bursting with a few words of appreciation or something. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette.

Mr. TRUSIO. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be here celebrating my twenty-ninth birthday. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes him into the 63 club.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. PIPER asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 3rd, 1962.

The recent death of Mrs. A. Lorraine Weidner, wife of the Honorable Leroy A. Weidner, has left a void in the lives of her husband, children and close friends.

Mrs. Weidner's kindly attitude to all people and her sincere interest in her family and friends left an imprint on their daily lives which they will long cherish. Her immediate family will long remember her as a beloved companion who inspired them in all their efforts and activities; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends the heartfelt sympathy of each of its members to the Honorable Leroy A. Weidner on the death of his wife.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, first I want to say to the minority leader that we are starting out the session in a very nice humorous attitude and good feeling in the new year. I hope that he will not in future occasions get wound up so fast that it is difficult for us statisticians and accountants, who are as capable as he is, to follow his speeches on the floor. But I think the proper answer to the whole situation would be as it appeared in the Sunday Patriot News of December 31st, of which I am sure he has received many copies. It is more political than fiscal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, of course, wants to re-echo the New Year sentiment. In the course of a brief radio broadcast last Saturday night in my hometown in extending New Year wishes, I said, "I earnestly hope that all during the new year everybody will get exactly what they deserve. After the broadcast a gentleman called up and he said, "Hi, you did not wish us very damn much."

And so I hope that we get all that we deserve and that the people of the Commonwealth get all that they deserve, and more than that no one can properly wish.

Does the majority leader have any further business to bring before the House?

Mr. McCANN. I do, Mr. Speaker.

STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, we have sent telegrams to all the members of the House Appropriations Committee and the officers of the House, both Republican and Democrat members, regarding hotel space at the respective hotels where they may stay normally, the Penn-Harris or the Harrisburger. And I would like at this time to publicly thank the Harrisburger Hotel, who first offered the guarantee of hotel space for every member of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee during the entire Farm Show week, and then the Penn-Harris Hotel did the same. Therefore, we will have space for all the members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee and we still have space for all other members who are going to attend this hearing and need this space even though it will be not in the city hotels here in town.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. McCann for this. I am sorry that he presented it. And the resolutions that are mentioned in this article as prepared will be presented and we will ask the Rules Committee to act on it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. If the minority leader desires, he may insert it into the House record.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. This?

Mr. McCANN. Yes.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Oh, not necessarily. It spells my name correctly.

The SPEAKER. Anything that the majority leader desires to insert into the record please send it up. You know the fellow said that all of my enemies may write a book. Maybe in this case, the majority leader is hoping that the minority leader will insert a lot of things in the record that he may regret.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. If the membership will permit, I have no objection to this going into the record, because it very directly sets forth some things that we have in mind; and if it is left to the House, I hope it is for the record.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON submitted the following for the record:

SUNDAY PATRIOT NEWS
December 31, 1961

ON THE HILL
It's More Political Than Fiscal

By John Scotzin
Of The Sunday Patriot-News

It is now evident that the annual sessions amendment of 1959 has spawned the "political" legislative session every even-numbered year in Pennsylvania.

An appropriate designation for this new biennial battleground in the fiscal-limited session is this: "At the sign of the shield and sword"—the shield symbolizing the defensive position of the administration in power against the political onslaughts of the opposition party.

Politics, of course, has been known to rear its ugly head on both sides during the serious business of full-fledged legislating in the unrestricted sessions of odd-years.

With virtually the entire tax structure now on a permanent basis, the spending enactments are the primary issues in the budget-making agenda of the even-year session, at least within the hold-the-line limits this time of Governor Lawrence.

The old saw about idle hands being free for mischief probably was in mind when House Speaker Hiram G. Andrews made his suggestion that unless congressional reapportionment has been introduced in an acceptable bill by Jan. 15, the legislature take an indefinite recess until the Appropriations Committee is ready to report the budget package.

Already the Republican minority leader Rep. Albert W. Johnson, has made clear that harassment and embarrassment of the Lawrence Administration will be his guideposts—and not just attempts to take the budget apart.

Johnson has readied a series of proposed investigative resolutions, reportedly about a dozen, for introduction during slack-time periods in the Democratic-controlled House.

Allegations of political pressures in administration of state colleges, the state of the State Police under Commissioner Frank G. McCartney, closed-door operations in state professional licensing boards, are among subjects for legislative airing which Johnson will demand.

Johnson is realistically aware that it is extremely doubtful any such investigations will gain Democratic sanction in the Democratic-controlled House. But it is his obvious hope that the Democratic turn down will pay off with the voters with this campaign cry—"See! it must be so or why would they hide it?"

With a few emergency exceptions, Governors have avoided special session calls in even-numbered years when the State's general elections for Governor and President alternate.

In each of the even-year balloting, all the State's congressmen also are elected and control of the Legislature itself is at stake with the full 210-member House and half of the 50-Senate up for election at the same time. Municipal elections are held in odd-years, when the unrestricted legislative session is held.

The gubernatorial reasoning against extraordinary convenings in general election years when they could be avoided:

Why give the "outs" the opportunity to use the Legislature as a sounding board for prime electioneering issues against the "ins?" Let the controversial matters come to a head in the off-year sessions, and depend on time during the intervening year to ease the pain before Pennsylvanians go to the general election polls.

On the face of the annual sessions amendment, the even-year session is limited to revenue and appropriation matters. The straight-jacket language of the fiscal session is keyed to "laws" raising revenue and "laws" making appropriations.

Laws are enactments which require the Governor's signature. Resolutions for legislative investigations or to propose amendment of the State Constitution are not laws and do not reach the Governor.

In fact, all the legislative prerequisites except general legislation continue in an even-year session. And herein is Johnson's opportunity, as well as for the future "outs," to make hay on the seasonal political scene.

In the first annual session of 1960 Presidential year, Governor Lawrence had nothing for the Legislature to do. The last biennial budget had been enacted at the previous session, carrying over, and the politically astute Governor proposed no new programs that could be assaulted during the Presidential electioneering.

Even with no business at hand the then Republican-controlled Senate kept the Legislature in being nearly the full year through a series of extended recesses. The legislature actually was in session only 16 days. There are GOPsters who regret the prolonged stall, acknowledging the "do-nothing" character of the session backfired on them in 1960's elections.

Perhaps the same recollection may warn the GOP against needlessly stretching out this session, which Governor Lawrence says could be wound up inside of two months.

On the eve of the 1962 Governorship campaign, Lawrence again is steering clear of new tax and other controversial matters which could serve the GOP vote-pitch.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. IRVIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 15, 1962, at 3:30 p. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:54 a. m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1962. No. 3.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1962.

The Senate met at 2:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT B. CALDWELL, Pastor of The First Presbyterian Church, Erie, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God of the Universe, God of the nations on this planet and Father of all mankind, who, in the unnumbered centuries of the past has watched civilizations come and go, has seen nations rise and fall, impress upon the minds of this Senate the divine truth: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord and the people whom He hath chosen for his own inheritance."

May this Senate deliberate, debate and decide each issue with vigor, honesty and sincerity. We pray these mercies in the name of Christ. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. RIPP, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

RECALLING THE NOMINATION OF VERNON M. HERRON FOR APPOINTMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 2, 1962, for the confirmation of Vernon M. Herron, Pittsburgh, as a member of the Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Joseph D. Ripp) in the Chair.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

CORONER IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PIKE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James Crellin, Milford, Pike County, for reappointment as Coroner in and for the County of Pike, until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Athletic Commission, for the term of two years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

James H. Crowley, 1902 Green Ridge Street, Dunmore, Lackawanna County.

Alfred M. Klein, 804 Worrell Road, Jenkintown, Montgomery County.

Paul G. Sullivan, 4748 Wallingford Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Civil Service Commission:

John A. M. McCarthy (Democrat), 6344 Woodbine Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, until April 9, 1962, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Elmer D. Graper (Democrat), 215 Elm Street, Edgewood, Allegheny County, until April 9, 1966, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Miss Susan H. Baker (Republican), 445 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County, until April 9, 1964, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate A. D. Cohn, Smallwood Lane, York, York County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, until November 29, 1967, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Maurice Abrams, Esq., 8102 Heacock Lane, Wyncote, Montgomery County, for reappointment as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, until July 1, 1967, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Derenick, 413 Jefferson Avenue, Taylor, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Clarks Summit State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Anthony C. Balicki, Taylor, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Coaldale State General Hospital:

John J. Eagan, Palo Alto, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

James Berrang, New Philadelphia, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph F. Holden, 424 South Second Street, St. Clair, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph A. Hughes, Centre Street, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

James J. Donahue, 22 West Pine Street, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ted Schlanger, New Britain Road, Doylestown, Bucks County, for reappointment as a member of the Delaware River Port Authority, until July 5, 1966, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Russell L. Mervine, Esq., R. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Monroe County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice C. Elwood Huffman, Marshalls Creek, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAMBURG STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Hamburg State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Dr. Edith Douds, 10 North Los Robles Court, Pennside, Reading, Berks County.

Dr. Herman F. Kotzen, 1905 Hessian Road, Reading, Berks County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital:

Frank W. Stager, 214 East Pershing Avenue, Lebanon, Lebanon County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Dawson Kohr, Lebanon, declined.

Robert Lee Jacobs, 45 East Ridge Street, Carlisle, Cumberland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Clarence Sheely, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifty-first Judicial District, Gettysburg, Adams County, for reappointment as a member of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, until June 7, 1964, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Laurelton State School and Hospital:

Russell S. Machmer, Esq., 188 King Street, Northumberland, Northumberland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

R. Spangler Mattern, Beavertown, Snyder County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

A. J. Sharadin, 40 Wausau Road, Middleburg, Snyder County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Claude H. Charles, Port Trevorton, Snyder County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Hopkinson, Jr., 8700 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a member of the State Planning Board, until December 13, 1964, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Henry Gouley, Esq., 205 Fildes Lane, Media, Delaware County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ronald McHugh, 210 Pierce Street, Kingston, Luzerne County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice George M. Ichter, Ashley, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate William E. Gass, 134 Chestnut Street, Sunbury, Northumberland County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Selinsgrove State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home:

J. S. Jiuliante, Sr., 516 Monoca Drive, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Leon S. Rzepka, 701 East Avenue, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Bernard J. Harkins, 2639 Schley Street, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Albert P. Vicks, 3304 Forest Drive, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. R. Womer, Meadowbrook Terrace, Bedford, Bedford County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Washington Crossing Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Elinore R. Ridge, 10 East Crown Terrace, Morrisville, Bucks County.
Emil J. Lever, Solebury, Bucks County.
J. Carroll Molloy, Jr., 334 Maple Avenue, Doylestown, Bucks County.
Donald E. DeLacey, New Hope, Bucks County.
Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton, Bristol Pike, Edgely, Bristol, Bucks County.
Isadore A. Shrager, Suite 208, 1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles V. Kidron, 537 Shamokin Street, Trevorton, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Zerbe, Northumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Henri Karpiak, 111 Avenue "E", Riverside, Northumberland County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Riverside, Northumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Agnes D. Natafalusy, R. D. 1, Sugarloaf, Luzerne County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Sugarloaf, Luzerne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Jonah Davies, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John P. Nairn, 1070 Rear Chestnut Street, Nanty Glo, Cambria County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Nanty Glo, Cambria County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Charles L. Davies, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Wayne C. Smith, Star Route, New Hope, Bucks County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Solebury, Bucks County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice William L. Kurtz, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Thomas McGraw, 18 Market Street, Burgettstown, Washington County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Burgettstown, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Lorraine M. Riley (Democrat), 306 North Stratton Street, Gettysburg, Adams County, for appointment as a member of the Adams County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Katharine Hereter, Gettysburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ARMSTRONG COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Katherine E. Steim (Democrat), 639 Hawthorne Avenue, Kittanning, Armstrong County, for appointment as a member of the Armstrong County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Frances Calarie, Rural Valley, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BERKS COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Berks County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Raymond Rubenstein (Democrat), 950 Weiser Street, Reading, Berks County, vice William E. Norman, Boyertown, whose term expired.

Harold R. Jackson (Democrat), 416 Walnut Street, Reading, Berks County, vice Mrs. Jean S. Schoffstall, Wyomissing, whose term expired.

Mrs. Betty Crystal (Democrat), 713 North Fifth Street, Reading, Berks County, vice Mrs. Olive Cahn, Reading, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John B. McCullough (Republican), 1716 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as a member of the Blair County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Warren L. Goetz, Altoona, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BRADFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Lauri Dehn Tiala (Democrat), R. D. 5, Towanda, Bradford County, for appointment as a member of the Bradford County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice LaRue Stanton, Wyalusing, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BUTLER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Butler County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Joel W. Rosenblum (Democrat), 209 Cedar Road, Butler, Butler County, vice I. Max Jaffe, Butler, whose term expired.

Mark H. Rhodes (Democrat), R. D. 6, Butler, Butler County, vice Lawrence G. Gemperle, Butler, whose term expired.

David L. Bovard (Republican), R. D. 4, Slippery Rock, Butler County, vice R. L. Butler, Sarver, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. Donald B. Baldwin (Republican), 136 East Fourth Street, Emporium, Cameron County, for appointment as a member of the Cameron County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Lola Horning, Emporium, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Mary R. Engler (Democrat), 307 Centre Street, Jim Thorpe, Carbon County, for appointment as a member of the Carbon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Joseph E. Sniscak, Nesquehoning, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CENTRE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Dr. Pearl Guest (Republican), 620 East Foster Avenue, State College, Centre County, for appointment as a member of the Centre County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Elizabeth A. Doggett, State College, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Chester County Board of Assistance:

Edward J. Cotter (Democrat), 425 South Walnut Street, West Chester, Chester County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Eleanor F. M. Scattergood, West Chester, whose term expired.

Samuel W. Morris (Republican), West Chester Pike, R. D. 2, Pottstown, South Coventry Township, Chester County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Naomi W. England, Oxford, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CLARION COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Iris Still (Democrat), 610 South Street, Clarion, Clarion County, for appointment as a member of the Clarion County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Iris M. Bish, Shippenville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Roy Fullington (Democrat), 315 East Locust Street, Clearfield, Clearfield County, for appointment as a member of the Clearfield County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Eldon L. Bloom, Clearfield, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Columbia County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Jacqueline E. Lewis (Democrat), 530 Church Street, Catawissa, Columbia County, vice Mrs. Fala M. Shuman, Catawissa, whose term expired.

Anthony Melito (Democrat), 366 LaSalle Street, Berwick, Columbia County, vice Rev. Wayne A. Lutz, Berwick, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE DAUPHIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Barbara Starr Schreckengaust (Democrat), 2316 Midland Road, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Dauphin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Virginia S. Morgenthaler, Harrisburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Marie S. Dambacher (Democrat), Star Route, Ridgway, Elk County, for appointment as a member of the Elk County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Johanna Bish, Brockport, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Franklin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Caryl H. Schenkel (Democrat), 46 North Carlisle Street, Greencastle, Franklin County, vice Miss Emilie Reisner, Chambersburg, whose term expired.

Miss Mary C. Statler (Democrat), R. D. 3, Chambersburg, Franklin County, vice Mrs. Marie P. Middour, Waynesboro, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Fulton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Blair Garland (Democrat), 636 Lincoln Way East, McConnellsburg, Fulton County, vice Rev. J. Carl Williams, McConnellsburg, resigned.

Charles L. Reeder (Democrat), North Fourth Street, McConnellsburg, Fulton County, vice Wesley W. Mellott, McConnellsburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE GREENE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Greene County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Earl King (Democrat), Box 244, Jefferson, Greene County, vice Ezra D. Hoge, Dunns Station, whose term expired.

Thomas M. Longstreth (Democrat), 325 North Porter Street, Waynesburg, Greene County, vice Charles L. Carpenter, Graysville, whose term expired.

Lawrence E. Piper (Democrat), Box 503, Greensboro, Greene County, vice Andrew T. Urda, Nemacolin, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Kenneth Coen (Democrat), Juniata Highlands, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, for appointment as a member of the Huntingdon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice G. Allen Hoover, Hesston, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. John O. Miller (Republican), Saltsburg, Indiana County, for appointment as a member of the Indiana County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Joseph I. McElhoes, Home, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Juniata

County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Helen Armstrong (Democrat), R. F. D. 1, Port Royal, Juniata County, vice Leo W. McNaight, Mifflintown, whose term expired.

Rev. Stuart H. Lengle (Republican), R. F. D., Liverpool, Juniata County, vice Mrs. Margaret Welsh, Mifflintown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Jefferson County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Rev. Sigurd Kristiansen, Jr. (Democrat), Big Run, Jefferson County, vice Mrs. Katherine P. Shaw, Big Run, whose term expired.

Mrs. Patricia S. Brandon (Republican), 702 Grant Street, Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, vice G. Emery Schwartz, Punxsutawney, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Lebanon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

McCune Bratton (Democrat), 252 South Fourth Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, vice Rev. Lee D. Loos, Richland, whose term expired.

Harper L. Hoffman (Republican), 220 East Maple Street, Palmyra, Lebanon County, vice Robert F. James, Lebanon, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE LYCOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph W. Pesotine (Democrat), 687 North Grier Street, Williamsport, Lycoming County, for appointment as a member of the Lycoming Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Laura F. Mansuy, Ralston, Whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE MIFFLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Earl D. Freet (Democrat), Glenwood Section, Lewistown, Mifflin County, for appointment as a member of the Mifflin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Charles C. Mowery, Lewistown, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Iva Scott Holbrook (Democrat), 514 Sarah Street, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, for appointment as a member of the Monroe County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Jeannette K. Davis, East Stroudsburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE MONTOUR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Montour County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Arthur K. Purpur (Democrat), 213 Ferry Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stamm, Danville, whose term expired.

R. R. Cain (Republican), 108 Mill Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Mrs. Isabel Snyder, Danville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PERRY COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Janet E. Rippman (Democrat), 108 South Second Street, Newport, Perry County, for appointment as a member of the Perry County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Ralph L. Smith, Millerstown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Katherine Kallick (Democrat), Penn Center House, 1900 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, vice Miss C. Marion Kohn, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

Mrs. Silvia Mann (Democrat), Parkway House, 2201 Parkway, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, vice Mrs. Florence D. Weinstein, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John J. Kurz (Democrat), 207 John Street, Milford, Pike County, for appointment as a member of the Pike County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Harlan J. Crellin, Milford, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE POTTER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. Joseph J. Wiley (Democrat), Galeton, Potter County, for appointment as a member of the Potter County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Mollie Stephens White, Coudersport, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Snyder County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Benton L. Anderson (Democrat), 617 North Eighth Street, Selinsgrove, Snyder County, vice Mrs. Sara E. Bolig, Selinsgrove, whose term expired.

Kermit R. Ritter (Democrat), High Street, McClure, Snyder County, vice Mrs. Kathleen M. Kline, McClure, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Eva H. Carter (Democrat), 267 West Church Street, Somerset, Somerset County, for appointment as a member of the Somerset County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Allison Uhl Kelly, Somerset, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE SULLIVAN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Sullivan County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Marjorie S. Worthington (Democrat), Laporte, Sullivan County, vice Mrs. Gladys Hallabuk, Laporte, whose term expired.

Richard D. McCarty (Republican), Route 1, Forksville, Sullivan County, vice Roscoe Burgess, Forksville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE UNION COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Union County Board of Assistance:

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Smith (Democrat), 336 North Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, until December 31, 1962, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Charles Reaser, Allenwood, deceased.

Bickel B. Huntington (Republican), 54 South Third Street, West Milton, Union County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Louis H. Harris, Lewisburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE VENANGO COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul B. Ossoff (Democrat), 20 Glennwood Drive, Oil City, Venango County, for appointment as a member of the Venango County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Ned M. Hartsell, Oil City, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Margaret Marshall (Republican), R. F. D. 1, Tidioute, Warren County, for appointment as a member of the Warren County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Arleine S. Whitehill, North Warren, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Washington County Board of Assistance:

William A. Burson (Democrat), 1001 Gabby Avenue, Washington, Washington County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Presley N. Wrenshall, Washington whose term expired.

J. Benjamin Cowan (Democrat), 409 Spruce Street, Canonsburg, Washington County, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Edward Abel, Washington, whose term expired.

John B. Greenlee (Republican), Beallsville, Washington County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Elizabeth Gales, Charleroi, whose term expired.

Dr. H. M. Coehn (Democrat), 681 East Beau Street, Washington, Washington County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice George B. Stegenga, Esq., Houston, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Margaret Dein (Republican), 827 Court Street, Honesdale, Wayne County, for appointment as a member of the Wayne County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Hazel Hill, Honesdale, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE WYOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Wyoming County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Margaret Nordahl (Democrat), 6 Howe Street, Box F, Nicholson, Wyoming County, vice Mrs. Kathleen Vecchierello, Factoryville, whose term expired.

Thomas DeWitt, Esq. (Democrat), 50 West Harrison Street, Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, vice Davis R. Hobbs, Esq., Tunkhannock, whose term expired.

Mrs. Helen Crispell (Republican), Noxen, Wyoming County, vice Mrs. Tillie Loveland, Noxen, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE YORK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the York County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Herbert Bullard (Democrat), 229 West College Avenue, York, York County, vice Mrs. Mildred Chapman, York, whose term expired.

Alexander Strachan (Democrat), R. D. 1, Dover, York County, vice Clair S. Tozer, York, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. MULLIN, RIPP, SARRAF and STAISEY presented to the Chair **SB 1,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), entitled, as amended, "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," exempting certain textbooks from the tax.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BELL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Ware and myself, I am introducing a bill at this time which would correct something that happened last summer. This bill is an amendment to one of the revenue acts, and I believe it is constitutional.

When we passed one of the revenue acts last year, we froze all safe deposit boxes where there was a decendent who was a co-owner. This bill would unfreeze safe deposit boxes which would be in the name of husband and wife, in the case where one of the spouses died. Items appearing in both names would not be taxable for State purposes.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think this bill would correct a very glaring injustice of last summer.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. BELL and WARE presented to the Chair **SB 2,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), entitled "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961," exempting from the provisions relating to entry into safe deposit boxes those safe deposit boxes held in the names of the decedent and his or her spouse.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, quite a number of years ago, the citizens of Richhill Township, in Greene County, constructed and financed, through local government finances, the construction of an eight-mile piece of road. Later on, the Department of Highways decided to take over this road and make it a Legislative Route. The result is that the bond indebtedness of Richhill Township is such that they are confronted with paying off the bonds before the construction of this—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senate please come to order while Senator Lane is speaking?

Mr. LANE. The citizens of Richhill Township now have the problem of retiring the bonds for the construction of the road and it is now a Legislative Route. As a matter of fact, the Township Commissioners of this township have actually lost a great portion of the Liquid Fuels Tax. It seems to me that this is quite unfair. I talked with the Secretary of Highways who did not either approve or disapprove this piece of legislation.

I have before me a three-page letter from the attorneys who are representing this particular township. Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to have this letter made a part of the record, together with my letter to the Secretary of Highways.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the gentleman from Washington, Senator Lane, the above letters will be made a part of the record.

SAYERS, KING & KEENER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
55 East High Street
Waynesburg, Pennsylvania

November 6, 1961.

The Honorable William J. Lane
Room 536 East Floor
Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Senator Lane:

I am writing the following letter in order to supply you with certain basic information at the request of the Road Supervisors of Richhill Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania.

At a recent meeting at which they had the privilege of talking to you, you showed an interest in the bonded debt situation of Richhill Township. This file is many years old but I believe I have the information which you require. If you require further and more detailed information please let me know.

This road through Richhill Township for a distance of approximately eight miles was built in 1929. It is a concrete road, was well built and is still in good operating condition. Almost immediately after it was built, about 1929, it was taken over by the State Highway Department and has been since then operated as a part of the State Highway system and known as Legislative Route 256, State Route 21. The road in general leads from Waynesburg to the West Virginia State Line where it connects with other improved roads which go respectively to Moundsville, Cameron and Wheeling, West Virginia. It is interesting to note that this road is the only concrete road which operates as a feeder for the State Park in which the State has recently invested thousands of dollars.

It may also be that when the new Federal Highway is completed North and South through the County immediately East of Waynesburg there will be an interchange which will add to the traffic on Route 21 for interstate purposes from Greene County to West Virginia. There is every reason to believe that the traffic on this road will increase and no reason to believe that it will diminish.

When the road was first built under the then existing law the road was built by a bond issue which should have been paid off about 1953 and in the amount of around $125,000.00. At current prices, the road was well built for the money. Since then the entire traveling public of the Commonwealth and also of the State of West Virginia has used the road. You will recall that our County is bounded both on the West and South by the State of West Virginia.

The residents and taxpayers of Richhill Township committed themselves to pay for all of this road. The assessed valuation of Richhill Township dropped from three million to approximately one million in 1929 and the Supervisors and taxpayers of Richhill Township found themselves in great difficulty. By 1947, the bonds had been taken over by the State Teachers Retirement Fund and were in default both as to delinquent interest and unpaid bonds. Repeated efforts were made prior to that time and since to have the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania take over the bonded indebtedness, as they had already taken over the road. Since then it has always appeared to the Supervisors and the residents of the Township that at their own personal expense they are supplying part of both the State and Interstate Highway System.

About 1947 or 1948, we were able to refinance the bonds with the State Teachers Retirement Fund and to diminish the annual payment and extend the term of payment. At the present time, the Township owes a little less than $40,000.00 as will appear by reference to the Annual Township Report of Richhill Township.

These figures are available to me with some difficulty but they are readily available to you by contacting the State Teachers Retirement Fund who has the original of the contract and all of the information as to money due and when it should be paid.

I do not know whether the State Teachers Retirement Fund would accept an anticipated payment from the State or not, or whether some other arrangement would have to be worked out with them. After all they are "in the driver's seat."

In the meantime the Supervisors of Richhill Township have done everything that they can possibly do up to date to cooperate with the State in the successful installation and operation of the new State Park which is largely served by this road. They will continue to do so in so far as they can justly do it without injury to the taxpayers of the Township.

I am sure that the Supervisors and the undersigned, as their Attorney, will do everything to supply you with information which you require and I am pleased that someone has again shown an interest.

We have one industrial installation in the Township which is the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation and their assessment has declined considerably due to changes in the law as it effects assessed property of Interstate Gas Transmission Companies.

Mr. Parson and Mr. Day, of the Richhill Township Supervisors, are present while I write this letter and I believe subscribe to the statements I have made herein.

For the year 1960, the Township was compelled to levy a total of 19 mills of which the proceeds largely went to pay for a road that has been for many years and is still being used by the general traveling public.

On behalf of the Supervisors of Richhill Township, may I extend our regards.

Very truly yours,
SAYERS, KING & KEENER,
/s/ Albert A. Sayers
Albert A. Sayers

AAS:LM
cc: Raymond Guthrie
Charles Parson
Paul R. Day

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

November 9, 1961

Honorable Park H. Martin
Secretary
Department of Highways
Room 501
North Office Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Secretary Martin:

Enclosed you will find a letter from Sayers, King and Keener, Attorneys At Law of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. I believe that Mr. Sayers is the solicitor for Richhill Township which is located in Greene County.

You will note that the township road in question was taken over by the Department of Highways in 1929 and is now a part of the State Highways system and is known as Legislative Route 256, State Route 21. You will also note that due to a drastic decrease in assessed valuation, the taxpayers of Richhill Township are being penalized financially due to the expenditures which are necessary in order to amortize the capital improvement which was made on this road prior to 1929

by the township of Richhill. They are additionally penalized as far as liquid fuel tax contributions are concerned due to the fact that since this legislative route is now part of the State Highways system, the decreased mileage of the township naturally reduces moneys that they have used for highway construction and they are, of course, confronted with the problem of retiring the bonds with a greatly reduced income.

I am wondering if there is any action which can be taken to assist this township in retiring their financial obligation. I believe you can readily see that this is certainly unfair. Number one, the township built the road with its own funds and immedaitely thereafter the road was taken over by the State in 1929. Since it is now a part of the State Highways system, I am of the opinion that the township is certainly entitled to some financial assistance in retiring their obligation covering the construction of this road.

Thanking you for your consideration and with warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

William J. Lane.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. LANE and KALMAN presented to the Chair **SB 3,** entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the payment of moneys due on bonds issued by Richhill Township, Greene County, for the construction of a road taken over by the State as part of the State highway system.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. MAHADY presented to the Chair **SB 4,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), entitled, as amended, "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," excluding from the tax, materials and supplies used or consumed in the repairing of shoes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, the history shows that the number of doctors in the United States who are in the general practice of medicine has become sparse. In addition to that, the military forces of the United States and the public health agencies have a constant demand for more and more doctors.

In connection therewith, we feel there is a need for a Federal school of Medicine, particularly to satisfy the needs of the military forces, the public health agencies on the Federal level, the various welfare and health agencies on the State and local levels, and in connection with our lend-lease and the aid to undeveloped nations. Such an institution would be desirable at this time. I am, therefore, Mr. President, presenting this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL MEDICAL SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Mr. MAHADY offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 100),** which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

The military forces and public health agencies of our nation have a vital and continuous need for medical services. Difficulty has long been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of medical men to administer proper care to military personnel and their dependents, and to efficiently carry on essential public health services.

It is therefore deemed highly desirable that a Federal Service School be established in the field of medicine patterned after West Point in the field of army training, Annapolis in the field of naval training, and the Air Force Academy in the field of aviation, which school would supply a steady flow of trained medical personnel for all of the branches of the service and for conducting our important public health service.

It is also deemed desirable that such a school be established in a conveniently located medical and hospital center. No better location could possibly be found than Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which in recent years has become one of the leading medical centers of the United States, and which has a readily accessible central location; therefore be it

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to establish a Federal Medical School in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, one of the serious problems that affects us today—and we hear a great deal about it in connection with radio activity and the atomic age that we live in—is the problem of fall-out.

However, I think as serious as this problem is, and it is a serious one, there is one that is even more serious. That is the amount of pollution that is in the air and is being put into the air daily by the increase in the number of automobiles that we have on our streets and the numbers and varied industries that exist today in our communities.

I do not know for a fact—because it is a medical fact and someone who is trained in the field of medicine would have to make this decision—whether this is one of the casual connections between lung cancer and the difficulties that people have had in recent years from the irritant that find their way into the body or into the system and cause cancer or cancerous cells to exist.

We have had many tragedies in the world as recently as 1952 in London and more recently in some of the other areas of the world. Right here in our own State of Pennsylvania, in Donora, Pennsylvania, in 1948, we had this kind of a problem.

There is today a product on the market—as a matter of fact, it is manufactured right here in our own State in the Montgomery County area, in Berwyn—and a man who has been a leader in this field and has spent almost fifteen years of his life in this field, a Mr. Houdry. I do not know whether he has the answer. I have no idea of what his process can do. However, apparently he has

patented a process which, if put on automobiles, would be effective against releasing these hydrocarbons into the air. His process is known as the oxycatallsyc. I do not know if this will solve the problem. I do not even know that it can do what he says it can do.

However, as long as we have an Air Pollution Commission in this State and as long as we have the Joint State Government Commission in this State, both of which can make tests, set criteria and combat and inform us of what this problem is, I think we might well be on the path toward finding a solution to a very serious problem.

I am certain that the automobile industry, which is directly effected, with the know-how they have,—such as sealed beam lights that appear on every automobile today and some of the other aids to driving, such as power brakes, power steering and things in that area, and as long as they are now working with modifying the gasoline engine as we have known it for years and changing it—would do very well to look into this area and get a solution for us.

It might very well be that we ought to say to the automobile manufacturers who sell automobiles in our State,—if the commission proves that our position is correct and tests out a number of these products and finds them to be the kind of products we think they are, and they can do an effective job from a health point of view—"You must put these gadgets on your automobiles and buses which are filling the air with these harmful hydrocarbons and other kinds of polluted material."

We have seen, Mr. President, what this same pollution does when it goes into a stream; the number of fish that die and the number of animals who drink from the stream who suffer either disease or die very shortly thereafter.

I feel, Mr. President, that we ought to not only concern ourselves with this problem, but ask these two agencies, either independently or working together, to come to some conclusion, and advise the General Assembly of Pennsylvania so it can take the appropriate legislative action.

I, therefore, ask, Mr. President, that this resolution be considered and adopted.

SENATE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTOR VEHICLE EXHAUST FUMES TO AIR POLLUTION

Messrs. WEINER, BELL, BERGER, MULLIN and PECHAN offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 2)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

The menace of growing air pollution, commonly referred to as "smog," is now under massive attack by the industrial and civic leaders and State and Government agencies.

Various devices have been introduced to remove the contamination in the air. However, many of them have proved to be less than half effective.

The muffler device, which removed the exhaust gases from the combustion engine, has proven to be the most effective in removing the greatest quantity of these poisonous fumes.

It is a known fact that air pollution causes eye, nose and and throat irritations, limited visibility, soiling and deterioration of clothing, vegetable damage and animal losses.

Air pollution can strike with sudden and deadly effectiveness.

On December 5, 1952, a thick fog descended on the city of London, leaving an estimated 4000 persons dead, and additional thousands ill. This strikingly illustrated to all the world the most serious consequences of uncontrolled air pollution.

Even in Pennsylvania major disasters, as a result of the pollution problems, occurred in 1948 in Donora, Pennsylvania. Increasing medical evidence suggests, as given by some of the most eminent cancer research analysists, that air pollution may be a major contributor to lung cancer.

The increase in lung cancer among the American males has almost paralleled the increase in gas consumption far more closely than it has paralleled cigarette sales.

In 1915, the United States consumed about two billion gallons of gas; in 1955, almost fifty billion gallons of gas—approximately a twenty-five fold increase. During the same forty-year period, the lung cancer death lead jumped from one death per 100,000 males to twenty-five deaths per 100,000 males, another twenty-five fold increase.

Even in the City of Philadelphia, Managing Director Wagner is quoted as saying in the Philadelphia Bulletin of August 1, 1961 that he would favor a State law requiring motorists to have a device on their automobiles to cut air pollution from exhaust fumes. Mr. Wagner said that the city is keeping an eye on tests being conducted in California to select a device that will be mandatory for all cars under their new State law.

It is universally recognized that automobile exhaust fumes are a major contributant to air pollution.

It has been suggested by responsible parties, including legislative bodies, air pollution and medical authorities, automobile and petroleum industries and other agencies, that a muffler device on automobiles is an effective means of removing the greatest quantity of poisonous gases through automobile exhausts.

The need for Pennsylvania to act is important since the number of cars expected by 1970 will be nearly 90,000,000 throughout the United States, as compared with 70,000,000 today; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission make an investigation and study of the relationship of motor vehicle exhaust fumes to air pollution, smog, lung cancer and damage to health and property; to study the imminency of the danger of automobile exhaust fumes and to advise on the necessity of enacting legislation to require the mandatory use of a type of muffler device to remove poisonous gases escaping from motor vehicle exhausts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by January 15, 1963.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I know that my request was for the immediate adoption of this resolution. I would like to amend that request to do two things. First, I inadvertently forgot to add Senator Pechan's name to the resolution, which I would like to do. I would also like to request that the resolution be sent to the Rules Committee.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, Senator Weiner said that he forgot to put my name on the resolution. I wholeheartedly agree with what has been done, and I would like to say this. About two months ago, I bought an automobile, and this new automobile is equipped with exactly that type of muffler. The State of California has made it mandatory that every new automobile, I think, in the next two or three years be equipped with that type of muffler.

I do think this is a very fine resolution, and I think we should enact some legislation similar to that in the State of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution is, accordingly, referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WADE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I am sure that every Member of this Body has at one time or another had complaints from residents of their areas about the snowplows of the State Highway Department plowing closed their driveways after they have been properly cleaned by the owners of the land or by the residents. I am sure at this time of year that it creates an additional hazard.

Mr. President, this resolution can best be explained by reading the last paragraph of it which, in substance, says this:

> ". . . That the Senate of Pennsylvania hereby respectfully requests the Department of Highways to have their snowplows followed by jeeps or other vehicles equipped to open driveways and lanes closed by the snowplows; . . ."

Again, Mr. President, I know that every Member on each side of this Body has had complaints from citizens in their areas, who have gone to considerable expense or considerable labor on their part to clear their driveways in order to go to work, only to find when they have returned home in the evening that the State's snowplow has come along and refilled their driveways. Perhaps it is frozen by that time, so that it is impossible for them to park at their homes.

In one instance, not many days ago, a property owner called me and explained his situation. He had cleared his driveway. During the time he was at work, the State's snowplow came along and filled his driveway, and it froze before he got home that evening. He was unable to bring his car into his driveway and to park it at his home. He was obliged to park it on a principal highway. If he had left his lights on, undoubtedly it would have exhausted his battery in the meantime. If he did not leave his lights on, he would certainly create a hazard on the main traveled highway.

Mr. President, I am sure there is not a gentleman within the range of my hearing that would think of cleaning out his walkway and shoveling the snow over on his neighbor's walkway, or to clear his driveway and shovel or see that the snow is placed on his neighbor's driveway. Certainly, if that were done by any individual, his neighbor would likely bring suit against him because of this action.

It would be only common courtesy on the part of our Highways Department to clean out the refilled driveways after they have been cleared by the property owners.

Therefore, Mr. President, this resolution simply requests the Highways Department to do this. This is not a big task for the Highways Department at all. They have much equipment and can hire much equipment to follow their heavy snowplows and clean the driveways after they have been cleaned by the owners when the residue from the road has been thrown into that driveway.

Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Stevenson, Senator Kromer and myself, I present this resolution and respectfully request that it be given immediate consideration.

SENATE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS TO OPEN DRIVEWAYS AND LANES CLOSED BY SNOWPLOWS

Messrs. WADE, STEVENSON and KROMER offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 3)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

Many of us have experienced the feeling of frustration which occurs when, after having gone to the effort of clearing the snow out of our driveways, or to the expense of having someone else do it for us, the Highway Department snowplow comes along and again blocks the driveway. Numerous complaints from constituents verify the fact that this is a frequent occurrence with a common reaction. We all realize that this is not a malicious practice but it is one which does cause widespread resentment. Particularly is this antagonizing if, after clearing the driveway, the breadwinner leaves for his employment, only to return in the evening and find he cannot re-enter his driveway because the Highway Department's snowplow has blockaded his return and forced him to leave his auto or truck parked on the narrow plowed area to the jeopardy of the traveling public as well as to his own vehicle.

We believe the Department of Highways could inaugurate a practice of following their snowplows with jeeps or other light vehicles with a snowplow or frontend loader attached; such vehicles could reopen the driveways or lanes closed by the main snowplow. Thus, by a comparatively small expenditure, this feeling of resentment and the additional labor and expense to which many citizens are subjected could be prevented; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania hereby respectfully requests the Department of Highways to have their snowplows followed by jeeps or other vehicles equipped to open driveways and lanes closed by the snowplows; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable Park H. Martin, Secretary of Highways.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I listened to Senator Wade's resolution and, of course, it has considerable merit. However, we have a number of problems with reference to such actions by the Department of Highways.

First, Mr. President, let me say to you that I live in a rural area and I have a private driveway. The Department of Highways comes along and they generally fill up the front portion of my driveway, and there is not too much that I can do about it.

Mr. President, if the Department of Highways were to adopt the policy of cleaning out the driveways which they might have filled up while they were plowing, the ultimate result would be that the general public would accuse the Department of Highways of improving private property. I do not feel that this is a function of the Department of Highways and I doubt very much whether such an action would be legal.

When I speak of improving, the mere fact that they use their equipment on private highways would, of course, be subject to surcharges. The same would apply to township commissioners or borough officials in the rural areas. They just cannot do those things.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am very sorry, but I am going to oppose this resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I want to point out to the gentleman the old cliche which is often used in this connection: "Many are called, but few are frozen."

In this situation, I believe that the gentleman is unduly concerned about a problem that I do not think is that universal or that troublesome to most people. I am sure

that had this been the general rule, the "Letters to the Editors' Columns" would carry a great deal of this information, number one. Number two, I do not think we have had that many snows this year, thereby making this a universal problem and making us bring it to the attention of the Secretary of Highways. This is a problem where they dump a lot of snow, but I think the general good of all the people is what is really involved. Some individual's driveway may be blocked as a result of this, but I think the general good of all is best served by keeping the highways open for people to be able to travel back and forth to their daily tasks and for emergency vehicles to pass. I think this is very little and I am not so sure that the Department of Highways can take care of everyone who has a problem.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, as explained before, this would not be a heavy duty on the Department of Highways. I am sure that neither Senator Lane nor Senator Weiner would permit themselves or anyone in their employ to take the snow off of their walkway or driveway and shovel it onto someone else's. Further, I do not think it is necessary for the Department of Highways to leave their right-of-way. They have plenty of right-of-way on every road in Pennsylvania to move the snow back and still stay on their right-of-way. Certainly, they would raise a lot of fuss if the snow plows of the township, borough or other municipalities would come along and ruthlessly shovel the snow in their clearing out onto the State Highways.

Mr. President, I repeat what I said a little while ago. I think this is common decency on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the Highways Department. I think they could easily render this service. It is not a mammoth problem at all. However, it is a matter of common decency that they treat their citizens as citizens. As I said a while ago, I am sure that if any individual here would have the snow from their neighbor's property plowed onto their driveway, they would raise a fuss about it, and perhaps if the neighbor would persist in doing that, they would bring suit against him for doing it.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I object to the immediate consideration of this resolution.

Mr. President, if the Highways Department were confronted with the problem of staying on their right-of-way along private property, it would appear to me that every time they plowed snow, they would have to have an engineer along with them to determine whether or not they were on their right-of-way or on private property. I do not think we can do it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the fact that there has been objection to the immediate consideration of this resolution, it will be referred to the Rules Committee.

SENATE RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZING THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE CONSUMERS CREDIT PRACTICES

Messrs. DONOLOW, MAHADY and McCREESH offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 4)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Banking:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been confronted recently with a $3,500,000 swindle involving lending institutions located in Pennsylvania.

It has been further pointed out to us that consumers credit practices and sources of consumers credit are unregulated in many phases in the Commonwealth. Since 1945, consumers credit institutions in the United States have increased in volume to about $50,000,000,000.

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there have been no new credit laws regulating consumers credit practices since 1945, although the volume of business and the number of consumers credit outlets have increased tremendously. It has become apparent that legislation is greatly needed to more efficiently regulate the consumers credit field both for the purpose of protecting the borrower as well as the individuals who advance funds and institutions who are investing moneys in consumers credit corporations.

The need for a comprehensive study so that proper laws may be drawn up for the consumers credit field is imperative; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate Banking Committee of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania make an intensive and comprehensive study of the entire consumers credit practices and to secure such information which would assist the General Assembly in enacting necessary and adequate laws relating to the consumers credit field; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee may hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations at such places as it shall deem necessary within this Commonwealth. It may issue subpoenas commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Such subpoenas shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of the courts of this Commonwealth. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee shall report back to the Senate its findings and recommendations as soon as possible.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MULLIN offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, January 22, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, January 22, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MALLERY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, on behalf of almost all of the Members of the Senate, I am glad to introduce the following resolution eulogizing Galen Hall, who is a resident of Williamsburg, in Blair County.

In order not to be charged with plagiarism, I am proud to admit that the resolution is almost entirely copied from an editorial in one of Pennsylvania's best newspapers, The Hollidaysburg Register.

Mr. President, I might add that I would like to have

all of the Members of the Senate sign this resolution, but I did not want to interrupt the proceedings of the Senate. However, I would be pleased to have any Members of the Senate who have not already signed this resolution to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The comment made by Senator Mallery in the event some Members of the Senate did not hear it, was that regarding this resolution, any Senator who desires to join therein may come forth and sign it.

SENATE RESOLUTION

TRIBUTE TO GALEN HALL

Messrs. MALLERY, MADIGAN, TAYLOR, WAGNER, CHAPMAN, PECHAN, LANE, SCOTT, HAYS, ROONEY, HALUSKA, CONFAIR, BERGER, FLEMING, SHAFER, STROUP, MULLIN, MAHADY, RIPP, SEYLER, WEINER, McCREESH, STAISEY, DiSILVERSTRO, STEVENSON, SARRAF and KESSLER offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 5)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

Football season is ended, even after extending through that unusual month of December and into January of the present year, but its memory lingers on, and most pleasantly too, for all residents of Blair County and especially of the Borough of Williamsburg.

The past gridiron season brought recognition galore to Blair County and the credit belongs to modest, well-liked, and usually silent in speech, Galen (Butch) Hall, a Williamsburg native, who sparked the Penn State University team to a grand season as the quarterback, the player long being complimented as "a football student who calls the plays as good as any coach."

Hall, who was an all-around athletic star at Williamsburg High School, is a two-sports man at State, being the catcher on the baseball team. He can do a pretty good job on the basketball court too, as his record at Williamsburg will show.

In football, for the 1961-plus season, he attracted national attention and drew pageline notices, with, of course, Williamsburg, as his native town, being prominently mentioned. Twice he was awarded "the player of the day" in the Penn State post-season game at Jacksonville and the Pro-league East-West extra game at Washington, D. C.

Praises galore have been heaped upon the broad shoulders of the Blair product, who has been classified as "too small' for the professionals, but who can really play rings around a lot of big fellows. It is noted that Hall is listed at 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighing 190 pounds, but latest "insider" reports from State College announced the figures as 5 feet, 7½ inches, weight 209 pounds. One thing all agree upon, as regards Galen's features and statistics, is that he is "balding" and only 23 years old.

His future is exceptionally bright and no decision as to his life career will be made until he graduates. He has had numerous grid offers. He may win a Penn State yearly scholarship and stick to the campus. No matter what comes, he's the national sensation on the gridirons for 1961, a great honor appreciated by Blair Countians, and the cheerful, applauding Williamsburgers. His home town was never more proud, and deservingly so.

Williamsburg has produced outstanding sons in the past who have gained wide acclaim, but the name "Hall" outshines all records; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Senate of Pennsylvania hereby extends its congratulations to Galen Hall on his outstanding accomplishments on the football gridiron during the past season, and on the fine example of good sportsmanship he has exhibited in attaining his outstanding record.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the committee on Executives Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

January 2, 1962.

Thomas J. Monaghan, Lancaster, from November 29, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

January 2, 1962.

Lawrence X. Sullivan, Pittsburgh,, from November 3, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS

January 2, 1962.

David I. Goldberg, Erie, from September 28, 1961, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

January 2, 1962.

Robert F. Miller, Tamaqua, from December 30, 1961, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

January 2, 1962.

John F. Dent, Jeannette, from December 30, 1961, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE COLLEGE

January 2, 1962.

(Dr.) Muriel Mallin Berman, Allentown, from December 1, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

George C. Wilson, III, Tyrone, from September 29, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Paul A. DelVitto, Penn, from November 3, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962.

Perry C. Wilson, Bedford, from October 3, 1961, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

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EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE, That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and just read by the Clerk.

On the questions,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	**Stevenson,**
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	**Stiefel,**
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stroup,
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	**Propert,**	Taylor,
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
Devlin,	**Lane,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	Scott,	**Wagner,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	Sesler,	**Ware, III,**
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	**Weiner,**
Flack,	McCreesh,	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Fleming,	McGinnis,	**Silvert,**	Yatron,
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	Staisey,	Ripp,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		**Presiding Officer**

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Weekly Adjournment

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, during the 1961 Session of the Legislature, Senator Kromer and myself offered a resolution. It was Serial No. 86. This resolution asked for the appointment of a Senate Committee to investigate the sale of land to the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, as authorized by the Act of June 3, 1955.

Mr. President, after I introduced that resolution, I was told by the Administration and I was told by our leadership that Governor Lawrence was sparing no effort in trying to get the Federal Government to give some orders to Curtiss-Wright in order that they not abondon Quehanna.

I think I said at that time, and I say again, that I think a tremendous fraud was perpetrated on the people of Pennsylvania, and not only on a particular group of sportsmen who had to surrender their land by eminent domain in order to give this land to Curtiss-Wright. We here in the Senate were made to believe that Curtiss-Wright was going to bring in some 8,000 to 10,000 employees. You will recall, during 1955, industry was hurting in Pennsylvania. We had a tremendous number of people who were unemployed, and if we could get employment for 1,000, 2,000 or 10,000 people, we thought we would be doing something for our people in Pennsylvania.

In turn, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation went into Quehanna and encouraged some of their young engineers, who were young people beginning to raise families, to construct new homes or buy homes, incidentally, that were built by Curtiss-Wright and sold to these people for as much as $35,000. Those homes are now practically worthless, because in that particular area there is no industry and there is no demand for engineers.

We were told that one of the reasons why they wanted to build at Quehanna was because in and around Chicago and around Los Angeless where the jet planes were being tested, the people were complaining because of the noise, and they wanted to get out into the wilds somewhere. We fell for their story, and sold and leased them all of this property.

I did not no anything about the resolution, as I said a while ago, because I was made to understand that the Administration here was going to get some government orders for these people and keep Curtiss-Wright moving.

I saw in the papers the other day that on June 1st or June 30th—I do not recall which—Curtiss-Wright has decided to leave Pennsylvania. I think it is our duty and I am going to, next Monday, introduce a resolution to either make a study or else have the State Government try to reclaim that land before Curtiss-Wright does something else about it.

As I understand it, they have made for themselves a private fishing and hunting grounds for their officials. Their officials have come from all over the United States and used this for a private hunting and fishing ground.

We were made to understand that they had at one time 1,500 employees, when the most that were ever employed were 500.

I want to tell you some of the stories that I have gotten from some of their employees. I am talking about young engineers who went ahead and built these homes, thinking that they had a great future with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. It makes you sick, because a great many of them have put all of their eggs in one basket. They continued to believe that Curtiss-Wright was going to expand and that they were going to do this and that.

One of the things that made me suspicious of Curtiss-Wright was that a company as large as they are purported to be would come to this Legislature and ask for $150,000 to do research or to build a plant which would use a lot of coal to make a black top for our roads. They felt that the State Government should do it. We have found out since that there is no such thing. It was an old patent that existed in Germany many, many years ago, and they resurrected it for no other reason than to use it for publicity purposes. They claimed that they were going down into Kentucky and that we were going to

lose some revenue. However, we found out that all of this has been falsehoods.

I believe if there was any time that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had a fraud perpetrated on it, it was when we, here in the Legislature, sold and leased this land to Curtiss-Wright. I want to put the Legislature on guard that next Monday, I am going to introduce a resolution. I hope Senator Kromer and all of the other forty-eight Senators will go along to do something about finding out what actually has happened.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, during the previous Session, I introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania. It is my opinion and I believe under the Constitution, the Senate of Pennsylvania is an august Body which harbors no indifference. That resolution called upon the committee which is supposed to bolster the Gettysburg celebration to file a report, stating to the people of Pennsylvania what has been accomplished.

We are only within a year and some months from the celebration of the Centennial of the Gettysburg Battle. It is a great event. People from all over the Nation will be coming to this sacred place—this hallowed ground—to celebrate this event.

That resolution called upon the committee which is in charge of that celebration to file a report, stating how far they have advanced, what they are doing and what has been accomplished. To the best of my knowledge, disregarding the dictates of the Senate of Pennsylvania, nothing has been filed and we do not know what we are doing.

For this reason, Mr. President, I am simply saying the Roman words: "Caveat consules! Beware, we will get after them." I will spend plenty of time on the floor of the Senate, constantly criticizing those people who neglected the request of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Let them file that report so we will not have any quarrels.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I believe the Senator is not only speaking about a serious problem, but also is talking to one of the Commissioners.

Originally, I was appointed to the Commission and I am probably the only one who is still left of the original Commission which is still serving. The gentleman will not only receive a report, but he will also have an opportunity to vote for an appropriation for this Commission. I hope he will be as vociferous and flowery as he was here today in helping us to get this appropriation through.

We have not only negotiated with a number of persons, but we intend to put on not only a dignified event, but one which all of us in Pennsylvania can be proud of in order to commemorate this celebration, not only of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg but also of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, which took place a few months later in the very same year. We have already contracted with one or two organizations. We do not feel that this will cost the Commonwealth a great deal of money in the sense that we are putting out some of this money. However, we will get some of it back after the event goes on for some time. We also feel that the tourism in Pennsylvania will also benefit us.

Probably the reason why the Senator has not received a report is because we have not completed all of our plans. We do not want to give them to him until they have been put into final form. My own thought is that the gentleman will probably receive a report within the next month or so. I believe the Senator who represents the Gettysburg area has been close to the situation and has taken a very active part in it. He has been very active in presenting names to us of people to serve, all of whom have been considered and many of whom are serving on this Commission now. Therefore, I, alone, am not the only person who knows all the plans.

We have also had some problems with the Federal Government which owns the area as a Federal Park. We have had to obtain clearance from them in order that we do not run into the fiasco they have had in other parts of this Country by putting on these skirmishes and other things of this nature which have caused difficulty and embarrassment in some of the communities.

This event does take place in the height of the summer, July 1, 2, and 3 being the dates of the battle, and then again in November, when the Address was given. Therefore, all of these things are being taken into consideration and elaborate plans are being made for a successful and dignified celebration of this event.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, it is a known fact that history could have been written differently if the Battle of Gettysburg would not have been fought on a terrain favorable to the Union. As a matter of fact, General Lee intended to fight about twelve miles southeast of Gettysburg. However, a lowly lieutenant found a lot of shoes in a basement in the city of Gettysburg. In trying to remove the shoes to the camp of General Lee, he engaged in battle with the Union Forces and so the battle developed.

I am now worried that we will have to fight a new battle; not about shoes, but about hot dogs. The hot dogs will invade the periphery of the battlefield and that will be a scandalous situation. That is the reason why I am insisting on the final report at this time. I am glad that Senator Weiner is on the job and I know that something is being done. However, we should hear about it from time to time so that this matter, which will be sacred to the entire Nation, should not become a fizzle.

Mr. SESLER. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics and as the Senator from Erie County, I feel it behooves me to make a few remarks in regard to an incident that occurred last week during the Joint Session of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. These remarks, in discussion, were made pertaining to the consideration of the allocation for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Erie, Pennsylvania. I would venture to say that I am probably more familiar with the home than any of the Senators here. Accordingly, I would like to make some comments about this Home and about the problems.

Before I do so, I would like to clear the air in regard to the accounts that I have read in the Erie Times of statements made by Representative Blaine C. Hocker, Representative Robert S. Ogilvie and Representative Richard L. Adams. According to the newspaper, they fired a barrage of criticism at the Home.

Representative Ogilvie is quoted as saying: "I would not put a dog in that institution." Representative Hocker said that he blew his stack at the hearing. He said: "It is the best flop joint I have ever seen." Furthermore, he said: "If that is the best we can offer our disabled veterans, we would be better off to give them nothing." Finally, Repre-

sentative Hocker is supposed to have said: "Everybody knows the conditions of the place, but no one has the guts or courage to do anything about it."

These types of remarks, of course, are the types which are guaranteed to receive some press coverage and I think that is their primary design.

First of all, for the record, I would like to make it very clear that I consider such remarks not only unjustified, but also irresponsible. I think these remarks were made, primarily, for the purpose of creating publicity and represent a crude attempt to create a possible campaign issue, at the expense of the reputations of some excellent public servants and also at the expense of the Home and the veterans therein who, evidently, are being turned into a political football. Most importantly of all, it clouds the issues; the legitimate, valid issues regarding this Home and its future. I think that anyone can recognize that this is no way to approach a problem.

For example, Senator Berger and I toured the Male Geriatric Building at Warren, Pennsylvania last year, in the company of a number of other representatives. Because of the nature and condition of the patients, and the old doting therein, it was a rather unpleasant experience. However, we were not shouting it from the housetops. Rather, we saw that the General State Authority, last year, saw fit to provide funds for the erection of a new Male Geriatric Building at Warren.

With this understand,—I shall point out to you why these remarks are unqualified—I would like to give you a little of the background in regard to this. Moreover, may I say that it is impossible for me to give you all the facts about the home today. However, I feel certain that when the subcommittee visits this Home on a proposed visit on January 27, 1962, if any man can come away from there and say honestly and fairly that it is a flop house, then I am afraid he is erroneous in his thinking. I feel sure that the committee can visit it tonight, tomorrow or anytime, as I have occasion to do because of my interest there, and they are not going to find that it is a flop house.

Briefly, Mr. President, I would like to review what the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is.

This was originally conceived as a Marine Hospital for old sailors. The bill was passed here in 1881 and it was never opened as such. It sat for a number of years until February 22, 1886, when the Home was opened for all indigent and disabled veterans of Pennsylvania. It has operated as such ever since. I might mention that during the course of this time, the Home has had enter its gates some 12,743 veterans, over 900 of whom are buried in a cemetery behind the Home.

The main building is very old. As I said, it will be seventy-six years old next February. The building is three stories high, it has nine wards and 138 rooms which can accommodate approximately 400 veterans. There is a two-story infirmary building, consisting of four wards, two of which are now in operation.

I would like to first point out to you that the Home was in a very, very deplorable condition. The National Field Representative of the American Legion made a report, in 1957, in which he considered it to be terrible, and it was. I knew about this from my own personal experience. I can say that for many years this Home was operated and the neglect was terrible. I cannot understand how it was allowed to disintegrate as it did. This was during a period, Mr. President, during a certain number of those years, when money was allowed to lapse in regard to the Home. I have checked the records. There were certain years in which the Commandant managed to turn back somewhere between $30,000 and $50,000. However, I can say that as of 1957, certain wings had not been painted since 1932, due to W.P.A. Others had not been painted since 1944.

In May of 1958, a new Commander took over; namely, Arthur Jackson. I think we can say, in all fairness, that since that time, he has worked most diligently to improve the conditions of this Home and to provide better facilities for the veterans. This report is borne out. If anyone should care,—and I think these committees should be interested—there is an excellent study prepared by Mr. Cohen, who is head of the Office for the Aging, in the Department of Public Welfare, and Miss Metz, who is head of the Convalescent Home Division. If Senator Stiefel were here, I think he would agree with me that these people are not the type of people who would write reports lightly. This is a critical report, consisting of some thirty or forty pages. It makes an interesting contrast with the intensive report which was written in 1957. This report is critical. It recommends that many things should be done, and I shall not talk about all of them.

In this report, for example, they say the following:

> "The home administration should be commended for the preventive maintenance program which has been established. Provision of an additional plasterer and mechanic should be considered in development of new budgets.
>
> "The recreation program of the home has been greatly improved and reflects imagination and concern of the Commandant.
>
> "Special comment should be made on the fine condition of the general stores and the kitchen. . .
>
> "The administration of the home should be commended for the development of good accounting controls.
>
> "The overall dietary program is excellent. The quality, quantity and cost controls are among the finest we have ever seen. . ."

I would like to say to you that this gentleman came into this Home and, working against drastic odds, undertook to improve many facets of the Home's program. As of now, I can tell you that many of the sections have been repainted. New floors have been installed. It has a brand-new, immaculate infirmary kitchen. Some of the improvements which have been made since 1958 include the following:

Painted and revamped exterior entrances of the Administration Building; complete rewiring of the Infirmary and Commander's residence; complete renovation—plastering painting and repairing—of the interior of the Recreation Building, storeroom, hospital wards, private rooms and hospital kitchen.

The floor covering of the Administrative Offices, the hospital ward and private rooms, and a large portion of the main hallways were replaced with new asphalt tile. All new fire doors were repaired and renovated. When they came in, they had to knock them in order to get them apart. Today, all the fire doors operate with fusible cables. New fire hoses and nozzle were purchased for the entire institution.

The institution, for example, has a recreation room. You can go into the library where you will find a couple of thousand books. There are about forty new, leather chairs

in there The adjacent recreation room has three billiard tables and a television set. There are five television rooms throughout the institution, with comfortable chairs.

These are an example of the things that have been done under the present Commander. It is not perfect. For example, I think they should institure better medical care and a more strict control. If you were to go through this institution with me, however, I am sure you would agree that it is not a flop house. To criticize it as such is an unjust reflection on the people, particularly the present Administration which has striven to improve it and which definitely has improved it.

There is a basic problem to consider in the future of this home. Incidentally, I might add, they say that all the veterans' groups are against it. I have a letter here from the Pennsylvania Department Commander of the VFW, dated May 23, 1961, which reads as follows:

> ". . . I personally visited this Home a few months ago and agree that there is much to be desired at this installation. However, in comparing the condition of the Home presently against its condition a few years ago, I find that improvements have been made which have been beneficial to the guests residing at the Home.
>
> "As you know, this Home is maintained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with appropriations which are made by the State Legislature. I was informed by the Manager during my visit to the Home that, as money is available, the needed repairs, painting, etc., are being done. The same condition exists with regard to the second floor which has been remodeled. The reason it is not being used is because of lack of funds."

Questions were raised regarding the domiciliary costs. Among these programs, I would like to point out to you that I have reviewed the records of the Office of the Director of Domiciliaries of the Veterans Administration. There are thirty-three State Veterans' Homes in the United States, run by twenty-eight States. It is interesting to note that in the accounting figures, given for the fiscal year 1960-1961, we have the following:

Of the thirty-three homes, six homes operated at less per capita cost than Pennsylvania, and twenty-six homes operated at a greater expense. The average per capita cost listed there—this is a complicated matter and it is difficult for me to tell you. However, briefly, their average per capita cost for the six homes was less. The twenty-six homes which cost more were $2,209. Our total was $1,446. In other words, there was a difference of $763 in the average cost per capita, in 1960.

In 1961, out of the thirty-three homes, eleven homes ran their per capita cost less than Pennsylvania; twenty-two homes ran it for more.

This is an indication that the per capita costs in Pennsylvania have not been out of line in comparison to the other thirty-three State Veterans' Homes in the United States. However, the basic question is this: There are three possible alternatives to be considered in this Home. As you know, depending on how you compare your estimates, this budget includes anywhere from $101,000 to $191,000 for major improvements. Therefore, someone could say that this is $2,400 per man, and we could put him in the Penn Harris. Let me say to you that this cost includes a great deal of money for repairs on the exterior of this Home which have not been done for years. I will admit that there is a basic question; that being whether or not these funds should be put into an old home or whether a new home should be built, or whether we should discontinue our program entirely.

Regarding the discontinuance of the program, let me say that this is a serious question and it is difficult to find an answer. There are seventeen Federal VA homes, and nine of them are in States which also have State Homes. Here, in Pennsylvania, we have no Federal VA Home. There is a VA Home in Bath, New York; there is one in Martinsburg, West Virginia; and the biggest one, consisting of 1,600 beds, is located in Dayton, Ohio. These are the closest homes and, at the present time, there are waiting lists. Admission is considered indefinite. This is according to a letter which was received by each of these homes, in answer to a request made on October 23, 1961.

If we were to entirely discontinue the Home in Pennsylvania, this means that we would have to face the fact that a good many of the men whom we now take care of may have difficulty in getting taken care of elsewhere.

Now we ask this question: Will we have any need in the future? This is a serious thing which requires analysis in terms of what are our needs going to be. This is determined by two factors; one, the number of veterans; and, two, economic conditions.

It is interesting to note that during 1932, there were twice as many veterans in the homes as there were in 1942, ten years later. This was because of economic conditions. Remember, they must be indigent. Therefore, we have to recognize this fact. We had twelve World War II veterans in the Home in 1952. Today, we have fifty World War II veterans and two Korean veterans. The number of World War II veterans is much greater than the number of World War I veterans. We are going to have to consider the question of whether we are going to take care of the World War II veterans and on what basis.

The VA has announced the following:

> "At a meeting of the National Association of State Veterans Homes in August 1961, it was stated that the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery had recommended a program for their Domiciliaries wherein they hope to develope a concept of changing from their present pure Domiciliary Care Program to a program of Restoration and Rehabilitation with all admissions to VA Domiciliaries going through the hospital to the Domiciliary and with no admission to the Domiciliary for an extended period beyond one or two years."

This means that if the Federal Government takes on this program, there will be no permanent domiciliary care of aged veterans. This is one of the questions we must consider. We also have to consider the cost of a new home.

I am not going to go into these factors; I just want to raise them. I am concerned with them and we are studying them. I hope the decision will be made. It is questionable whether it shall be made. However, I would like to point out that when these fellows come on the floor and, for political purposes, are willing to make these statements, in view of the fine administration that has been brought about in this Home in the past two years, I consider it unjustified. By these remarks, Mr. President, I hope that we can take away the publicity and determine those facts. This is the only intelligent way to make an intelligent decision.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, two years ago, I visited the Veterans' Home up in Erie County and, at that time, I

was not too enthusiastic about the conditions that existed there.

I understand from Senator Sesler that improvements have been made. However, not too long ago, the American Legion held their convention in the city of Erie. At that time, quite a number of the membership came to me and talked with me about the conditions of the Veterans' Home at Erie.

As you know, Mr. President, under the Act of 1881, the veterans must be aged, indigent or disabled.

My position I wish to make clear. The home actually has a capacity of 450. At the present time, there are 225 in the home, as of last week.

All of us know, Mr. President, that we have fixed costs in the operation of any institution. I feel this way. I feel that, number one, there must be something wrong or we would have a larger population, because we have the veterans who need to be placed in homes.

Number two, Mr. President, if we are going to take care of our veterans, they should be taken care of in the proper manner.

I understand there is difficulty in regard to hospitalization and medication in that particular area. I feel that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should either rebuild this Home, modernize this institution or abandon it and place the institution in some other locality, because as of the present time, a great percentage of the Legionnaires are not satisfied with the over-all operation.

I repeat; there may have been some improvements because I have not been up there for several years. However, I am taking the word of quite a number of Legionnaires who visited the institution during the convention.

It seems to to me that we have a responsibility to our veterans, whether they be aged, or indigent or persons who are not too well along as far as finances are concerned. I think that what we should do is maintain them in the proper dignity and we should do this because of the fact that they are former members of our armed forces.

This is limited, Mr. President, to residents of Pennsylvania. That is my understanding under the Act, and Pennsylvania has this responsibility.

I say again that it would be silly, to my way of thinking, to spend $16,000 to repair a boiler when the Home itself is seventy-six years old. I think that is just throwing good money after bad. We should either rebuild the Home from top to bottom or abandon it altogether, and make sure that our veterans live in a place that is proper for them; a place where they can receive proper medication and proper hospitalization, because, after all, they are the persons who went out and fought for their Country, and I do not believe we can do too much for them.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I was present at the Appropriations Committee Hearing where this matter was discussed, and I noticed that two of the outstanding critics of this institution were Representatives from Dauphin County, who made some suggestions that the place be discontinued and rebuilt in Dauphin County, which, of course, gave them some logic in their attack.

Unfortunately, in their attack, while seemingly on the administration of the Home, they were unable to point out any deficiency in the administration. The manager of the Home was present at the hearing, and he testified that the men there were very much satisfied and they were happy in this place.

The veterans in the Home, however, were attacked. They were called drunks, they were called bums, and they were called another name. I think that anybody who is a veteran ought to take offense at what these men said in their talks. These were not just ordinary men. These were men of standing in the Republican Party and, in addition to that, they were men whose statements are usually made with a little bit of authority. Therefore, it seemed to me that this was an attack deliberately made by the organization of which they are voting members. I think that they certainly owe an apology to the veterans of Pennsylvania, who are the men who fought for their Country and who are being called names which are undignified. They are above any such names as they are being called. I thought that the men were acting very much out of place and out of time.

Almost every family in this Country has members in the armed forces of the United States, and I am certain that they should take offense. I think these men owe an apology to every family in Pennsylvania.

I hope that the veterans of Pennsylvania will also take offense and call this to the attention of the Party which made this unkind attack on veterans.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1962

Senators who desire Flu shots should report to the Dispensary, Room 100, Main Capitol Building, Tuesday, January 16th from 11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 16, 1961, at 10:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the Motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:58 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 15, 1962

The House met at 3:30 p. m., e.s.t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God of all creation, we come to Thee in this evening hour with the full recognition that Thou hast planned wisely for our world and all there is therein. We know that Thou dost continually create as Thou dost work with man in the formulation of anything worthwhile for the well being of all mankind. We humbly pray that as we look forward to life itself, we may formulate creatively the dreams of tomorrow. Enable us to plan wisely for our lives, and may all be done to Thy name's honor and glory and the redounding of Thy praise. Amen.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair awaits the convenience of the minority leader.

The Chair was under the impression that the minority party was in caucus. It has just been learned that is not the case. So the Chair has called the House together for the purpose of conferring with the minority leader as to the extent of the recess the Chair should declare.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. At the request of the minority leader, the Chair declares a recess until 4:30 for the purpose of a Republican caucus.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Wednesday, January 3, 1962 will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. FARABAUGH, RENWICK, ASHTON and MANBECK. HOUSE BILL No. 67.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for expenses of a complete soil survey in the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 68.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON, ASHTON, HORST and SLACK. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 6.

In the House of Representatives,
January 3, 1962

On September 13, 1961, Dr. T. Noel Stern was dismissed as President of West Chester State College for what the College's Board of Trustees called "a lack of confidence in his administrative performance."

On September 17, Dr. Stern issued a statement which he forwarded to the Department of Public Instruction calling upon the department to conduct an inquiry into the real causes of his dismissal as President of West Chester State College.

Later, in a letter to the editor of a Harrisburg newspaper publisher November 18, Dr. Stern made the following charge:

"The Lawrence administration has loaded the Board of Trustees of West Chester State College with politicians. Five of the nine trustees are now active politicians. One is the vice-chairman of the Democrat State Committee.

"Political board members at West Chester State College have concentrated on getting jobs for themselves, their nephews or friends. They have not concentrated on improving educational standards at a college of the common people. . .

"The Lawrence administration had concentrated too heavily on patronage and machine organization. . . The Education program of the administration is getting nowhere."

In his first statement, Dr. Stern stated that he incurred the wrath of the trustees when he refused a request by trustee Mrs. Alice Chambers, also a State Democratic committee member, that she be made dean of administration and public relations director. Stern said that the positions would have "given her patronage over 160 jobs."

Dr. Stern further stated that he had clashed with the trustees because he had refused to admit academically unqualified athletes to the college, and because he had fired politically sponsored college employes for cause.

Stern stated that he had inherited many employes sponsored by the Democratic organization of Chester County, some of whom had criminal records.

These indeed are serious charges and deserve an impartial investigation, not an inquiry conducted by the Department of Public Instruction, which is part of the Lawrence administration, and is therefore sensitive to political pressures.

Dr. Stern's charge of political debasement of one of our tax-supported institutions of higher learning is an ominous sign and it bodes ill for the future of education in Pennsylvania. It is also ironic that the administration of Governor Lawrence, who sets himself up as a champion of progress in the educational field, should itself be the target of such a scathing indictment as that leveled against it by Dr. T. Noel Stern; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint six members of the House, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint six members of the Senate, with equal representation of both parties, who, together, shall constitute a joint committee to conduct an investigation of alleged political pressures exerted upon the administrators and faculties of our fourteen State colleges and to determine the extent of such pressures and any consequent debasement of educational standards and administrative practices; and, be it further

Resolved, That the committee make an extensive inquiry into conditions at West Chester State College to determine whether the partisan political manipulation of that institution has existed and still does exist; and, be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall elect a chairman and such additional officers as it may deem necessary, that the committee may hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations at such places as it shall deem necessary within this Commonwealth. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching mat-

ters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of the courts of this Commonwealth. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents, shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such case. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and, be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than September 1, 1962.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GALLAGHER, PRENDERGAST and KRAMER. RESOLUTION No. 7.

In the House of Representatives
January 3, 1962

The laws relating to commercial business, amusement or entertainment activities on Sunday, usually referred to as "The Blue Laws," have through the years grown into a hopeless state of confusion. Some of them have been in effect since revolutionary times and are now either obsolete or obsolescent. Others of more recent enactment have fallen short of their purpose for reasons that may be guessed at but not easily determined.

It is important now that an attempt be made to bring order to this entire area of law and to give to the people the most desirable beneficial laws possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a thorough and complete study of all existing laws relating to secular activities on Sunday, other than the provisions of the Liquor Code, giving particular attention to their present need, their obsolescence, the penalties provided and their uniformity, the enforcement problems involved, including the responsibility for enforcement and the success and desirability of referenda in local communities, including the possibility of extension thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the next General Assembly together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 8.

In the House of Representatives
January 15, 1962

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is sorely in need of a new Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House appoint twelve members of the House, with equal representation from each political party, and that the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint twelve members of the Senate, with equal representation from each political party, which members together shall constitute a special committee to draft a new Constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and, be it further

Resolved, That the special committee so appointed shall submit a draft of a new Constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the 1963 Session of the General Assembly for appropriate action.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week because of illness.

Mr. Lippincott for Mr. WILLAREDT for today.

Mr. Lippincott for Mr. UJOBAI for today.

Mr. Lippincott for Mr. TOMPKINS for today.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. POLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
January 15, 1962

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notes with deepest regrets, the untimely passing of William R. Davlin, Secretary of Commerce for the Commonwealth, on October 23, 1961. Mr. Davlin was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, June 23, 1911 and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He specialized in industrial economics, and early in life became associated with the United States Department of Commerce as a chief consultant and research aid to the then United States Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer.

Mr. Davlin, at various times, became Area Development Consultant to the United States Department of Commerce; he organized and then directed this Department for the Department of Commerce; he became consultant on Industrial and Market Development to the United States Department of Commerce, Delta Air Lines, Inc., and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

During the years 1942-1944 he served with distinction in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army.

He was married to Linda Miller Davlin. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Theresa, who resides at 2900 Green Street, Harrisburg.

Mr. Davlin became associated with the Department of Commerce of Pennsylvania in 1955. Later in the same year he was appointed Secretary of Commerce by Governor Leader and in 1959 was reappointed by Governor Lawrence.

His death marks the passing of a great leader. His ability and aggressiveness was recognized not only in this, his adopted State, but throughout the entire nation. In the Department of Commerce and in Pennsylvania's Industrial Development Authority he was known by his fellow workers and associates as a capable, industrious and conscientious public servant. Much of Pennsylvania's industrial development and progress, within recent years, is directly attributable to his foresight and planning in this his chosen field of endeavor.

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby extends to his surviving wife and daughter most sincere and deepest condolences in the loss of a faithful husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth hereby marks the passing of William R. Davlin, as a great loss to the people of this Commonwealth and posthumously commends him for the indelible mark he has left on the pages of history of our State and Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby extends deepest condolences to Mrs. Linda Miller Davlin and Elizabeth Theresa Davlin on the great loss which they have suffered by the untimely death of a husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Davlin at her residence, 2900 Green Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, to preside temporarily.

Mr. POLEN IN THE CHAIR

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I offer the following resolution of condolence and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1962.

Thomas J. Donaghy, publisher and former State official, died suddenly on Tuesday, January 2, 1962, enroute from a physician's office in Harrisburg to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Mr. Donaghy was born on April 29, 1900 in Germantown, Philadelphia County. His parents were the late Thomas and Elizabeth Soule Donaghy. After attending the Germantown Public Schools, he graduated from Perkiomen Preparatory School, Pennsburg, where he starred in athletics. Mr. Donaghy enrolled in Lafayette College, Easton, and after two years transferred to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, where he completed his college education and received Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees.

In 1925 Mr. Donaghy went to Newport, Perry County, as a teacher of history and science at the Newport High School. It was there that he met Isabelle Deckard, a native of Newport, whom he married on December 5, 1936. While employed at Newport High School, he coached the basketball and baseball teams. His enthusiasm for sports remained, and, when he later returned to Newport permanently, he was influential as a member of the Newport Lions Club in securing for the youth of the community a public park supervised by recreational directors. This effort was recognized by Lions International.

Moving to Philadelphia in 1927, he became associated with his brother, G. Herbert Donaghy, in the B. R. Murphy Company, an insurance firm.

Subsequently, Mr. Donaghy came to Harrisburg where he entered State Government as Sergeant at arms of the Senate, during the 1935 session. From 1935 through 1939, he was active in the Republican State Committee.

In 1939 Mr. Donaghy became administrative assistant to Senator George Woodward of Philadelphia. From this post, he was appointed Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and Industry, which capacity he filled from 1943 to 1951.

During this time, Mr. Donaghy was active in the drafting of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Act. His name also was associated prominently with the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Act.

Mr. Donaghy's vast understanding and knowledge of government resulted in his appointment to the position of legislative representative of the Anthracite Institute, which position he had held for the past ten years. Since 1958, he had also served as Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Self-Insurers' Association.

Returning permanently to Newport in 1936, he became owner and publisher of the Newport "News-Sun" in 1945, and shared with his wife the duties of management of this Perry County weekly. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Newspapers Publishers Association, and served as a member of the executive and legislative committees from 1954 to 1961.

He served also as a director and Vice President of the Citizens National Bank, Newport, Pa.

Mr. Donaghy was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Newport; Newport Lions Club; Newport Lodge F & AM No. 381; Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Juniata Valley Valley Chapter; Harrisburg Consistory; the Zembo Shrine; The Country Club of Harrisburg; the Union League of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; Perry-Juniata Luncheon Club; Shrine Luncheon Club of Harrisburg; Lafayette Alumni Association and the National Society of Chi Phi Fraternity. Active in community affairs, municipal, civic and industrial, his dream for an industrial rebirth of Newport was culminated shortly before his death with the location of a major industry in the Borough, to which effort he gave his supreme energies the last three months of his life.

A friend of all who knew him and a personal advisor to many, Mr. Donaghy's vast knowledge of the legislative process, law and human relations will always live in their memories. His untiring efforts on behalf of community progress in Newport, his unselfish contributions to the welfare of this Commonwealth and his devotion to the principals he fought so hard to advance in the Halls of Pennsylvania's General Assembly will never be replaced. Mr. Donaghy's passing is a personal loss to many members of this legislative body and to the Community; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania extend their sympathy to his widow, Isabelle Deckard Donaghy; to his brothers, G. Herbert Donaghy and Major William Donaghy and to his niece and nephew, in their hour of loss, and bid them take solace in the knowledge that their loved one has fulfilled his destiny, and has received the promised reward of a life well lived.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Messrs. BONNER, PRENDERGAST, Mrs. MARKLEY, Messrs. STECKEL, STIMMEL, BACKENSTOE, Mrs. REIBMAN, Messrs. VERONA, YETTER, J. A. O'DONNELL, DOUGHERTY, McCANN, ANDREWS, TOMPKINS, HELM and A. W. JOHNSON offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1962.

Charles W. Ettinger of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who for a number of years has served among us as a legislative correspondent, was recently appointed as information specialist for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The presence of Charlie Ettinger and his outstanding and conscientious reporting of legislative activities will be missed by all of us. We are, however, happy in the fact that he can continue the practice of his skill as a reporter and writer in his new capacity.

Mr. Ettinger has been a journalist and reporter for over fifty years and has been the recipient of numerous award itations for newspaper excellence, including awards from the Pennsylvania Newspapers Publishers' Association, the Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors, Pennsylvania State University, the American Newspaper Guild, Muhlenberg College and a special certificate from Governor Leader in 1958 for outstanding work in farm and home safety education.

We are proud to have had Charlie Ettinger as one of our legislative correspondents and thankful that the Commonwealth has the benefit of his proven ability; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extends its heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation for a job well done by Charles W. Ettinger as legislative correspondent; and be it further

Resolved, That we wish him the best of luck and continued success in his new position; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Charles W. Ettinger.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair returns the gavel to the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, January 22, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns

this week, it reconvene Monday, January 22, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chief Clerk has been advised that some members had difficulty in parking today. The matter has been taken up and the condition will be remedied promptly.

We thank the members for bringing their difficulties to the attention of the House.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. SHUPNIK offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1962.

On March 13, 1961, a violent explosion occurred at the Schuyler Manufacturing Plant in the Borough of Luzerne, Luzerne County. Timothy Connolly and John Connolly, Luzerne brothers who were nearby at the time, rushed into the burning debris in complete disregard of their personal safety in order to assist the survivors. In the face of searing flames and the threat of additional explosions, Timothy and John made repeated trips far into the debris carrying or otherwise assisting five trapped women to safety.

As a result of their brave and daring actions, Timothy Connolly and John Connolly were selected for the receipt of bronze medals of heroisum by the Carnegie Hero Fund Committee which were awarded to them of October 9, 1961; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby expresses its pride in the exemplary manner in which Timothy Connolly and John Connolly reacted in this time of disaster and extends to them its congratulations upon their receipt of the well-deserved medals for heroism presented to them by the Carnegie Hero Fund Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Timothy J. Connolly, 458 Union Street, Luzerne, Pennsylvania and to John A. Connolly, Jr., 23 Tener Street, Luzerne, Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTION

COMMENDATION

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1962.

In one spontaneous burst of community spirit, scores of resolute citizens of Kane, Pennsylvania, recently paved the way for the coming of a new industry that will mean 150 anticipated job openings for their town.

The word came down to the Kane Area Industrial Development Corporation that Western Kane Products, Inc., appeared interested in the possibilities of acquiring a vacated, weed-overgrown industrial plant.

The woodworking company's representatives had surveyed Kane and its environs at the instigation of the West Penn Power Company's area development specialists.

Location needs were sufficient as to nearness of raw materials, available labor, transportation, community and cultural facilities, and manufacturing space. The available plant, however, required extensive repairs which Western Kane indicated it was not prepared to undertake.

The community leaders decided on a bold plan: Call for voluntary contributions to raise $7,000—the estimated cost of the repair work—and organize an old-fashioned "work-bee" in a manner reminiscent of the "barn raising" endeavors of by-gone years.

The fund-raising goal of $7,000 in seven days, was duly announced in the town's newspaper, The Kane Republican, calling for all-out community support of the "win an industry" drive.

Overnight Kane's citizens responded. Donations poured in at such a rate that the fund was over-subscribed by Friday with two days left to go.

It was the response of volunteers to participate in the "work-bee," however, that brought expressions of surprise and gratitude from the industrial development group.

Men from every occupation and profession signed up. Carpenters, painters, masons, merchants, managers, clergymen, power company linemen and welders turned out en masse.

Retired businessmen showed up to "lend a hand" and young men, without steady jobs or proven skills but with energy and will, offered their services.

In an incredibly short time, the citizen-workers applied 60 gallons of paint to the plant; restored the plant roof by putting down 250 rolls of material; replaced 600 panes of window glass, and performed countless other renovation jobs—including elimination of the weeds on the plant grounds.

Caught up in the spirit of the campaign, Kane business establishments donated materials and equipment.

The spirit of the project became even more infectious. Housewives and other ladies began by serving coffee and cookies, and then launched their own phase of the "work-bee" by swinging into an "Operation Housecleaning."

Wielding brooms, mops and rags, they attacked the office quarters, clearing and cleaning the space and polishing the insides of the windows; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Kane, in McKean County, Pennsylvania, are hereby wholeheartedly commended for their community spirit and their tireless efforts in bringing new industry and jobs to their area; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to R. J. Hetznecker, Esquire, President of the Kane Area Industrial Development Corporation.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. GRAMLICH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. GRAMLICH. I would like also, Mr. Speaker, to have the resolution given immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. This is a resolution that contemplates specific official action and should be filed by the clerk and cleared with a committee.

(The resolution was filed with the clerk under the rules)

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands there are two gentlemen from Berks celebrating birthdays. One had a birthday on Sunday and one on Monday. The Sunday birthday is the gentleman from Berks, Richard Adams; and the Monday birthday is of the gentleman from Berks, Mr. McDevitt.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as we have two gentlemen from the "swing district," I think we ought to sing "Happy Birthday Dick and Mac," together.

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday", led by Mr. Dengler.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the wonderful serenade which they gave me. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Berks, Mr. McDevitt, desire to be recognized?

Mr. McDEVITT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the members of the House for their birthday greeting, and to my friends on both sides of the aisle, as soon as I get around to pulling the corks from the many bottles that came with the greetings, they are welcome to participate. Thank you.

STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, we have requested the Governor to call a special session of the General Assembly effective Monday, January 22nd, for the purpose of dealing with reapportionment of the Congressional Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been tentatively agreed that the introduction of such reapportionment bill shall be presented in the House of Representatives, and the House will be in session on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, handling the reapportionment problem. We hope that it will be passed and will go to the Senate, to be handled there on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, the week of January 22nd.

We have agreed upon, as I understand it, the time for the special session as 12 o'clock and we must go through the official formalities of informing the Governor and the Senate. The Senate must inform us that they have convened and are ready to operate a special session dealing with what is contained in the proclamation presented by the Governor.

We will continue the appropriations hearings that are scheduled for now, tomorrow and tomorrow evening, that is, Tuesday night, Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday of this week.

This covers the entire fiscal session of this House for today, Monday, January 15th. On Monday, January 22nd, we will have the special session of the General Assembly beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

INTERROGATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Kramer.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, on July 26, 1961, this House adopted Resolution No. 86, Serial No. 97, Printer's No. 2393.

This resolution called for the Joint State Government Commission to study and determine the present need for the legislation applying to the Milk Control Commission, about which our Pittsburgh area is very much interested. That resolution stated that the report of the committee would be submitted to this House on January 15, 1962.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to question whether such a report has been filed. If it has, where I can see it; and if it has not been presented, when I may see it?

The SPEAKER. So far as the Chair knows the report has not been filed with the Chair. Whether it has been filed with the chief clerk I would not know.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, is there any way that I, as a legislator, can find out when such a report will be filed?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not recollect who was chairman of that committee.

Mr. KRAMER. May I inquire of the Chair who was the chairman of the committee preparing this report?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the Joint State Government Commission, but the chairman is not on the floor.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, if I may, the report that the gentleman is speaking about will be presented to the House by the chairman of the Joint State Government Commission, who now is the Honorable Harris G. Breth of Clearfield County.

Mr. KRAMER. Will the gentleman from Clearfield County, Mr. Breth, submit to interrogation if he is in the hall of the House?

The SPEAKER. He is not in the hall of the House.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, we have a situation in the Pittsburgh area which directly affects all the milk consumers in that area. There are certain of us legislators from the Pittsburgh area who believe that we would like to delve into all of the matters of the Milk Control Commission, even though this is a revenue session.

Therefore, I call on the Chair to find out for me when and where we can see this report.

The SPEAKER. The majority leader will correct me if I am wrong, but, as I understand, the Joint State Government Commission now has a task force studying the entire milk situation. Of course, that task force is not yet ready to report.

In the opinion of the Chair, the report of the chairman of that committee might properly be filed with the task force that is now preparing a comprehensive study.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein, rise?

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. For the purpose of giving some enlightenment to the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Kramer.

I would like to remind the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Kramer, that in 1954 the Democratic Party platform made the solemn pledge on milk control as follows:

> To end the dealer domination of the Milk Control Board by giving adequate representation to producers and consumers; to close the gap between the low prices paid the farmer and the high prices paid by the housewife.

It is almost seven years since that pledge was made. I have been in the House of Representatives during that time and, to my recollection, no bill has appeared in the House in the three terms during which the Democrats have been in control, to implement that pledge.

So all I can say to the gentleman from Allegheny is, when you discuss a platform pledge in Harrisburg, things move very slowly.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. WALSH and FILO. RESOLUTION No. 9.

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1952.

Senate resolution, Serial No. 60 of the 1959 Session read as follows:

"In many instances the assessment of real estate for taxation in counties of the second class is unjust and inequitable.

"Many of these injustices are the result of the inconsis-

tency of the local government in interpreting and applying the numerous and broad terms contained in the tax laws.

"Among the terms which have been applied to a variety of factual situations and which have not been clearly and definitely defined is the term 'machinery' when assessed as real estate.

"As a result of this inconsistency in interpreting and applying the term 'machinery,' it has become increasingly difficult to determine when the machinery used in a particular factory or industry is assessable as real estate, and when it is not; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and define the term 'machinery' with relation to assessment of real estate in counties of the second class, and report to the next regular session of the General Assembly as to its findings and recommendations."

Pursuant to this resolution, the Joint State Government Commission appointed a task force and some hearings were held. The study was not completed prior to the close of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly and nothing has been done since then.

The need for the study continues to be urgent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to continue and complete the study directed by 1959 Senate resolution Serial No. 60 and a report of its finding be made to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GRAMLICH, FULMER, WILT, KISTLER, BUSH and DAVIS. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 10.

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1962.

On July 10, 1961, Republican House members introduced House Resolution No. 89 calling for a special bipartisan legislative commission "to conduct forthwith a full investigation of the licensing activities of the Department of Public Instruction to determine the extent of political influence upon licensing boards and what effect such political influence and pressure has had upon the granting of licenses."

The reason for the investigation, in the words of House Resolution No. 89, was that "the dismissal of July 6, 1961 of William J. Kilroy of Philadelphia as administrative officer of the Bureau of Professional Licensing for interference with the procedures of the licensing board has cast doubt upon the integrity of that Bureau."

The Lawrence administration turned thumbs down on a bipartisan legislative investigation of the Bureau of Professional Licensing, and House Resolution No. 89 died in the Democrat controlled House Rules Committee.

While there was more than sufficient reason for a legislative investigation of the Bureau of Professional Licensing in 1961, there is even more reason for such an investigation in 1962, because there is evidence that the Governor's office directly intervened to pressure the State Board of Pharmacy into granting a mail-order license to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at the board's meeting on October 23, 1961.

According to DRUG TOPICS, a trade publication, in its November 20, 1961 issue, "The board acted on the ILGWU request, one board member told DRUG TOPICS, after receiving a visit from a personal representative of Governor David L. Lawrence. He reportedly told board members that 'the Governor wants this license granted and he wants it okayed by 5 o'clock today.'"

On November 22, 1961, the Harrisburg Patriot reported that "Walter W. Geisey, executive secretary to the Governor, said he met with three board members prior to their October 23 meeting and urged them to grant the permit to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union."

With two of its five members absent, the State Pharmacy Board, under extreme pressure from the Governor's office, granted the mail-order pharmacy permit to the ILGWU on October 23, two weeks before the November 7 election.

This was the first time the Pharmacy Board had granted such a permit. The State Senate, during the closing days of the 1961 session, voted 48-1 against a bill to allow mail-order pharmacies.

As soon as the ILGWU received its permit, David Gingold, chairman of the Union's Health and Welfare Fund, sent a letter to all the union's members giving a large share of credit for the union's obtaining the permit to Anne X. Alpern, former Attorney General and the Democratic party's candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Gingold urged ILGWU members to vote for Miss Alpern in the November 7 election.

Furthermore, the campaign expense report filed by the people for Justice Anne X. Alpern Committee with the Department of State shows that the International Ladies Garment Workers Union contributed $500 to that committee on October 27, four days after the mail-order drug permit was issued.

When the Governor was caught red-handed in engaging directly in political manipulation, he attacked the members of the State Board of Pharmacy and called for an investigation, in order to throw up a smokescreen.

What the public has a right to know is to what extent the 16 licensing boards have been debased and subverted by political pressures.

The public must be protected from unscrupulous men in positions of political influence who have held up or pushed through State licenses either for monetary gain or the desire to win elections.

The only guarantee that the public will get all the facts is a legislative investigation of the Bureau of Professional Licensing; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint six members of the House, three from the majority party and three from the minority party, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint six members of the Senate, three from the majority party and three from the minority party, who shall constitute a joint commission to conduct forthwith a full investigation of the licensing activities of the Department of Public Instruction to determine the extent of political influence upon licensing boards and what effect such political influence and pressure has had upon the granting of licenses; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the commission and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the commission deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this commission or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make a report of its findings to the General Assembly on or before September 1, 1962, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation or administrative procedures, or both, or any other action necessary to insure the future integrity of the Bureau of Professional Licensing.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 22, 1962 at 2 p.m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:12 p.m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

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SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1962

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Fred B. Rooney) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT B. CALDWELL, Pastor of The First Presbyterian Church, Erie, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and ever present Lord, we give Thee thanks for the abundance with which Thou hast blessed our Commonwealth.

Grant this day that the Senate will place the interests of the people they represent above their personal interests. Grant this Senate continuing victory in the struggle to place service above self. May Thy divine blessing continue to rest upon the Senate and guide them in the governing of this people, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Governor's Office, Harrisburg

January 16, 1962

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:

I place before you for consideration today a plan with profound implications for the future of the Commonwealth.

Shaped in the traditions of William Penn, who prized the beauty of his province highly, it will mean a richer life for all citizens.

It provides for the conservation and development of our magnificent scenic and natural resources.

It aims for a healthier, more pleasant, more prosperous Pennsylvania.

It does so in many ways:

First, it will enhance the livability of every section of the State—a critical matter in these times when more and more Americans insist upon attractive surroundings and opportunities for creative family leisure near their place of work.

Second, these proposals, if realized, will stimulate new business and industrial investment—and thus new jobs—by establishing an atmosphere attractive to high wage, fast growth industry.

Third, this plan lays the foundation for a mammoth new tourist industry in Pennsylvania.

Fourth, the conservation of such vital natural resources as water—so essential for future economic expansion—is implicit in this proposal.

Finally—and most important of all—we have a plan that looks to the future. It can preserve for our children and our children's children the precious beauty of Pennsylvania. It will help guarantee them a community rich in promise, rich in opportunity, rich in the livability of its communities and its landscape.

The plan is called PROJECT 70.

The name was selected for several reasons.

First, 1970 is the target year. This is the year when the new Interstate Highway System will be nearing completion and Pennsylvania can begin to realize the full economic impact of her superb new highways.

The year 1970 also is the end of a decade—a critical decade in the life of urban areas. Each year, thousands of acres around our cities are being plowed up for housing developments, shopping centers, highways, and factories. In southeastern Pennsylvania alone, in the counties of the Delaware Basin, an additional million and a half acres will be lost to urban growth during the next 50 years.

Clearly we must act now in the heavily populated counties if we are to provide succeeding generations with the reservoir sites for water supply, the areas for play and relaxation, the scenic open space which will be essential for the full economic vitality of these urban areas in the Pennsylvania of tomorrow.

With the promise of our new highways and the probelms in our metropolitan areas in mind, therefore, PROJECT 70 proposes four significant goals for Pennsylvania in 1970:

First, we shall establish three giant Federal parks based upon three great multiple-purpose reservoirs.

Second, we will lay the foundation for a new year-round recreation industry in our mountain counties, making them a potential new American vacationland easily accessible by the Interstate Highway network.

Third, vital fish and wildlife areas now threatened with obliteration by increasing private development, will be preserved for public use.

Finally, the major population centers will be ringed with parks, reservoirs, and open space thus giving them the recreational and scenic advantages which can spell prosperity in the mid-20th century.

These are the goals of PROJECT 70. They are not Utopian. They are hard, realizable proposals and we are already on the way to making some of them realities.

They have been prepared after close scrutiny and study by the State Planning Board, which, as you know, is comprised of 15 distinguished Pennsylvanians from all walks of Pennsylvania life and of both political parties.

Obviously, however, a program this far-seeing and ambitious must be financed. It will require the investment of public money—investments which will generate many times their value in new business and vitality.

PROJECT 70 will require prudent expenditures at all levels of government.

The Federal parks and many of the reservoirs will be financed by Congress through regular Federal appropriations.

Local programs must be paid for out of community funds.

At the State level, two kinds of expenditure are called for.

Development costs will come from the Capital Budget of the Commonwealth and will be spread over the coming biennia in keeping with the overall fiscal capabilities of the Commonwealth.

The acquisition of critical lands—lands which will be lost in a few short years to public use unless we act now—should be financed, however, by a $70,000,000 general obligation bond issue.

Such a step requires a Constitutional Amendment and, therefore, the approval of the voters of Pennsylvania.

It is my hope that, in your present session, you will take the first legislative action to place the question on the ballot.

Then, in the General Assembly convening in 1963, with, I hope, the full support of the next Governor, similar action may be taken to place the matter before the electorate in November, 1963.

In examining this matter you should know that, at the present time, the debt service which the Commonwealth is now paying on general obligation bonds is about $30,000,000 each year. In 1967, however, these obligations will decrease to less than $2,000,000. Obviously, by the time the necessary borrowing for PROJECT 70 is in full force, the Commonwealth's debt service payments on general obligation bonds will be many times less than it is today.

This is how the State Planning Board proposes that allocations from the bond issue would be made:

Of the $70,000,000 in bond issue money, $20,000,000 would be available to communities in all parts of the State on a matching basis for use in their efforts to improve their general community livability through park, open space, and other conservation programs.

There is a deep need for programs of this kind. Generally speaking local communities have not done enough, compared to those in other states, in providing local scenic and recreational opportunities.

We should keep in mind that additional aid is available to these same communities from the Federal Government and that the State, through the State Planning Board and the Department of Commerce, will encourage communities to take full advantage of this assistance.

Another $10,000,000 of the bond issue will be earmarked for the acquisition of vital fish or wildlife areas, or boating sites, which are imperiled by other developments. These programs would be executed by the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commissions.

The remaining $40,000,000, to be supplemented with up to 30 per cent in Federal funds, would be utilized by the Commonwealth, through the Department of Forests and Waters, to acquire lands, regional parks and reservoirs around our population centers.

No task in the conservation field is more urgent. Pennsylvania contains more population centers of over 10,000 people than any other state in the Nation. For most of our history, these have been the workshops of the Country.

For too long, however, we have neglected their general surroundings and opportunities for healthful outdoor leisure which have assumed major economic importance in a world of high wages and shorter working hours.

If we do not correct this imbalance in our urban communities now, the opportunity will be lost to us forever because the necessary areas are fast disappearing. Under pressures of an expanding population, the lands essential for future public use will never be as abundant, or as reasonable as they are today. To a large degree, it is a case of now or never.

Under PROJECT 70, the Department of Forests and Waters would be directed to concentrate its land acquisition efforts in 43 counties where 10,165,000 Pennsylvanians live—90 per cent of our population.

The 24 remaining non-urban counties have been classified as "tourist destination" counties under PROJECT 70. In most of them, acquisition of public lands is not the critical problem, because the Commonwealth already owns a vast acreage awaiting full vacation development. These are the beautiful mountain forest counties spread north and south through the Appalachian Mountains and east and west across the northern half of the State from Warren County on the west to Monroe and Pike Counties on the east. These are the counties with the brooks and the rivers, the mountains and the forests, the fishing and the hunting which are the prime requisites for any outdoor recreation area.

Until now, this great region lacked but one fundamental requisite for full realization of its vacation potential: accessibility. But by 1970, the Keystone Shortway and other Interstate Highways will be approaching completion and these counties will suddenly find themselves on the front doorstep of millions from the cities of the Midwest and the Atlantic Seaboard, not to mention our citizens. We must prepare to take advantage of the great economic boon this represents to Pennsylvania.

To achieve this end, three great Federal Recreation areas will be established in this region, each of them based upon multiple-purpose reservoirs more than thirty miles long.

The first of these reservoirs—at the Allegheny River above Warren—is already under construction. The U. S. Forest Service has in hand a $15,000,000 recreational development plan for the area.

At the opposite end of the State—on the eastern boundary of this same great 24-county vacation region—is the proposed Tock's Island Reservoir on the Delaware River in Monroe and Wayne Counties. As Chairman of the Delaware River Basin Commission, I expect my colleagues on the Commission will join me in pressing for authorization of this reservoir this year in Congress. We shall also begin the necessary negotiations to have the National Park Service establish Tock's Island as the first National Recreation Area in the eastern United States. Secretary Udall has already publicly announced his willingness to participate in such an effort.

Finally, in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains in southcentral Pennsylvania, we shall urge establishment of a third great man-made lake on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Huntingdon County. I shall request the necessary authorization for the project this year in Congress. We shall then strive to have the National Park Service develop this site also as a National Recreation Area.

This, then, is the foundation upon which we shall build a new vacation industry in rural Pennsylvania. But we must do more. Through the capital budget of the Commonwealth for the coming biennia, it is proposed that intensive recreational development of existing State lands in the 24 tourist destination counties be carried out.

We should take advantage of such Federal projects as those reservoirs proposed for construction on the tributaries of the Potomac in Franklin County, the new reservoir nearing completion on Kettle Creek in Clinton County, and the reservoir about to be placed under construction on the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clearfield County.

I have no doubt that the studies of the Susquehanna Basin—for which we are seeking appropriations in this Session of Congress—will produce still more opportunities of this kind.

We must continue on an expanded scale the diversification of recreational opportunitiese in this same mountain area, in the manner of the new Denton Hill State Winter Sports Area in Potter County.

This is no idle fancy. It is bedrock economics, an investment in the future of our State.

Such a program can stimulate new business, new industry, new jobs.

It will create new opportunities for healthful and creative living.

It will give us the amenities so essential today to attract high-wage, fast growth industry.

It will preserve the precious beauties of Pennsylvania for posterity.

It is a plan we cannot afford to be without.

In today's world, when the competition for prosperity is high, the race belongs to the foresighted.

In this race to create communities attractive to growth, many of the more progressive states—states with which we must compete—have adopted proposals similar to the one which I have just outlined by overwhelming votes of the electorate.

The voters of New York approved a $75,000,000 bond issue for open space in 1960. New Jersey's citizens by almost two to one, have authorized $60,000,000 for the same purpose. California and Wisconsin have moved in this same direction.

I am convinced, however, that in its vision, in its comprehensivenesss, in its benefits, Pennsylvania's PROJECT 70 is unsurpassed in the Nation.

You have given your support in recent years to a number of measures which have helped correct this long-standing shortage of public recreational opportunities in Pennsylvania. The Oil and Gas Act of 1956, the increased allocations to park development in both the General Fund and Capital Budgets have enabled us to undertake an ambitious park program—one that has received National recognition. Under these programs we have been able to develop 16 major new recreation areas—such new parks as Gifford Pinchot State Park between Harrisburg and York or the Prince Gallitzin State Park still under construction in Cambria County, or the Denton Hill State Ski Area in Potter County. These have been notable achievements.

Nevertheless, it has been impossible to keep pace with the mushrooming recreational needs of our people. The use of the State Parks has tripled in eight years, reaching an all-time high last year of 25,000,000 visits.

Obviously, our people are hungry for the recreational opportuniites it is our responsibility to provide.

Project 70 favors no single geographic area. It is a program as vital to the rural citizens as to the city dweller. It is an investment in our future. It is an enterprise already well on the way to realization. We must see that it is brought to completion.

This great, good land of Pennsylvania is ours—ours to till and mine, to build upon and use. But it is God-given. We are here in stewardship. It is as stewards that I ask you to consider this plan, for man as laborer thinks of his bread but for today. A steward thinks of his children tomorrow.

That must be our guide and our goal. Project 70 will give us the implements to follow that guide and achieve the goal.

I urge the General Assembly to get us under way in this vital work by giving this proposal its overwhelming approval.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Copies of this communication from the Governor have been made available to all Members of the Senate.

GENERAL COMMUNICATION

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
P. O. BOX NO. 1949
CAMDEN 1, N. J.

January 11, 1962.

The Honorable Dennis T. Mulvihill
Chief Clerk
Senate
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mulvihill:

I have the honor to hand you herewith an official copy for the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of the supplemental report made by the Delaware River Port Authority to the Governors and Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, under the terms of the Compact creating the Delaware River Port Authority.

This supplemental report was adopted by the Port Authority at a meeting held on January 10, 1962, and is a supplement to and part of the report on the Southern New Jersey Rapid Transit System made to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey under date of April 19, 1961.

Very respectfully yours,
/s/ C. H. McWilliams,
SECRETARY

CHMcW: dkv
Enc.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. This communication will be noted in the Journal and the Supplemental Report will appear in the Appendix thereto.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. VAN SANT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, during the past session of the General Assembly last year, there was much discussion on the floor of the Senate about the reduction of the aviation gas tax which was designed to benefit out-of-State business.

At the recent Appropriation Hearings being conducted jointly by the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House, it has been revealed that the promised reduction in the cost of aviation gas and jet fuel was not as realistic as had been planned by the Members of the General Assembly when they voted to reduce this gas tax.

Unfortunately, I do not have a copy of the newspaper article that appeared in the papers across the State at the time when Mr. MacFarlane, the Executive Secretary of the Aeronautics Commission, appeared before the Appropriations Committees.

However, it was inferred by Mr. MacFarlane that there was no gas tax reduction in so far as aviation is concerned and that the tax reduction that we afforded was being absorbed as profit by those who are selling aviation gas and jet fuel.

For that reason, Senator Bell and myself are introducing these bills restoring the tax to what it had been, with the hope that the moneys received will be used to further construction of airports in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. VAN SANT and BELL presented to the Chair **SB 5,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 14, 1952 (P. L. 1965), entitled, as amended "Fuel Use Tax Act," increasing the tax rate of fuels used in turbine propeller, turbo-jet or jet driven aircraft and aircraft engines.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 6,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "The Liquid Fuels Tax Act," increasing the tax rate of fuels used in turbine propeller jet, turbo-jet or jet driven aircraft and aircraft engines.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. VAN SANT presented to the Chair **SB 7,** entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to aid in the maintenance and operation of a shrine to house the replica of the Liberty Bell.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, at this time I would like to introduce a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania on a plan that will be known as Project 70. The purpose of this measure is to make available the conservation and development of our natural resources.

As we all know, there is a tremendous amount of building going on all over the United States,—all over the world, as a matter of fact—and many of the areas that are available to us now will not be available within a year or so, because of developers, because of urban redevelopment in some areas, and because of other activities that are going on.

The purpose of this plan is to create not only recreation areas, but to beautify and enhance the natural scenic beauty of the State of Pennsylvania. There are many reasons for having this program, and it is our hope that by 1970, we will be able to carry out the entire program.

This is first and primarily one of conservation of our natural resources and of our water resources. There has beeen a great deal said about it, and I do not want to take up additional time and clutter the record. There was a great deal said about this during the last Session, and we have discussed this matter. It is in connection with the Delaware Basin in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania, and also the conservation of one of our priceless treasures, which is water.

As you all know, there are many States—primarily in the West—that today have waterless days, and are having great problems not only with water but sanitation as well. We, in this part of the Country, have been very fortunate in this natural heritage that we have had.

The purpose of this Joint Resolution is to amend the Constitution so that we can acquire the necessary funds and the ability to spend these funds in order to acquire the parks, reservoirs and recreation areas that we need.

It is our hope that by the time this is completed, there will be a recreation area as well as a conservation area and water available within twenty miles of the home of every Pennsylvanian and, at the same time, conserving to ourselves the natural beauties and the fish and other animals and game that are in those areas for all of us.

I have placed on this Resolution my own name, along with the names of Senator Lane, Senator Seyler and Senator Berger. I understand Senator Stevenson is quite interested in this problem, but he is not in the Chamber. I ask leave that when he is in the Chamber, if he wishes to add his name he might do so, as might any Member who is present.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WEINER, LANE, SEYLER, BERGER, ROONEY, STEVENSON and MALLERY presented to the Chair **SB 8,** entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks, reservoirs and other conservation and recreation purposes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962.

Ralph E. Mitosky, Philadelphia, from September 2, 1961, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962.

Edwin B. Bronner, Jenkintown, from November 1, 1961, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE

January 2, 1962.

G. Marlin Spaid, Lititz, from September 2, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

T. E. Crannan, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Edward P. Young, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

George F. Bruno, Bethlehem, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John T. Radko, Wilkes-Barre, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joseph Porter, Pottsville, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John J. Lane, Wilkes-Barre, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joseph Hreha, McKeesport, from November 10, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

Gilbert Cassidy, Bala Cynwyd, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

Aaron A. Robinson, Oreland, from December 1, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

January 2, 1962.

(Mrs.) Catherine R. Bard, Huntingdon, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until her successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Herbert B. Anstaett, Lancaster, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Benjamin L. DuVal, Scranton, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Paul L. Wagner, Tamaqua, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

(Mrs.) Mary C. Hazard, Pittsburgh, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until her successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Harry R. Pore, Jr., Monessen, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his succesor has been appointed and has qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Lorraine M. Riley (Democrat), 306 North Stratton Street, Gettysburg, Adams County, for appointment as a member of the Adams County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Katharine Hereter, Gettysburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE ARMSTRONG COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Katherine E. Steim (Democrat), 639 Hawthorne Avenue, Kittanning, Armstrong County, for appointment as a member of the Armstrong County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Frances Calarie, Rural Valley, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BERKS COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Berks County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Raymond Rubenstein (Democrat), 950 Weiser Street, Reading, Berks County, vice William E. Norman, Boyertown, whose term expired.

Harold R. Jackson (Democrat), 416 Walnut Street, Reading, Berks County, vice Mrs. Jean S. Schoffstall, Wyomissing, whose term expired.

Mrs. Betty Crystal (Democrat), 713 North Fifth Street, Reading, Berks County, vice Mrs. Olive Cahn, Reading, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and just read by the Clerk.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Staisey,	Rooney,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1962

THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES

SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 22 AT 1:00 P. M. HAVE BEEN CANCELLED DUE TO THE EXPECTED CALLING OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO BE HELD AT 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that there is going to be this Extraordinary Session, I would like to announce there will be a Democratic Caucus on Wednesday, January 24, at 11:00 a.m., in the Democratic Caucus Room.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I presume that notices will be sent out from the Secretary's Office in connection with that caucus. I believe it would be well to call a Republican Caucus for the same time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, in order for all of the Members to set their schedule, it is our plan to convene on Monday in Special Session. The Senate will then adjourn until Wednesday, January 24, and then work for the remaining part of the week for as long as it will take to clear whatever business is before us.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, January 22, 1962, at 11:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:33 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1962. No. 5.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1962.

The Senate met at 11:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Benjamin R. Donolow) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty and eternal God, in Whom we trust and find faith and guidance, we bow before Thee, grateful for all the blessings which have been given to us as a free Nation. We thank Thee for the dedication and concern of the Members of this important Body. Grant to them good health for the physical strains of their office, wisdom that is eternal for the decisions which must be made, and the assurance of Thy continual presence. May they have strength equal for the demands of this day, that righteousness and honor may prevail in accordance with Thy Holy Will.

In the Name of Jesus, the Christ. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BERGER and Mr. HAYS, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, may we be at ease?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

ALDERMAN

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate A. Albert Zappa, 314 South Evaline Street, Pittsburgh 24, Allegheny County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Eighth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate William S. McEllroy, M. D., School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Guy S. Miller, 2090 West Chestnut Street, Washington, Washington County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, until December 1, 1962, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless not re-elected for the next succeeding term:

William J. Lane, Member of the Senate, West Brownsville, Washington County, to fill a vacancy.

Ralph J. Down, Member of the House of Representatives, Sharon, Mercer County, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate R.

Stanley Smith, Esq., 103 East High Street, Waynesburg, Greene County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, until the second Tuesday of January 1970, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John P. Bracken, Esq., Little Magnet, LeBoutillier Lane, Paoli, Chester County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Albert H. Fritz, Quarryville, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Martin Varsafsky, 420 Cavitt Avenue, Trafford, Westmoreland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Trafford, Westmoreland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice C. G. Brandt, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul E. Straight, 208 Middle Street, West Brownsville, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of West Brownsville, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Alfred Thomas, Sr., resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James M. Ross, Box 281, Campbelltown, Lebanon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of South Londonderry, Lebanon County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Christian E. Gingrich, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 24, 1962, at a time to be fixed at the call of the President pro tempore.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:56 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 22, 1962

The House met at 2 p. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Tuesday, January 2, and Wednesday, January 3, 1962? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, January 15, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. FARABAUGH, RENWICK and DAVIS.
HOUSE BILL No. 69.

An Act amending the "Selective Sales and Use Tax" approved March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), providing that the term farming shall include the propagation of domestic mink in captivity.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON, ASHTON, HORST and SLACK. HOUSE BILL No. 70.

An Act making an appropriation to the joint committee appointed by the House of Representatives and the Senate to conduct an investigation of political pressures exerted upon the administrators and faculties of our State colleges.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. GRAMLICH, FULMER, WILT and KISTLER.
HOUSE BILL No. 71.

An Act making an appropriation to the joint commission appointed by the House of Representatives and the Senate to conduct an investigation of the licensing activities of the Department of Public Instruction.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 72.

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961 (Act No. 84-A), entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals," changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital, Altoona.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. NEEDHAM for today.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. REIDENBACH for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. GELFAND for the week because of illness.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. ESHBACK for today to attend funeral.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. WILLARD because of illness.

RESOLUTION REFERRED

SENATE RESOLUTION, Serial No. 100.
Referred to the Committee on Rules.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 647 of 1959, P. L. 1742, the Speaker appoints, on the part of the House of Representatives, as members of the Local Government Commission the following:

Messrs. Hamilton, Polaski, Kornick, Wescott and Wilt.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the supplemental report of the Delaware River Port Authority to the Governors and the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, dated April 19, 1961.

(For report, see appendix).

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clearfield, Mr. Breth.

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, we all realize in the newspapers the tragedy that happened in Clearfield County regarding the two boys that were trapped in a clay mine. I want today to introduce a resolution tending to remedy any future accidents of that nature. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution. It is not a priviledged resolution.

RESOLUTION

STUDY OF ABANDONED MINES

Mr. BRETH asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 22, 1962.

Once again the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have been reminded in gruesome fashion of the dangers attending abandoned and open mines. The need for factual information and a comprehensive study of this problem is keenly felt in view of what has transpired in Clearfield County within the past week. This is not an isolated occurrence but one that happens every year on the average.

It is, therefore, the consensus of the House of Representatives that a full and complete study be made by the Joint State Government Commission of this problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be instructed to make a factual and comprehensive study of abandoned mines of all kinds; also make recommendation of any legislation which might be of aid and assistance in forestalling any further serious incidents in connection with abandoned projects of this nature; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report back to the House of Representatives the results of its study together with recommendation for any legislation to aid in the solution of this problem, at the earliest possible time.

BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been informed that today is the birthday of the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. George.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, let's all sing "Happy Birthday, dear Art."

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday")

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland.

Mr. GEORGE. It is quite a surprise to be here and have a special session called in honor of my birthday. But I do appreciate it on my 39th birthday. Thank you very much.

JUDGE PALMER AND FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of Judge Clinton Palmer, Northampton County, and of Joseph Paccioli, a former member of this House, now clerk of the orphans' court in that county. Will those gentlemen please rise if they are still in the hall of the House?

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Messrs. DOUGHTEN and GIBBONS offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 22, 1962.

The football and basketball teams of Villanova University have recently come forth with fine efforts which extend the long tradition of great athletic teams from that university.

By defeating the University of Wichita at El Paso, Texas, the football team from Villanova won the Sun Bowl game and proved its right to be classed as one of the great teams of the nation.

The basketball team from Villanova won the Quaker City Basketball Tournament by defeating Iowa in the final game. To reach the final game of the tournament, Villanova defeated other leading college basketball teams which were entered in the tournament.

The fine football team which represented Villanova in 1961, and the basketball team representing the school during the 1961-62 season, and their coaches are to be highly commended for their athletic accomplishments and for the high degree of sportsmanship which they have displayed in reaching the high status which they have achieved in the field of college sports; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby offers its sincere congratulations to the football and basketball teams of Villanova University and the fine coaching staffs which have trained these great teams; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Villanova University.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER. Communications from His Excellency, the Governor, which have already been distributed to the members, will be spread upon the record.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg
January 16, 1962.

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:

I place before you for consideration today a plan with profound implications for the future of the Commonwealth.

Shaped in the traditions of William Penn, who prized the beauty of his province highly, it will mean a richer life for all citizens.

It provides for the conservation and development of our magnificent scenic and natural resources.

It aims for a healthier, more pleasant, more prosperous Pennsylvania.

It does so in many ways:

First, it will enhance the livability of every section of the State—a critical matter in these times when more and more Americans insist upon attractive surroundings and opportunities for creative family leisure near their place of work.

Second, these proposals, if realized, will stimulate new business and industrial investment—and thus new jobs—by establishing an atmosphere attractive to high wage, fast growth industry.

Third, this plan lays the foundation for a mammoth new tourist industry in Pennsylvania.

Fourth, the conservation of such vital natural resources as water—so essential for future economic expansion—is implicit in this proposal.

Finally—and most important of all—we have a plan that looks to the future. It can preserve for our children and our children's children the precious beauty of Pennsylvania. It will help guarantee them a community rich in promise, rich in opportunity, rich in the livability of its communities and its landscape.

The plan is called PROJECT 70.

The name was selected for several reasons.

First, 1970 is the target year. This is the year when the new Interstate Highway System will be nearing completion and Pennsylvania can begin to realize the full economic impact of her superb new highways.

The year 1970 also is the end of a decade—a critical decade in the life of urban areas. Each year, thousands of acres around our cities are being plowed up for housing developments, shopping centers, highways, and factories. In southeastern Pennsylvania alone, in the counties of the Delaware Basin, an additional million and a half acres will be lost to urban growth during the next 50 years.

Clearly we must act now in the heavily populated counties if we are to provide succeeding generations with the reservoir sites for water supply, the areas for play and relaxation, the scenic open space which will be essential for the full economic vitality of these urban areas in the Pennsylvania of tomorrow.

With the promise of our new highways and the problems in our metropolitan areas in mind, therefore, PROJECT 70 proposes four significant goals for Pennsylvania in 1970:

First, we shall establish three giant Federal parks based upon three great multiple-purpose reservoirs.

Second, we will lay the foundation for a new year-round recreation industry in our mountain counties, making them a potential new American vacationland easily accessible by the Interstate Highway network.

Third, vital fish and wildlife areas now threatened with obliteration by increasing private development, will be preserved for public use.

Finally, the major population centers will be ringed with parks, reservoirs, and open space thus giving them the recreational and scenic advantages which can spell prosperity in the mid-20th century.

These are the goals of PROJECT 70. They are not Utopian. They are hard, realizable proposals and we are already on the way to making some of them realities.

They have been prepared after close scrutiny and study by the State Planning Board, which, as you know, is comprised of 15 distinguished Pennsylvanians from all walks of Pennsylvania life and of both political parties.

Obviously, however, a program this far-seeing and ambitious must be financed. It will require the investment of public money — investments which will generate many times their value in new business and vitality.

PROJECT 70 will require prudent expenditures at all levels of government.

The Federal parks and many of the reservoirs will be financed by Congress through regular Federal appropriations.

Local programs must be paid for out of community funds.

At the State level, two kinds of expenditure are called for.

Development costs will come from the Capital Budget of the Commonwealth and will be spread over the coming biennia in keeping with the overall fiscal capabilities of the Commonwealth.

The acquisition of critical lands—lands which will be lost in a few short years to public use unless we act now—should be financed, however, by a $70,000,000 general obligation bond issue.

Such a step requires a Constitutional Amendment and, therefore, the approval of the voters of Pennsylvania.

It is my hope that, in your present session, you will take the first legislative action to place the question on the ballot.

Then, in the General Assembly convening in 1963, with, I hope, the full support of the next Governor, similar action may be taken to place the matter before the electorate in November, 1963.

In examining this matter you should know that, at the present time, the debt service which the Commonwealth is now paying on general obligation bonds is about $30,000,000 each year. In 1967, however, these obligations will decrease to less than $2,000,000. Obviously, by the time the necessary borrowing for PROJECT 70 is in full force, the Commonwealth's debt service payments on general obligation bonds will be many times less than it is today.

This is how the State Planning Board proposes that allocations from the bond issue would be made:

Of the $70,000,000 in bond issue money, $20,000,000 would be available to communities in all parts of the State on a matching basis for use in their efforts to improve their general community livability through park, open space, and other conservation programs.

There is a deep need for programs of this kind. Generally speaking local communities have not done enough, compared to those in other states, in providing local scenic and recreational opportunities.

We should keep in mind that additional aid is available to these same communities from the Federal Government and that the State, through the State Planning Board and the Department of Commerce, will encourage communities to take full advantage of this assistance.

Another $10,000,000 of the bond issue will be earmarked for the acquisition of vital fish or wildlife areas, or boating sites, which are imperiled by other developments. These programs would be executed by the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commissions.

The remaining $40,000,000, to be supplemented with up to 30 per cent in Federal funds, would utilized by the Commonwealth, through the Department of Forests and Waters, to acquire lands, regional parks and reservoirs around our population centers.

No task in the conservation field is more urgent. Pennsylvania contains more population centers of over 10,000 people than any other state in the Nation. For most of our history, these have been the workshops of the Country.

For too long, however, we have neglected their general surroundings and opportunities for healthful outdoor leisure which have assumed major economic importance in a world of high wages and shorter working hours.

If we do not correct this imbalance in our urban communities now, the opportunity will be lost to us forever because the necessary areas are fast disappearing. Under pressures of an expanding population, the lands essential for future public use will never be as abundant, or as reasonable as they are today. To a large degree, it is a case of now or never.

Under PROJECT 70, the Department of Forests and Waters would be directed to concentrate its land acquisition efforts in 43 counties where 10,165,000 Pennsylvanians live—90 per cent of our population.

The 24 remaining non-urban counties have been classified as "tourist destination" counties under PROJECT 70. In most of them, acquisition of public lands is not the critical problem, because the Commonwealth already owns a vast acreage awaiting full vacation development. These are the beautiful mountain forest counties spread north and south through the Appalachian Mountains and east and west across the northern half of the State from Warren County on the west to Monroe and Pike Counties on the east. These are the counties with the brooks and the rivers, the mountains and the forests, the fishing and the hunting which are the prime requisites for any outdoor recreation area.

Until now, this great region lacked but one fundamental requisite for full realization of its vacation potential: accessibility. But by 1970, the Keystone Shortway and other Interstate Highways will be approaching completion and these counties will suddenly find themselves on the front doorstep of millions from the cities of the Midwest and the Atlantic Seaboard, not to mention our citizens. We must prepare to take advantage of the great economic boon this represents to Pennsylvania.

To achieve this end, three great Federal Recreation areas will be established in this region, each of them based upon multiple-purpose reservoirs more than thirty miles long.

The first of these reservoirs—at the Allegheny River above Warren—is already under construction. The U. S. Forest Service has in hand a $15,000,000 recreational development plan for the area.

At the opposite end of the State—on the eastern boundary of this same great 24-county vacation region—is the proposed Tock's Island Reservoir on the Delaware River in Monroe and Wayne Counties. As Chairman of the Delaware River Basin Commission, I expect my colleagues on the Commission will join me in pressing for authorization of this reservoir this year in Congress. We shall also begin the necessary negotiations to have the National Park Service establish Tock's Island as the first National Recreation Area in the eastern United States. Secretary Udall has already publicly announced his willingness to participate in such an effort.

Finally, in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains in southcentral Pennsylvania, we shall urge establishment of a third great man-made lake on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Huntingdon County. I shall request the necessary authorization for the project this year in Congress. We shall then strive to have the National Park Service develop this site also as a National Recreation Area.

This, then, is the foundation upon which we shall build a new vacation industry in rural Pennsylvania. But we must do more. Through the capital budget of the Commonwealth for the coming biennia, it is proposed that intensive recreational development of existing State lands in the 24 tourist destination counties be carried out.

We should take advantage of such Federal projects as those reservoirs proposed for construction on the tributaries of the Potomac in Franklin County, the new reservoirs nearing

completion on Kettle Creek in Clinton County, and the reservoir about to be placed under construction on the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clearfield County.

I have no doubt that the studies of the Susquehanna Basin—for which we are seeking appropriations in this Session of Congress—will produce still more opportunities of this kind.

We must continue on an expanded scale the diversification of recreational opportunities in this same mountain area, in the manner of the new Denton Hill State Winter Sports Area in Potter County.

This is no idle fancy. It is bedrock economics, an investment in the future of our State.

Such a program can stimulate new business, new industry, new jobs.

It will create new opportunities for healthful and creative living.

It will give us the amenities so essential today to attract high-wage, fast growth industry.

It will preserve the precious beauties of Pennsylvania for posterity.

It is a plan we cannot afford to be without.

In today's world, when the competition for prosperity is high, the race belongs to the foresighted.

In this race to create communities attractive to growth, many of the more progressive states—states with which we must compete—have adopted proposals similar to the one which I have just outlined by overwhelming votes of the electorate.

The voters of New York approved a $75,000,000 bond issue for open space in 1960. New Jersey's citizens by almost two to one, have authorized $60,000,000 for the same purpose. California and Wisconsin have moved in this same direction.

I am convinced, however, that in its vision, in its comprehensiveness, in its benefits, Pennsylvania's PROJECT 70 is unsurpassed in the Nation.

You have given your support in recent years to a number of measures which have helped correct this long-standing shortage of public recreational opportunities in Pennsylvania. The Oil and Gas Act of 1956, the increased allocations to park development in both the General Fund and Capital Budgets have enabled us to undertake an ambitious park program—one that has received National recognition. Under these programs we have been able to develop 16 major new recreation areas—such new parks as Gifford Pinchot State Park between Harrisburg and York or the Prince Gallitzin State Park still under construction in Cambria County, or the Denton Hill State Ski Area in Potter County. These have been notable achievements.

Nevertheless, it has been impossible to keep pace with the mushrooming recreational needs of our people. The use of the State Parks has tripled in eight years, reaching an all-time high last year of 25,000,000 visits.

Obviously, our people are hungry for the recreational opportunities it is our responsibility to provide.

PROJECT 70 favors no single geographic area. It is a program as vital to the rural citizens as to the city dweller. It is an investment in our future. It is an enterprise already well on the way to realization. We must see that it is brought to completion.

This great, good land of Pennsylvania is ours—ours to till and mine, to build upon and use. But it is God-given. We are here in stewardship. It is as stewards that I ask you to consider this plan, for man as laborer thinks of his bread but for today. A stewart thinks of his children tomorrow.

That must be our guide and our goal. PROJECT 70 will give us the implements to follow that guide and achieve the goal.

I urge the General Assembly to get us under way in this vital work by giving this proposal its overwhelming approval.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WORLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the House Resolution to investigate the West Chester State College. I am not for guilt by accusation, but I believe a public office carries a public duty and that where there are sufficient accusations, we, as State Representatives of the people, should clear up what are the facts where the matter is directly or indirectly affecting public funds or public administration. As I told the Governor in my telegram to him last week, "Our system of higher education must be only for the best interests of the people," and I repeat this to the members of the House today.

Just to show you a very small sample of what is in issue and why the resolution should be adopted, I state the following: At West Chester State College there are no records of football and athletic contest gate receipts, which were discarded prior to the audit of certified public accounting. There is no accounting for $12,504.29. The question is, were the gate receipts $20,000 or more in 1960 and who got the money? There is $2,190.50 in student loans given to students in 1960-61. The question here is, did students get it or did someone else get it or were these illegal athletic scholarships?

At the press conference of Wednesday, January 10, 1962, the Governor said that there is no politics in the state colleges. Does the Governor know that Louise John, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a member of the board of trustees of West Chester State College? Does he know that Alice Chambers, member of the Democratic State Committee, is also a member of the Board of Trustees at West Chester, and does his Excellency know that Alice Chambers' niece's husband, Joseph Joyce, is also a member of the same board of trustees? In other words, five of the nine board members are very active politicians.

Now at Mansfield State College, Lewis Rathgaber is the president of the college and he is the former Democratic State Committeeman from Clinton County and calls himself the "Kingfish" of the state college presidents. Well, the "Kingfish" became so bold that he agreed with the five finger lake colleges of New York State to purchase in common. The question here is, is it illegal for a state college president to execute such an agreement with the colleges of another jurisdiction beyond the borders of this Commonwealth?

I believe his Excellency, the Governor, will want to know these facts, or if he once knew these facts, he will want to have his recollection refreshed so that he can help us to get this resolution adopted. The press statement of January 10th impliedly infers that the Governor does not want pressure politics in any of the state colleges. I have not pointed these facts out to ridicule or harass the Democratic Party. I know that governments are like clocks, it depends upon the individual who makes it run. It is not the political party. It is the character of the leadership of the party that will make or break any

political party. The Governor has a great opportunity here to build his political party. He should not sleep on his leadership. We need his leadership to get this resolution adopted now so that we can have a good higher educational system in the best interests of the people of this Commonwealth and indirectly for the people of the Nation and the world.

RESOLUTION

WISHING GODSPEED TO FORMER MEMBER

Mr. McCORMACK asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 22, 1952.

Whereas, James H. J. Tate, a former member of this House from 1941 to 1946 will become Acting Mayor of Philadelphia on February 13, 1962; and

Whereas, Jim Tate began his political career as law clerk in Common Pleas Court No. 7 of Philadelphia in 1939. The following year he was elected to this House where through subsequent elections he served until 1946. He decided not to run for reelection as a House member and was appointed a Philadelphia real estate appraiser in which position he continued until he was elected in 1951 as a member of the City Council under the New Philadelphia City Charter. He immediately took a very active part in the affairs of City Council and became responsible for the development and adoption of the rules and procedure under which the City Council functioned. In 1955 he was unanimously elected President of City Council in which position he distinguished himself as a fearless civic leader; and

Whereas, To members of this House, it is always of great interest to follow the careers of its former members and to note that the steps to distinction as a leader in public affairs are usually the same, namely, the ability to find new and alternate solutions of public problems and the further ability to make the final selection as to the solution to be adopted on the basis of that solution, meeting certain moral standards, which ability can only be attained by a leader who is fully conscious of the virtues and vices of man and man's struggle against those vices, and finally, that such a leader must have the courage to fight for that solution which he has accepted as meeting the requirements above set forth; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby wishes Godspeed to its former member in his new office as Acting Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I am just wondering whether this resolution is permissible under the Philadelphia City Charter. Is this an announcement of this gentleman's campaign for mayor or is it merely a friendly gesture?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia refuses to be interrogated.

Mr. McCORMACK. Just a friendly gesture, Mr. Speaker.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I present the annual report of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee for the calendar year 1961.

The SPEAKER. The report will be noted in the Journal and printed in full in the appendix.

(For report, see appendix).

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The Speaker. The Chair would like just about three or four minutes.

Sometime back, as you know, the legislature created an advisory council, a legislative advisory council, composed of members of the House and of the Senate. It happens that the Speaker is chairman of that council. The Chair simply wants to report that as of this time a committee is conferring with the Office of Administration in the matter of space allocation. The committee's job is to pursue the problem of additional space for the members of the General Assembly.

Another committee is busy studying the entire printing situation. Why do we not get our Journals sooner? Why do we not get the loose-leaf pamphlet laws sooner? There are a great many angles to the printing situation that need looking into and we have a very able committee that is looking into that. It is trying to examine the printing situation on the entire Hill.

Then we have another committee that is busy determining the proper functions of the Legislative Reference Bureau. Should that be a full-time body? Should it do all the codifying? There is a great need for the codification of the innumerable rules promulgated by the various departments. We codify laws, statutes; then departments create what, in effect, are rules and regulations which have the effect of law. They are getting so many of them that even the departments are not familiar with their own rules and regulations. Should they be codified?

What should be done about giving the members a copy, a summary, a synopsis, of every important bill so that it is in the hands of the members when it is introduced? There are a great many problems and that committee is studying them.

Then pre-filing. Another committee is studying the matter of pre-filing. How should we handle that problem? Will it be to our advantage? Should we, in the months preceding a session, have the bills pre-filed so the committees can study them and so the members will know what they are?

And, finally, another committee is investigating the possibilities of regional offices for legislators, a regional office where copies of bills and histories would be filed, where members of the General Assembly could on stated days meet with their constituents. To start out, the committee is studying the Philadelphia situation and we have been assured there is space in that building for a legislative headquarters. Is the idea sound? Do legislators want it?

The next matter that will be taken under consideration is the situation in Pittsburgh. Is there space in that building for a legislative headquarters? Do the members of the legislature from that part of the State desire that sort of thing? Then the study would be continued as to whether there was any place for regional legislative headquarters in other parts of the Commonwealth.

The Chair simply wanted to report that the committee that was created has not been idle and to report the things we are trying to do. Here is what we are trying to do: We are trying to help the General Assembly be in a position to qualify as a coodinate branch of our government. With our inadequate facilities, the way we are organized, the way we are doing, we are actually, I say it sadly, not equipped to handle all of the matters on a

coordinate basis with the Chief Executive, and the time must come when we turn over all the powers to the Executive or equip ourselves so that we are able to bear our part as a coordinate branch of Pennsylvania State government.

The majority leader did not know how long I was going to talk, so he wanted to play it safe and went out to get a sandwich so he would not have to listen, but he is coming back and he asks the House to be at ease because there are some things he wants to call to the attention of the House. I think he will not be gone more than a couple minutes.

The House will be at ease.

STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCann. Mr. Speaker, we desire to place into the record of the House here the position taken by many newspapers across Pennsylvania regarding the budget that was submitted and their respective editorials as they appear in the papers. There are no editorials here in which excerpts from the editorials were taken out. These are the same editorials delivered in full to Mr. Johnson's office that we wish to present here as to the position taken by the paper in its editorial policy. We start out with the New Castle News of January 4th, the Norristown Times-Herald of January 6th, the West Chester Daily Local News of January 4th, the Lancaster Intelligencer—Journal of January 4th, the Johnstown Tribune Democrat of January 4th, the Meadville Tribune of January 4th, the Sharon-Herald of January 8th, the Uniontown Evening Standard of January 4th, the Pittsburgh Progress of December 27th, the Coatesville Record of January 3rd, the Bedford Gazette of January 9th, the Altoona Mirror of January 4th, the Bethlehem Daily Times of January 5th, the Somerset American of December 21, the Allentown Cronicle, January 6th, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of January 2nd, the Shamokin News Dispatch of January 6th the Jeannette News Dispatch of January 3rd, the Easton Express of January 3rd, the Philadelphia Inquirer January 3rd, the Stroudsburg—East Stroudsburg Daily Record of January 4th, the Easton Express of January 3rd, the Bristol Daily Courier, the Levittown Times, the Times Leader Evening News, the Harrisburg Patriot, "The Governor's New Budget Raises Some Old Questions," the Evening News of Uniontown, Wednesday, January 3rd, the Valley Independent of Wednesday, January 3rd, the Leader-Times of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, January 3rd, the Butler Eagle of January 3rd, the Reading Eagle of January 3rd, the Wilkes-Barre Times Evening of January 3rd, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of January 5, the Daily Local News, West Chester, Pennsylvania, of Wednesday, January 3rd, the Intelligencer Journal of Wednesday, January 3rd, the Pittsburgh Press of January 3rd, the Morning Call-Cronicle of January 4th, the Scranton Times of January 3rd, the Scranton Times of January 3rd, an additional editorial, the Erie Daily Times, January 3rd, the Williamsport Sun Gazette of January 2nd, the Eevening Croncile Allentown of January 2nd, the Evening Bulletin of Tuesday, January 2nd, and the Intelligencer Journal editorial of Thursday, January 4th, each of these editorials speaking on the budget as submitted to this General Assembly. We ask that they be incorporated into the House record and printed in full so that all the membership would have the same editorials at their disposal in the debate which will take place on the budget as the budget is presented here in the hall of the House in final action.

Mr. Speaker, I present these completed editorials to be inserted into the record.

The SPEAKER. Submitted for the record.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. A word from the Speaker first. The Speaker is humiliated, he is distressed, he is grieved of heart—they do not even mention "Dispelling the Fog."

STATEMENT BY THE MINORITY LEADER

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I take that what the majority leader wants inserted in the record are laudatory editorials praising the Governor's budget and the fact that he has presented a so-called balanced budget. I do not know what it will cost the Commonwealth to print those in the record, but I imagine it will be quite a considerable sum of money. I notice that our rule 35 says that the House should keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and placed on the desks of the members. Now, I wonder whether cluttering up our journal with a lot of newspaper editorials en masse this way is keeping a record of our proceedings. I grant you at times we do submit for the record an editorial which is pertinent at the moment to a bill or something, but it is the first time that I have ever seen a wholesale attempt to insert into the record numerous and voluminous editorials praising the Governor of this Commonwealth.

On behalf of the minority, I really must object to this procedure. I do not mind him noting in the record that these editorials were published and that they were laudatory, but as to printing them in full in the journal, I think it is a waste of the taxpayers' money.

Let me say something about these editorials. I grant you that the press is sitting in on these budget hearings. We on the Republican side are trying to find out all we can about this billion-dollar budget, and I will say that Mr. Polen is giving us every opportunity that we possibly can think of to try and ask questions that will throw some light on whether we need a billion dollars to run the Commonwealth during this coming fiscal year and whether it is necessary that we increase the budget by $52 million. In other words, if you take the comparable 12-month period in this fiscal year and compare it with the coming 12-month period, the budget increases are $52 million. I think all of these editors that have written these laudatory editorials about this particular budget are just as much at sea as we are. They are just taking at full face and credit the statements that have come out of the Governor's office, that here is a budget and it is a balanced budget. We ourselves cannot tell from sitting in on these budget hearings. For instance, some department head comes in, like the Department of Health, and says, "Our complement of employes is 3,950, we have maybe 18 or 20 vacancies." We on the Republican side cross-examine the head of the health department all we can. We do not know whether they need 3,950 employes to run the Health Department and need eighty-some more to do a good job or whether they do not.

Likewise, today, the Department of Revenue was in and I think they have 1,900-and-some employes. Maybe

they need that many people to run their department, I do not know. We cannot tell from our examination of the budget. We do not know whether some of the other departments are going to need this money or not. We hope that by the time the general appropriation bill hits the calendar we will have some sort of sensible argument that we can make either in justification of the proposed expenditure or in justification of reducing the expenditure.

I wonder if these editorials that you are trying to submit give the plight of the schools back home. Do the editors realize that the $274 million appropriation to our schools back home is not a dime of increase for them, and that this coming year some of the various school districts are going to go to 90 mills local school tax in order to keep the doors of the schools open and not go for any expansion, or provide for any repairs, or anything.

I mean there are so many things in this budget that if these newspaper men were to come down here and listen meticulously to everything that is going on and come in for a while and see what the revenue is going to be when we call in the experts from the Department of Revenue on the estimation of the revenue for the current year, maybe they might sing a different tune than they have in these editorials. I believe if the facts were known maybe we could squeeze this $52 million out of the budget, because in this one year alone you are lapsing $16 million. Since September, to repeat what I said on the floor the other day, you have found $16 million in this budget which you did not need. In this budget which we are working on now for the fiscal year, which is $52 million higher, I venture to say has probably $25 million in there that is unnecessary and would not have to be spent and you could go for this appropriation that I am talking about to relieve the poor school districts this spring when the effect of the freeze clause is going to cause great consternation all over this Commonwealth.

Therefore, I do not think it is appropriate, I do not think it is right, to put these editorials in the record of this House and I object to it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to ask the minority leader, does he object in principle or is he filing a formal parliamentary objection?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am filing a formal objection and, if the Speaker wants to submit it to a vote of this chamber, it is all right with me. But on behalf of the minority, we object to this as a bad principle, as needless expense. If they want to mimeograph them and hand them out to us, on cheap paper, it is all right with me, but I do not think it ought to be printed in the Journal at the expense of the taxpayers.

The SPEAKER. The question would be on the matter proposed by the majority leader, that the editorials submitted for the record be printed notwithstanding the formal objection filed by the minority leader. The House would decide that question itself because the House is the sole judge of those things. So if the majority leader desires to make it, the Chair will entertain a motion that the material submitted for the record be printed in the record, notwithstanding the objection so far filed.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I presented the editorials requesting that they be submitted and printed in the record. And I believe it is most proper that the information contained in these editorials should be printed in the Journal, and if Mr. Johnson would have taken time to read them, he would have found out that they are not all complimentary in behalf of the budget, but they are complimentary as to sections of the budget and as to the promptness, or the fact that it is a balanced budget. I believe they should be submitted in the record and the membership should have an opportunity to read these editorials. There is nothing before this session but fiscal matters; these editorials pertain to fiscal matters. For that reason I believe it is proper. I have submitted same and requested that it be incorporated into the record, and I accept his statement that he objects. Let the membership of the House decide if they do not want the editorial of their paper submitted in the House records.

The SPEAKER. The motion would be, notwithstanding the objection, that the material submitted be printed in full in the record.

Does the majority leader make that as a motion?

MOTION TO PRINT MATERIAL SUBMITTED IN RECORD

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the material submitted for the record be printed in full in the record, notwithstanding the objection filed.

The SPEAKER. The question is, shall the material as submitted come under leave to print. Leave to print is a prerogative that is within the jurisdiction of the House. What a member says is recorded. Then he asks leave to print something that he has not said. The majority leader is asking for leave to print. The question is being submitted to the House. Those who vote "aye" would vote that the material submitted be printed in full in the record; those who vote "no" would be refusing leave to print.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, what is the cost of one page in the Legislative Journal?

Mr. McCANN. I do not know that answer. The cost of printing, you mean, of one page?

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. That is correct.

Mr. McCANN. I do not know.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. How many pages are involved in printing this series of editorials?

Mr. McCANN. I would not be able to tell the gentleman how many pages it will be. When it goes into the Journal, it is printed on both sides of the page. There is an editorial on a sheet of paper, there is blank space on many, some are three-quarters full, some are half full, some are completely full, depending upon the size of the editorial in the newspaper. When you put them in the Journal, of course, they follow each other as it goes through the Journal. I would not know the cost.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. That is all, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, speaking on the motion, the issue in principle is this, whether we should spend money which may run into thousands of dollars when we are trying to have

a balanced budget. If we follow this principle of spelling out scores of editorials, each and every one of us may from time to time insert into the record, with the approval of the House, items which will cost the taxpayers money.

We recognize, of course, we are politicians on the floor. We feel that from time to time reasonable amounts of space should be allocated in the Legislative Journal to guide the people of Pennsylvania, but let us not kid ourselves, there is not one-tenth of one percent of the people in Pennsylvania who read the Legislative Journal. We feel the taxpayers should not be compelled to pay for this waste of money. Thank you.

Mr. McCANN. It seems very odd, Mr. Speaker, that all of a sudden today there is objection to submitting these editorials. Editorials were submitted in the last session. Editorials have been submitted before by various members on some particular subject, or incorporated into their speeches, the editorials in full. I can understand that you would say there would be objection, depending upon your viewpoint of the editorials, but they represent the thinking of the editorial writers in the newspapers mentioned. I believe the membership of this House should have an opportunity to read it in the legislative record.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the use of Legislative Journals for the retail dispensing of information, but the wholesale dispensing of information is unreasonable. I do not care whether the editorials are laudatory or critical, I am entitled to know whether these editorials cost $5,000 or $10,000. If they cost that much money, then we had items in the budget last year for hospitals which were eliminated because they amounted to $5,000.

The appropriation to the Albert Einstein Hospital in Philadelphia was eliminated because it cost the taxpayers $5,000. If this item costs $5,000, then we ought to resubmit the appropriation for the Albert Einstein Hospital. Thank you.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Are we, in effect, suspending our rules and therefore will this require 106 votes?

The SPEAKER. We are not suspending the rules; we are ascertaining the will of the House in regard to a particular matter.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then the ruling of the Chair is that it requires a simple majority, a quorum being present.

The SPEAKER. That is right. Of course, the Chair notes that the material can be woven into speeches and actually recited on the floor of the House, and there would not be any way of stopping it unless you placed a time limit upon the speeches.

The question is on the motion. Those voting "aye" vote to place the material submitted by the majority leader in the Legislative Journal; those voting "no" vote to place the material in the Legislative Journal.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Doctor Boies.

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Speaker, I think that the question is rather useless and foolish because, if the majority leader wants to force the issue and wants this entered in the Legislative Journal, what is to prevent him from having it read or reading it himself, the whole thing? If the members on the other side of the House would prefer to sit and listen while somebody reads all of these things into the record, that is all right, but I think it is very foolish, and the objection is entirely out of order.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. McCANN and DOUGHERTY and were as follows:

YEAS—97

Anderson, S. A.,	Frascella,	Lutty,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Gailey,	McCann,	Renwick,
Auker,	Gallagher,	McCormack,	Riley,
Bachman,	Gray,	McDevitt,	Rubin,
Boies,	Greenlee,	McDonald,	Rudisill,
Bonner,	Gremminger,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Branca,	Hamilton,	McNally,	Schaaf,
Breth,	Hankins,	Meholchick,	Schuster,
Capano,	Hartley,	Monroe,	Shelton,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	Morley,	Sherman,
Cauley,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Cianfrani,	Jim,	Munley,	Stank,
Cioffi,	Jones,	Murray,	Stone,
Clarke,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Cooley,	Kelly,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Taylor,
Crossin,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Tomascik,
Curwood,	Kornick,	Odorisio,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Kramer,	Parlante,	Verona,
Doughten,	Lamb,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Lawson,	Perry,	Wargo,
Farabaugh,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Filo,	Limper,	Polaski,	Williams, A. D.,
Fineman,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Polen,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Prendergast,	Andrews, Speaker
Foerster,			

NAYS—89

Adams,	George,	Knecht,	Seltzer,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gibbons,	Kooker,	Simmons,
Ashton,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Korns,	Slack,
Backenstoe,	Gramlich,	Lee, A. M.,	Snare,
Blair,	Gross,	Lee, K. B.,	Steckel,
Bossert,	Guthrie,	Lippincott,	Stimmel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Magee,	Stiteler,
Bowman,	Heffner,	Manbeck,	Strausser,
Buchanan,	Helm,	Markley,	Thompson,
Bush,	Henzel,	Marsh,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Hocker,	May,	Wall,
Dengler,	Holl,	McCandless,	Weidner,
Dennison,	Holliday,	McInroy,	Wescott,
Donaldson,	Holman,	Merry,	Whittaker,
Down,	Horst,	Miller,	Willaredt,
Edwards,	Isaacs,	O'Dell,	Williams, E. S.,
Elvey,	Johnson, A. W.,	Ogilvie,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Johnson, R. P.,	Piper,	Wood,
Esler,	Keiser,	Price,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	Kernaghan,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kessler,	Royer,	Zember,
Fox,	Kistler,	Rutherford,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,			

NOT VOTING—24

Comer,	Goldstein, J. H.,	McKeever,	Rovansek,
Eshback,	Goodrich,	Mihm,	Sakulsky,
Ewing,	Guesman,	Mills,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Fry,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Ujobai,
Gelfand,	King,	Needham,	Varner,
Gibb,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,	Willard,

So he question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. J. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded as voting "no" on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record.

Mr. McCANN submitted the following material for the record:

IT'S BIG BUSINESS

Anyone who harbors the delusion that government at the state level is not big business should take a look at the budget presented to the General Assembly by Governor David L. Lawrence Tuesday.

It calls for an expenditure of $1,000,887,457 and this is but the general budget and does not include the expenditure for highways.

The new budget is somewhat larger than the one for the current fiscal year, which in reality is thirteen months. This one is for $990,557,820.

There is one encouraging note about the budget the governor has proposed, he says it can be operated without any new taxes. This of course is subject to the decision of the General Assembly which could pass new taxes over a gubernatorial veto if it so desired. But being an election year such an eventuality is not likely.

A number of increases in appropriations are included in the new budget. Increases are provided for all 14 state colleges, a slight increase is provided for the State University, and larger increases precentage wise, to the state aided colleges and universities.

One innovation is proposed, that of making Temple University a state university with about the same status as Penn State. This would mean a sizable increase in appropriations to Temple.

In the field of public welfare Governor Lawrence proposes a $2 per month increase to welfare recipients to cover mounting food costs.

Other increases described as "modest" are asked for in the state's industrial assistance and tourist promotion, while library assistance appropriations are tripled.

It is likely the budget will go through about as requested. Proposals to increase taxes usually meet with opposition, but for appropriations the opposition is seldom heated at the state level. A $7 million to $8 million surplus is prophesied.

There appears to be a possibility that the General Assembly will not need to be in session for any protracted time.

The special concurrent session which must be called if the congressional districts of the commonwealth are to be reapportioned can't last too long, for action must be had by February 20.

Failing to pass a reapportionment bill the congressional elections this year will be held "at-large."

New Castle News
January 4, 1962

RECORD STATE BUDGET

The announcement of Governor Lawrence that the Pennsylvania budget for the new fiscal year will be balanced is heartening. Elimination of a multi-million dollar deficit that has faced the commonwealth for more than a decade is a step in the right direction. The Governor's assurance that he will need no new taxes to attain his goals is downright relieving.

But principles still deserve equal consideration with statistics when one is measuring good government. Consequently, more important than a budget balance or a recess from tax increases is Mr. Lawrence's sharp warning that no government dare spend more than the governed are able and willing to pay.

"No one in the years ahead," he continued, "should knowingly let the deficit pattern become re-established in Pennsylvania."

Reduced to simple language that means that nobody should spend more than he can afford. It is a principle that is applicable in the kitchen, in business, industry and in any hall of government. Violation of that prime principle of economics is bound to be disastrous in time.

The Commonwealth deficit is part of history. Ex-Governor Leader inherited some of it from the Republicans. It was greater when Leader turned the gubernatorial job over to Governor Lawrence. There was fear among economists that the Lawrence administration, with its new 1961 taxes, borrowing and spending, would increase it.

But. Mr. Lawrence appears to have attained some sort of balance. His announcement that in his three years in office he has wiped out all deficit indicates the turning point may have been reached.

Nothing could be more important than that. Certainly, business and industry are helping him clean up the record by accelerating their corporate tax payments. Certainly everybody spending a dollar—and paying four cents tax for the privilege—is helping. There is still room to include in the pretty picture a critical notation that no retrenchments have been planned in Harrisburg. But these are details.

What counts is that, at long last, we seem to be steering away from the tortuous, economically hazardous road of deficit spending . . . of having a state government spend more than the people can or want to pay.

Norristown Times-Herald
January 6, 1962

POTSHOTS AT BUDGETS

This is the open season on budgets at all levels. Set one up and the welkin will ring with potshots in every direction.

Governor David L. Lawrence took pride in the fact that his billion-dollar plus budget was in the hands of the legislators at an earlier date than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth. But he had no sooner turned it over to the lawmakers than the political skies over Harrisburg lighted up in a manner reminiscent of a July 4 celebration. The budget "specialists" had gone to work.

"For the first time in recent history," the Governor told the legislators, "Pennsylvania's budget is in balance—honest balance." That would imply that there are other kinds. Touching further on the subject of balancing budgets, Mr. Lawrence said: "I have been insistent that we do it the right way, with honest estimates of expenditures and realistic estimates of the revenue we will receive."

But despite his painstaking attempts to achieve a degree of fiscal responsibility now and in the future, the Governor has run into a fusillade of criticism from the Republican ranks that would indicate he is wide of the mark when it comes to "honest" balances.

The heaviest volley came from the direction of Rep. W. Stuart Helm, head of the House Republican Policy Committee and, by occupation, a salesman. He charged that the Lawrence budget "was not arrived at on the basis of sound business principles" because it is bigger than ever before and twice as big as the last Republican budget.

Without any attempt to defend the Governor's budget, we would remind Mr. Stuart that it has been quite a spell since the Legislature has been handed what he calls a "Republican budget." History shows that a gentleman by the name of John S. Fine who came from Wilkes-Barre was the last Republican to take the Governor's oath at Harrisburg. That was back in 1951. There has been a lot of water over the dam since then, and it would seem a bit incongruous to compare today's budget with one of seven, eight, nine and ten years ago.

Since the Governor has produced what he feels is an "honest" budget, it is only fair to assume that he expects "honest" criticism. Rep. Stuart has fired the opening round, even though it did bark back to days long past. Mr. Lawrence's budget must be analyzed and criticized in the light of today's needs, not jeopardized by examining it in the light of conditions as they existed a decade ago.

West Chester Daily Local News
January 4, 1962

THE GOP REACTION TO STATE'S
$8.9 MILLION SURPLUS — SPEND IT

One of the points Gov. Lawrence stressed repeatedly in his stirring budget message to the General Assembly was that for the first time in many years the Commonwealth has achieved a balanced budget.

He recalled the $177 million deficit he faced when he assumed office 34 months ago. He said it had taken "hard decisions and hard unrelenting work," along with "pains-

taking regulation of departmental spending . . . (and) . . . pacing out improvements in service to our ability to find the money to pay for them" in order to assure that income would exceed outgo, not only in this fiscal year but in the 1962-63 fiscal year.

He was careful to point out that while the state will close the year with a surplus of $8.9 million that this nest egg is vital to a balanced budget next year. It was evident he regarded his feat in reaching a balanced budget without additional taxes as one of the outstanding accomplishments in his administration. He said it "is an important asset in Pennsylvania's determined fight for fuller economic growth and development."

He coupled all this with a stern warning to the legislators against "foolhardy action (that) would only start us again on the rocky road of deficits and fiscal self-deception from which we have just, so painfully, extricated ourselves."

The wisdom of the governor's words was so self-evident that it comes as something of a surprise to read the reaction from the governor's political opposition. The ink was hardly dry on the newspaper stories before some of the legislators were issuing statements.

Sen. George Wade, Cumberland County Republican, belabored the governor for killing $2.1 million in educational appropriation bills in the 1961 session. The surplus shows there was sufficient money funds, he declared.

Sen. Wagner, Schuylkill County Republican, was caustic in asserting that the surplus shows liberalized subsidies for local school districts would have been possible.

Even Sen. Kessler, Lancaster County Republican who has long proclaimed his dedication to fiscal responsibility, got into the act. He was quoted as saying he questioned the need for wiping out the two per cent commission formerly paid to retailers for collecting the sales tax in view of the $8.9 million surplus.

And Minority Leader Johnson pointed to the surplus as a good reason for adding $16 to $18 million to the budget for schools.

There is, of course, nothing sacred about the governor's budget. The Republicans have a duty to examine it carefully, to determine if the proposed appropriations are in the best interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth, if the services contemplated are in line with citizen needs, and if state government is facing up to needs and responsibilities the complex society demands.

But, with this sort of carping criticism, the Republicans assuredly are lessening their reputation for fiscal probity and responsibility—unless they are willing to accept the responsibility for the necessary taxes to finance the spending they suggest.

As we said before, it came as a bit of a surprise to see how quickly they smelled out the $8.9 million surplus and with what eagerness they were proposing ways to spend it.

But recalling how, in the years they were in control at Harrisburg, they consistently over-estimated revenues and underestimated spending, to contribute to the state's deficit, their actions become understandable.

Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal
January 4, 1962

GOVERNOR URGES BALANCED BUDGET

Lake all budgets, the one Gov. Lawrence presented Tuesday to the General Assembly for the fiscal year that begins next July 1 is based on an educated guess as to revenues and expenditures from six to 18 months in the future. A great many things impossible to anticipate now could throw it out of balance. But, in so far as events can be foreseen, it is in balance at this moment, and that is all that can be expected.

Gov. Lawrence takes justifiable pride in that fact. He dwelt upon it at some length in his budget message. A balanced budget is, he said, more than a desirable goal; it is a constitutional mandate. Fiscal responsibility, the Governor said, has "very real meaning" in the state's struggle for economic development and growth. It contributes to a financial climate that attracts industry and business, and encourages them to stay in Pennsylvania and expand here.

We could wish that Gov. Lawrence were equally insistent upon fiscal responsibility and balanced budgets in the federal government, for these also have their effect on the state's economic welfare. Inflationary deficits in Washington cheapen the dollars the state government has to spend, and throw the state's calculations out of kilter; as they do also for every county, every municipality, every school board and every family. The principle that is sound for Pennsylvania is equally sound for the nation.

* * *

The rising trend of governmental expenditures is visible in the new state budget, as it is in national and local affairs. This is the first budget for a 12-month period, as the state moves into financing on an annual basis. It calls for just over $1 billion for the General Fund in the next fiscal year, with another half-billion to be raised and spent through the Motor Fund.

Nearly 50 per cent of the General Fund will go for public education; nearly 30 per cent for health and public welfare. That leaves about one-fifth of the billion-dollar General Fund for all the other costs of government. The amount is not excessive for a state as large as this one. Some months ago the Commerce Clearing House estimated per capita taxes in Pennsylvania at slightly below the average for all states, though substantially higher than adjoining New Jersey and Ohio.

The development of the sales tax some years ago has reduced the proportion of state costs borne by industry, which now carries directly only about one-fourth of the load. We do not think the state's present taxation, which is not raised for the new year, dissuades industry from coming into Pennsylvania; though unemployment compensation, paid exclusively by business and industry and not reflected in the budget, is at the highest rate in the country and may have such a deterrent effect.

There is room for economy in the new budget, as there is in all budgets. The tendency to add to the bureaucracy is always strong, in government at any level; and the Republican minority will be thoroughly justified in asking whether a more efficient use of manpower could prevent the addition of new employes, and even bring some reduction in the number of present employes. The payroll has gone up steadily over the years.

These and other details of the budget will be explored by the Legislature during the coming months, with possible adjustments. That, as Gov. Lawrence has said, is the obligation of the General Assembly. It should be performed with as little partisanship as the nature of a Legislature will permit, and as much concern for the taxpayers as the legislators can manage.

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat
January 4, 1962

STATE ACCOUNTS ALL EVEN

Whatever argument may be raised against Gov. Lawrence's proposed record budget for the 1962-63 fiscal year, the central fact is that it is in balance without the need for new taxes. While it may be revised by the General Assembly, legislators should guard against adopting any change that might throw it out of balance.

With presentation of the budget, Pennsylvania is embarking on a new road of fiscal responsibility. For the first time since the early part of the Duff administration, there is no general fund deficit to be made up in the new budget. The commonwealth will start its new fiscal year with the books all even, achieving a long-sought goal that sets a desirable objective for future administrations.

The fiscal balance probably is the most significant aspect of the proposed budget, although record expenditures merit concern. The billion-dollar budget exceeds appropriations for the 1961-62 fiscal period by only three million dollars. But the latter covered a 13-month period in the transition from a biennial to an annual budget. On a monthly basis, the proposed budget calls for a higher rate of spending which the governor believes may be financed by an anticipated $8.9 million surplus and increased tax revenue resulting from improved economic conditions.

The heaviest spending increases are allocated to education, which accounts for about 48 per cent of the total budget, and for health and public welfare to finance,

principally, improved mental health services, operation of a medical care plan for the aging and increased food allowances for recipients of public assistance. Only a small portion of the increased educational expenditure is earmarked for public schools, much of it going to state colleges and state-supported colleges and universities. Among the welcome increases is one for expanded public library service.

Legislators, particularly those on the Republican side, have indicated that they intend to take a close look at the budget. This they should do. The budget is subject to revision, and if legislators can find ways of saving money without impairing services then they will be doing a great service for the commonwealth. Perhaps they may want to increase educational expenditures even more than the governor plans or shift some of the proposed allocations from one category to another. If programs are expanded they should be offset by reductions in other expenditures or accompanied by revenue-raising measures.

The governor set another precedent, presenting general fund, motor license fund and other special fund budgets on the opening day of the new legislature session. Given a full load of work at the outset, the General Assembly should waste no time getting on with the job. The size of the budget demands that controversial parts of it be carefully scrutinized, but much of the spending is mandated by law, requiring no special study. Instead of charging that they are being "rushed" into approval, Republican legislators should join in careful and immediate deliberations leading to early agreement on fiscal matters.

Bringing financial stability to the commonwealth's government has been a joint effort of the Democratic administration and of Democrats and Republicans in the General Assembly. Their fine work should not now be undone by irresponsible action either in the legislative or executive branch. Fiscal responsibility offers a message that both parties may take to the voters with pride in this gubernatorial election year if it is maintained.

Meadville Tribune
January 4, 1962

BALANCED BUDGET

Despite the criticism of the administration, Gov. David Lawrence has accomplished one matter for certain which even his assailants cannot condemn—he has a balanced budget without added taxes.

Year after year, governmental services increase. With the increase the administration in control raises taxes to balance budgets.

You can start with our own Fayette County if you want an example of taxes being increased to maintain services.

Townships, boroughs and cities have such things as "tax anything" laws which have helped them. The state uses the sales tax, smaller municipalities use the wage tax. And some cities get around a tax millage boost by increasing the assessed property valuations. Uniontown did this last year, from $21 million to $24 million.

True the fiscal 1962 budget in the state is a record one calling for general fund expenditures of $1,000,887,457 between July 1, 1962 and June 30, 1963. The proposed budget also calls for $482,057,046 in highway expenditures. The combined figure is $1,482,944,503.

The general fund budget in 1961 was for $997,639,210 carried out over a 13-month period. So the increase is not too much. Excessive new expenditures are not sought.

—o—

The budget calls for a tidy surplus at the end of the fiscal year. It means that the state's financial house finally is in order. The 1959-1961 budget deficit of $177 million which had been accumulated over the past decade has been wiped out.

As anticipated the Republican minority reacted critically charging the administration is rushing the legislature into approving the huge spending program. It would not be political tradition if the party, out of power, accepted what the reigning chiefs endorse.

There is no question that every agency should be made to present facts and figures on its own requests. There must be some justification for each departmental or agency expenditure.

The budget breakdown shows where most of the money is going.

Public education will receive almost 50 per cent of that $1 billion or specifically $486 million.

Health and public welfare will be given almost 30 per cent or $296 million.

These two agencies actually have been budgeted for 78.2 per cent of the state's expenditures or $783 million.

There have been steady demands from every department for increased appropriations. This will give the legislature a chance to do some expanding if they have the necessary votes for passage.

The budget is balanced. It does not seem too high.

With this session, an annual one, limited by the constitution to budget and finance matters, it appears there is no reason for the legislature to be in a politicking mood. Get the job finished.

Uniontown Evening Standard
January 4, 1962

POLITICS WILL BE INEVITABLE IN HEARINGS ON NEW BUDGET

As joint House and Senate Appropriations Committee hearings on Gov. David L. Lawrence's proposed $1.5 billion budget get underway in Harrisburg, the commonwealth unfortunately is likely to be treated to as much politics—partisan variety—as fiscal information.

This, after all, is an election year in which key state offices are up for grabs, and it would be too much to expect the politicians to overlook this simple fact during the dissection of the budget.

Indeed, both parties already have telegraphed their strategies, the Democrats loudly hailing the accomplishment of a balanced budget with no request for new or additional taxes, and the Republicans glowering angrily at its record total and vowing to give Mr. Lawrence not one cent more than they think he needs.

We will have more to say about the budget, but for the moment we will confine ourselves to the observation that the Republicans likely will be fighting an uphill battle in attacking the proposed budget.

For even though the budget proposes to spend $52 million more in the next 12 months than is being spent in the current 13 month period, it contains several built in features which can be easily understood (as contrasted to the usual unintelligibility of government finances) and unquestionably will favor the Democrats.

The budget is balanced and for the first time since the days of Governor Martin contains no deficit from previous years, the latter an accomplishment which reflects considerable credit to Mr. Lawrence.

Moreover, estimates of revenue appear to be realistic and unless the legislature tosses Mr. Lawrence's words of caution to the wind and proposes unsupported appropriation increases of its own or the state is struck by a steel strike this summer, it should stand. There is even a slight surplus from this year's operations to attest to the governor's economy in running his administration.

But most importantly, the budget asks for no new taxes or increases in old levies and does so without any major cuts in state services. As a matter of fact, increases are proposed in such areas as mental health and welfare where the emotional appeal is likely to be greatest.

These are the factors of the new budget which the public will remember, the partisan nature of the question to be asked at the hearings notwithstanding.

Sharon Herald
January 8, 1962

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY RETURNS

We'll leave it up to Governor Lawrence to select what he thinks is the highlight of his four years in the Governor's office. Last week's news that the state budget has been balanced for the first time since 1949, however, must surely rate near the top of the list of his accomplishments.

We hear a lot these days about fiscal responsibility and how best to achieve it. The views on government spend-

ing that come out of Washington, particularly Congress, are as varied as they have ever been. We like to think, however, that the manner in which Governor Lawrence brought Pennsylvania's fiscal affairs back into the black is the way to go about it.

He didn't cut state expenditures to the bone and vital state services along with it. He didn't stop the progress that has been made in recent years in highway construction and state mental hospitals. He didn't borrow money from the future to pay today's freight, and he didn't cut down on expenses by refusing to fill vacancies in vital government positions caused by state employee retirements.

When Governor Lawrence assumed the duties of Governor he inherited a $177,000,000 deficit from his predecessor, Governor Leader. The debt wasn't all the responsibility of Leader, for part of it had been passed onto him by former Governors Fine and Duff. Nevertheless, Leader aded to it and handed Lawrence a red-inked ledger in 1959.

In the three years he has been in Harrisburg Governor Lawrence has continued many of the much needed—but costly—state programs originated by Governor Leader. At the same time he has insisted that state revenues match the expenditures and quite properly increased the sales tax to four per cent to pay the bills and erase the state debt.

This balanced budget, as we head into Lawrence's last year in office, is all the more amazing when one recalls that state revenues fell off considerably during the 1960-61 business recession. Had he been less determined to wipe out the State debt, the recession was all the excuse he needed to continue in the red.

Pennsylvania's present chief executive is no fiscal wizard and he didn't apply some magic formula to accomplish a balanced budget. In his 1958 campaign, however, he insisted taxes would have to be increased and the State put on a sound fiscal basis. He made good on both promises, raising taxes and eliminating the accumulated debt of 12 years.

To be sure, there are those in Pennsylvania who aren't at all satisfied with what Governor Lawrence did with the State's revenues. These are the groups (more commonly identified as lobbyists) who think they should have received a greater share of Pennsylvania's income. We don't suppose, however, that any governor of any state at any time ever satisfied everyone.

With his goal of a Pennsylvania government free of debt realized, Lawrence heads into his last year in office with an opportunity to write a happy ending to his many years of service as a city and state administrator. In this new year of 1962, therefore, the Progress wishes him continued success.

Pittsburgh Progress
December 27, 1962

MESSAGE OF GOOD CHEER

Governor Lawrence delivered a message of good cheer to state legislators yesterday when he told them the budget for 1962 would not call for no new tax increases, would provide more state services, and that his adminiffistration would close out the fiscal year with a surplus of $8.9 million.

It was also good news for many a tax-weary Pennsylvanian.

So good that it's difficult to believe, and many keep waiting to discover if there isn't some part of the budget story that remains to be told—one that calls for higher old taxes to support new and different programs.

If such events do not come to pass, everyone will breathe a sigh of relief. If the budget is held within its present limits, Gov. Lawrence and all concerned are to be congratulated.

However, it might be well to point out that a balanced budget is something that should be expected of our state administration. We would suggest the matter not be disregarded at this point. Instead, every effort should be made to seek ways and means of reducing the budget from its current high level.

A surplus of $8.9 million is a lot of extra dollars to be piling up in the state treasury. Why not apply it to meeting costs in other areas? When that happens, it might not be too long before we hear even more joyous news—concerning a cut in taxes for Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Taxpayer.

Coatesville Record
January 3, 1962

OLD MAN ON THE MONUMENT

Statistics of Sorts—The first days of the new year afford a fine time for statistics, and our mail is filled with annual reports, summaries, fiscal reviews and a wide range of facts and figures. On a dull winter's day, we have assembled a few that may have more than passing interest.

Balancing the Budget—For example, now that Governor Lawrence has achieved a balanced budget for Pennsylvania, let's hope that President Kennedy and Congress try a little harder to do something about the federal budget. Mr. Lawrence's accomplishment is commendable, and has generally won praise from newspapers across the state. We do not intend to enter into any partisan debate on the matter, but the fact remains that with Pennsylvania's return to fiscal responsibility, the state offers greater attraction to industry and business, among other things.

Yet our state government is a piker compared with the federal government, when it comes to dipping into our pockets for taxes. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in a plaintive article, points out that the first child born in 1962 started life owing $1,603. So will every other child born during the year. That figure is the per capita share of the public debt.

The dollar, which had 100 cents purchasing power at the beginning of this century, has 28 cents today. We'll soon be down to the "two-bit buck." The federal debt, fast approaching $300 billion, surpasses by $42 billion all the debt of all the other countries in the world. That's a sobering thought, when we remember that Uncle Sam's load is really our load.

Mounting Taxes—No alarm bells rang at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, January 4—but at that hour, Pennsylvania's motorists had already paid out as much gasoline tax as was once collected in this state in a whole year. With a 7-cent state gas tax and the 4-cent federal tax, Pennsylvania highway users are paying an average of $1,010,413 gas tax each day, or $368.8 million during the year. In comparison, $3,112,000 was the amount of gas tax revenue collected in Pennsylvania in 1922, the first full year of motor fuel taxation in this state.

The Associated Petroleum Industries of Pennsylvania point out that the 11-cent gas tax now adds 55 percent to the selling price of gasoline, and costs car owners an average of more than $83 a year per vehicle.

Auto Statistics—Leaving such cheerless thoughts for a moment, but remaining with autos, we can report that of the 39,500,000 households now owning 47,300,000 vehicles, more than 7 million own two or more cars. About 41% of the passenger cars in the United States are four-door sedans. Nearly half of the nation's cars are kept outdoors overnight. Their average age is six years. And if you believe you've been seeing lots of station wagons lately, you have; the number has risen seven-fold from 159,000 in 1950 to 1,104,197 in 1960.

Oh, yes—one more point. We'd better stop joking about women drivers; 39% of all licensed drivers, a total of 28,250,000, are women.

Bedford Gazette
January 9, 1962

WHAT WE'LL PAY

Revenues and spending are supposed to balance at the end of every year, in business, in industry, in well-managed homes and also in government, but in the latter category budgets hardly ever do balance. However, Gov. David L. Lawrence promises that his 1962 budget for Pennsylvania is "balanced."

The governor further went over-board Tuesday in his

address before the joint sesison of the legislature and promised that there would be no new taxes.

Just to stagger the citizens somewhat, income for 1962 is estimated at $992,000,000 and the state has a present balance of $8,911,929 and that is something unusual as the spenders just neglected to toss away what was in the treasury waiting to be spent.

Income will be spelled out as "one billion, 911 thousand and 929 dollars." That is the same as $1,000,911,929. No matter how you look at 'em they're enormous. Of course the state intends to spend all but $24,472 of that amount so the total is "in budget."

Let's look at the expected and proposed income. The sales and use tax compiled from pennies from everybody will amount to $404 million in 1962. Corporations will hand the state almost $239 million. The drinking population will bring in a profit of over $100 million, cigarets $72 million, inheritance taxes $49 million, gross receipts and insurance business $50 million, and about $75 million from institutional revenues, realty transfers and other revenues. All the citizens of the state will donate to pay this big sum.

In the spending line education takes 48 per cent of the revenue or a total of $486 million and public welfare and health require $296 million. They're both record-breaking expenditures. Other government service will spend only less than 25 per cent of the billion in revenues. Just two items take 78.21 per cent.

The governor, with "general pride," entertained the senators and representatives with the great mass of figures. In fact, the governor used the word "happy" on several occasions. First he was happy to give the legislature the budget at its earliest time ever. He was "happier still" to report the financial ledgers, at long last, "are in balance."

"The task of bringing the budget into balance has been one of the most difficult in my long career of public service. No one in the years ahead," warned the governor, "should knowingly let the deficit-pattern become reestablished. I cannot feel anything but a sense of genuine pride in the accomplishments which these budgets represent," he concluded.

However, the legislature was given a warning. He'll not sign any measures for additional revenue in 1962 unless taxes to finance them are enacted. Presently he sees no need for new taxes. So increased appropriation measures are out. That's definite.

Altoona Mirror
January 4, 1962

GOVERNOR'S FISCAL CHALLENGE

An avalanche of favorable newspaper editorials across the state has greeted Governor Lawrence's new budget. So rare is a Pennsylvania message which calls for record spending without a tax increase that even the most cynical editor was forced to reach for adjectives which newspapers seldom apply to spending administrations.

If the Governor's budget is not a miracle of the times, it certainly is unusual. For the first time since the Duff administration immediately after World War II, the state does not have to begin the budget year with a deficit. The happy circumstance is that the Lawrence administration can anticipate a $8.9 million surplus come June 30. This added to the $42 million additional revenue expected from a revived economy gives the administration about $50 million extra to meet the mandated grants and other increased commitments without raising taxes.

The governor's program contains very little in new spending. Despite the lip-service he has given to pushing the badly-needed education program, Lawrence has made no provision for it in his message. He reasons, apparently, that if the schools package was defeated last year for failure to appropriate taxes to pay for it, the legislature is hardly likely to change its mind this year when all 210 members of the House and half of the 50 state senators are up for election. Few can criticize him for this reasoning.

If there is one cloud that stands to mar the sunny prospect of a balanced budget, it is the impending steel contract deadline in June. With its balance so closely tied to the anticipated $42 million more revenue from a booming economy, the budget cannot afford to take the losses of a strike in steel, the state's major industry. Yet in looking ahead the administration must assume that reasonable common sense will prevail and chances are against a protracted strike for two contract signings in a row.

The governor's program installs austerity as the keynote of administration policy. He stands to end his term with an achievement that is rare in recent Pennsylvania history. How well he fares at the hands of the legislature is something that remains to be seen, but anyone who attempts to shake this financial blueprint for stability will be tackling an unpopular cause.

Bethlehem Globe-Times
January 5, 1962

NO DEFICIT

According to administration reports, Pennsylvania will wind up its fiscal year without a deficit. This is good news to a state which only three years ago was told by the incoming administration that a deficit of more than $170 million had to be made up.

According to the then new governor, the way to correct the situation was the levying of new taxes, and to achieve that end, Gov.-elect David L. Lawrence set up a committee to study the situation and make its recommendations.

It should be remembered that partly responsible for the deficit was the recession of 1957-58 and in its planning the committee was basing its estimates on a continuation of that recession.

The other part of the deficit was caused by the excessive spending of the Leader administration without making provision for income. The two factors combined, hit the state's population for a heavy take.

Improved business combined with low tax etsimates have helped the present administration to be able to make the no deficit prediction.

So when passing around the bouquets let us not forget that the Lawrence administration didn't do the job alone. Whether the governor likes to admit or not, even the Republicans deserve some of the credit.

Adding $2,400,000 a year to Pennsylvania's outlay for public assistance, as proposed by Governor Lawrence, may bring forth criticsm, but dissenters should look at the facts.

It is true that the appropriation for this purpose in the 13-month period that began last June is $224,786,552. However, the additional $2.4 million outlay for the purpose of increasing food allowances $2 a month must be considered in the light of existing rates. The present allotment to an individual in the 18-65 age group is $26.20 monthly, or an average of approximately 87 cents a day. Where the grant is for two persons, the combined rate is $44 monthly, or little more than $1.46 per day, and so on. It must be agreed that those on public assistance rolls are not living high. Indeed, there is reason for concern over possible dietary deficiencies, also the growth in relief rolls. Pennsylvania in November had 416,915 recipients, a gain of 2,272 over October. In November, 1960 the total was 380,-363.

In Fayette County, one of eight areas across the nation in which a pilot food stamp plan has been in effect, more than $2.5 million of federal and state funds has been spent during the past six months to provide the necessities of life for public assistance recipients. Fayette County, an area of chronic unemployment and diminishing population has about 175,000 residents. However, Fayette is not among the Pennsylvania counties included in the first allocation of funds for retraining workers under the area redevelopment act. This probably is due to the fact that employment possibilities in the county are non-existent.

Adequate sustenance for the unemployable and those who for any reason are jobless through no fault of their own is a public obligation. Eliminating relief chiseling and other abuses is a responsibility of the Department of Public Assistance. Most important of all, a combination of government and public efforts to provide jobs offers the only hope of abolishing government subsidization of entire areas of Pennsylvania in which abject dependence

upon government has been the rule for a shockingly long time.

Somerset American
December 21, 1961

USE SCALPEL INSTEAD OF MEAT AX

Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence submitted a $1 billion budget to the General Assembly this week.

President John F. Kennedy will present one of over $90 billion to Congress in the near future.

In Harrisburg and Washington talk already is being heard about reducing appropriations and exercising economies.

The principal source of these remarks in Harrisburg is the Republican legislative delegation.

The Republicans also have been heard in Washington, although the most outspoken comment to date has come from Rep. Clarence Cannon, D-Mo., chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who has promised to cut the Kennedy budget although he hasn't seen it yet.

Economy in government operations is a commendable objective. It should be encouraged, regardless of the source of the demands for lower operating costs.

But, in approaching this question, it should be prepared to deal with specifics.

This means the fiscal program should be approached with the scalpel, rather than the meat ax, so the fat can be neatly trimmed away and the water can be drained off without harming the whole fiscal body.

Demagogues will be satisfied to merely stand up and demand that the executive reduce its spending proposals by a specific figure. A true statesman may make a similar demand. But he also will try to show how it can be done.

It will be interesting to see how many statesmen there are in Harrisburg and Washington when the General Assembly and the Congress tackle their budgetary problems.

Allentown Chronicle
January 6, 1962

A REAL ACHIEVEMENT

In submitting to the legislature a budget which he claims is honestly balanced as to revenues and expenditures, Gov. David L. Lawrence has met one of the most important goals which he set for his now-waning administration.

Not since the administration of former Gov. Edward Martin has the state government had a balanced budget—honestly balanced, that is. The only balances that were achieved were achieved by dishonest manipulation of revenue estimates to make them match estimates of expenditures. And every time this was done, whether by the legislature or by the governor or both, the facts caught up with the manipulation, and the deficits kept accumulating.

By the time Gov. Lawrence took office in 1959, the deficit had grown to $177 million. And this in a state whose constitution specifically forbids deficits!

Ending this practice and the fiscal dishonesty it involved (by both Democrats and Republicans, let's not forget) was, said Mr. Lawrence yesterday, "one of the most difficult (tasks) of my long career in public service" in which he "cannot feel anything but a sense of genuine pride."

In the matter of the budget, of course, the Governor only proposes. It is the legislature which disposes and in whose hands the fiscal integrity of Pennsylvania's government now rests.

But on the basis of a quick scanning of Mr. Lawrence's recommendations, we congratulate him and his associates. If his figures hold up through the legislative session now beginning, he will have rendered a fine service which has been long overdue and which the people and taxpayers of Pennsylvania should appreciate.

Monessen Valley Independent
January 3, 1962

MAKE IT SHORT, SNAPPY

When Pennsylvania's General Assembly convenes today, Governor Lawrence will put before it a balanced budget, Since this session in an even-numbered year is confined to fiscal affairs, this should mean that the Legislature will have very little to do. If it foregoes the temptation to play politics with the budget and performs in a business-like manner, it should be out of Harrisburg by March 1.

The Legislature could, if it so desired, play hob with the budget by over-estimating revenues as an excuse for appropriating more funds than are asked for in the budget. That could be a means of forcing the Lawrence Administration into a deficit for whatever political effect it would have in next fall's election. But if the Democratic majority holds together, that can be prevented.

A complicating factor that might interfere with this session is the problem of congressional reapportionment. Sometime this month the Governor is expected to issue a call for a special session, to run concurrently with the regular session, to reapportion congressional districts in accord with the last Federal census. If the Legislature gets tied into knots over that, it could neglect and delay the regular session. But the Legislature has to get the reapportionment issue out of the way by February 20 or all of the state's 27 congressmen must be elected at large next fall.

We urge the Legislature to make both sessions short and snappy. Since there will be no revenue measure to be enacted, there is no real reason for tarrying in Harrisburg this year.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
January 2, 1962

STATE'S FINANCES

Governor David L. Lawrence has caused much comment, much of it favorable, for his balanced budget message to the General Assembly. His warning on the need for fiscal responsibility and the admonition that budget items should be increased only when provision is made to obtain the necessary additional revenue have been well received by most observers of the state political scene.

Shamokin area residents, like those throughout the state, might note the importance of the fiscal picture and might note the importance of the fiscal picture and might watch to see if legislators keep the Commonwealth's finances on an even keel.

The governor has pointed out that the proposed budget is based on current tax provisions and will not require new taxes. This is good news—if the budget is adequate! If more money is needed for important state services, it will be up to the Legislature to find new revenues. The public is likely to accept new tax burdens when the lawmakers show that new expenditures are justified and that the money-raising process is fair.

One editor has pointed out that the pork barrel will be rolling, politics being what it is and legislators being primarily partisan politicians. He added that it will take a mighty man and an unusual session to keep that barrel where it belongs. Another observer says it's easy to vote new expenditures in an election year withoutproviding the tax revenue to pay for them, adding that a healthy financial condition migh be frittered away by election year largesse.

One other observer pointed out, "At any rate, the Republican members of the Legislature will most certainly put the budget item under a microscope to ascertain if savings may be effected."

Obviously, both parties will be kept busy watching the new budget. And all Pennsylvanians, regardless of party affiliation, should make plenty of noise at the first sign that the balanced budget will not be achieved.

Shamokin News-Dispatch
January 6, 1962

HOPE IT STICKS:

They're just a little proud . . . and bragging about it, as they well have every right to . . . in Harrisburg, as predicted with the advent of the new year, the Lawrence Administration that is. And we've an idea that the Republicans will have to do some tall stepping to top the accomplishment about which there is all this pride and bragging, except the Lawrence estimates don't work out as predicted, or the General Assembly finds flaws in them, which would seem unlikely, after examination and review.

The accomplishment of pride is, of course, the balanced state budget estimates which Governor David L. Lawrence proposed yesterday before the state legislature. And to boot, no revenue legislation is being requested plus the fact that a healthy fiscal year of tax payments is expected to run up a surplus income of about $8.9 million by the end of June 1962.

Comparing circumstances under which he presented his first budget as the state's chief executive nearly three years ago for the 1959-61 biennium, Governor Lawrence noted with genuine pride that "for the first time in recent history, Pennsylvania's budget is in balance . . . honest balance." Those circumstances included a deficit of over $177 million which had accumulated over several administrations previous, including that of his immediate predecessor, Governor George M. Leader.

Giving the Governor and his administration just due for this accomplishment, providing it shows prospects of being borne out as estimated, after review, his own summation of the fiscal situation in his budget message yesterday suffices well to that end. Said the Governor of the various budgets submitted . . . including the General Fund, the Motor License, Fish, and Game Funds and several special funds:

"First, they are balanced . . . which is to say that the revenues we will receive will pay for the expenditures requested.

"Secondly, they are balanced without the need for any additional taxes . . .

"Third, they provide funds to carry forward programs which are the State's obligation, and, in many instances, to improve upon those programs within the framework of previous legislative authorization.

"Fourth, they are submitted to the General Assembly in the opening hours of the opening day of the session."

Not unaware, of course, is the Governor also that political opponents may seek means to disagree with his estimates in way to make his Administration and yea, his Democratic party, look bad, when he said also: "These . . . are achievements which should not and cannot be sacrificed by any effort, legislative or executive, to fake revenue estimates or to deliberately under-appropriate. Such foolhardy action would only start us again on the rocky road of deficits and fiscal self-deception from which we have just, so painfully, extricated ourselves."

Agreeing however, that the legislature should review the budget documents, but promptly, he added that "if there are reductions legitimately to be made, they should be made. However, if there are additional appropriations, they must be matched by the money to pay for them . . ."

And there's no arguing with those sentiments, to be sure. What will happen to these predictions and estimates between now and not only the close of the legislative sessions this year, which certainly cannot be long for lack of a terribly lot to be done . . . but between now and the changeover to another fiscal year, remains to be seen.

But it would seem that the Lawrence Administration probably has taken into consideration all possibilities, short of drastic economic changes or upheavals, to the end that their fiscal predictions will hold fairly true.

No matter one's political feelings or beliefs, it's no ordinary accomplishment to have wiped the slate clean, as the Governor put it in conclusion of his remarks. It's quite a feat, these days. Let's hope it sticks. Whoever is to be the Governor's successor next year, be that successor Democrat or Republican, will find it difficult to fill his shoes in this respect.

Jeanette News-Dispatch
January 3, 1962

OUR VIEWS ON THE NEWS—NEW STATE FISCAL STABILITY?

Pennsylvania taxpayers can find some encouragement in Gov. David Lawrence's 1962-63 Budget Message. The governor foresees a moderate surplus for the current fiscal year ending June 30. And although he proposes a record 1962-63 spending program, the first annual state government expenditure in excess of a billion dollars ($1,000,887,457), he thinks it can be done without raising taxes.

politically this is disturbing news for the Republicans, who might have to abandon their campaign characterization of state Democratic administrations as "tax-and-spend" machines. Indeed, the GOP legislative leadership at Harrisburg have indicated that they are dissatisfied with the governor's projected appropriations for education. They reportedly will ask for more, although the Lawrence budget proposes to increase spending for public schools and higher education by more than $13.5 million during the new fiscal year. Taxpayers might be treated to the interesting phenomenon of Republicans winning the hand of the education lobby.

As usual education, public assistance and highways will be the most demanding areas of state tax expenditure, although highways operations and associated functions do not depend upon the general fund, but rather on the motor license fund, which is financed by fees and motor fuel taxation. This department of government, principally due to demands of the interstate highway construction program would spend $490 million in the new fiscal year, up $32.2 million.

* * *

Under the Governor's proposed spending measure public assistance expenditures would decrease more than $33 million, from $405.0 million to $372.4 million. This decrease doesn't reflect any "reforms" evolving from the "Newburg pattern," but rather the general economic improvement in the state and the nation, and increased federal assistance.

But the big argument will center upon education, and efforts to gear expenditures to the general education "master plan" which has been developed roughly by the Lawrence administration. Some non-economic phases of this program, the core of which was developed by the Governor's Education Study Commission (State Rep. Jeanette Reibman of Easton was a prominent member), were enacted into law by the last session of the General Assembly, notably the law which will force reorganization of school districts into larger administrative units.

In the Lawrence budget higher education would get an increase of about $4.25 million. An extra outlay of approximately $1.8 is provided for public school transportation subsidies; an increase of $3.5 million under the subsidy formula to joint and union districts as added incentive for establishment of larger units, and special education would get an additional $1.1 million.

* * *

None of these appropriations increases measures up to the level of demand—but the governor says, in effect, that new needs must be met within the limits of revenue realities, and this is no more than fiscal common sense.

And it is certainly a more encouraging governmental fiscal image for the state's taxpayers than that of 1959, when, at the end of the fiscal year, the state was encumbered by a $177 million deficit.

The Lawrence administration has moved state fiscal affairs toward stability, toward a solid revenue foundation from which need can be projected and met on an orderly basis. One can only hope that the inherent partisan political orientations of the General Assembly's membership will do nothing to disturb this trend.

Easton Express
January 3, 1962

BALANCING A BIG STATE BUDGET

Governor Lawrence gave Pennsylvania legislators some good advice on fiscal responsibility along with his record-breaking one-and-a-half-billion-dollar balanced budget for the year beginning next July 1.

The Governor got the new session of the Legislature off on the right foot by announcing formally the existence of a moderate and highly welcome surplus—in excess of $8,000,000 in the General Fund and about $19,000,000 in the Highway Fund. This means, the Governor said, that no new taxes are in prospect this year.

Taxpayers will agree this is an admirable way to begin 1962—with books in balance and "money in the bank." However, some may wonder whether expecting a balanced budget in the year ahead is being too optimistic.

Proposed expenditures in the Governor's new budget—

over a billion dollars in the General Fund and nearly a half-billion for highways—should be given "searching scrutiny" by the Legislature, as the Governor said. He pointed out—and properly so—that it is the "right and obligation" of legislators to review the budget, item by item, and make reductions where reasonable and advisable. This should be done to save money wherever practicable.

Mr. Lawrence's balanced budget should be kept that way. We agree with his admonition that the Legislature should increase budget items only when willing to provide necessary additional revenue.

There is no doubt about the truth of the Governor's comment citing the close relationship between fiscal responsibility and economic development. Balancing the budget and holding the line on taxes, while providing services necessary for the welfare of the people and the progress of the State, are not easy achievements. Sound governmental management is needed to attract new industy and more jobs.

We hope that the Governor's predictions of increased revenue, to offset increased spending, come true. Legislators with a well-earned reputation for skepticism presumably will give close attention to revenue estimates.

Several items in the Governor's program—most notably in the fields of education and health—should get detailed study by the Legislature in the months ahead. They are matters of vital importance.

Some time soon the Governor will call the Legislature to a special session concurrent with the present one to enact a plan of Congressional reapportionment required by population shifts in the 1960 census. Specifically, the task is to redraw the State's 30 Congressional districts into 27. This difficult assignment ought to be handled with dispatch, in a fair and just manner, in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of Constitutional provisions regarding equal representation for all Americans in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Although the need for decision on reapportionment is becoming increasingly urgent as time passes—and will necessarily take precedence over final action on fiscal matters—the Legislature should begin promptly the hearings preliminary to enactment of a sound budget.

As finally approved, it should be a budget not only in balance but adequate to keep Pennsylvania moving forward with the rest of the Nation.

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Wednesday Morning, January 3, 1962

REALISTIC PROGRESS

In an era which seems to thrive on deficit spending, the budget submitted by Governor David L. Lawrence to the General Assembly on Tuesday is indeed heartwarming. If all things hold true, the new budget will take the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into a new fiscal year with a surplus and its budget in balance for the first time in fourteen years.

The pattern set down by the Governor is indeed realistic progress, and it would be well if our legislators and government officials at all levels would take a lesson from it. The most interesting part of the whole situation is the object lesson that deficits can be cleared up and that deficit-spending can be eliminated.

When Governor Lawrence took office, the Commonwealth had an accumulated deficit of $177 million according to the records. As he leaves the gubernatorial chair, from present indications, he will have our state finances back in the black for the first time in many years.

The feelings of the citizens of Pennsylvania could be expressed in no better way than the words of Governor Lawrence in his budget message: "No one in the years ahead should knowingly let the deficit system be re-established in Pennsylvania." We would add a solemn "Amen!"

The presentation of a balanced budget for the coming fiscal year is by no means a matter of luck or chance. It represents untiring efforts on the part of the Governor to curb spending for unnecessary things and yet to add to essential services for the benefit of all of the people. It represents a close guard on the purse-strings of the public.

All through his administration, Lawrence flatly refused to approve any financial measure over and above his recommendations, unless provision to raise the funds needed were included in the legislation.

A balanced budget and the probability of no new taxes certainly deserve the plaudit, "Well Done," from the people to their Governor!

Stroudsburg-East Stroudsburg
January 4

OUR VIEWS ON THE NEWS

NEW STATE FISCAL STABILITY?

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Politically this is disturbing news for the Republicans, who might have to abandon their campaign characterization of state Democratic administrations as "tax-and-spend" machines. Indeed, the GOP legislative leadership at Harrisburg have indicated that they are dissatisfied with the governor's projected appropriations for education. They reportedly will ask for more, although the Lawrence budget proposes to increaes spending for public schools and higher education by more than $13.5 million during the new fiscal year. Taxpayers might be treated to the interesting phenomenon of Republicans winning the hand of the education lobby.

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Easton Express
Wednesday, January 3, 1962

ROLL OUT THE BARREL?

A considerable edge of pride was apparent in both the words and the tone with which Governor Lawrence addressed the state legislature yesterday on the opening of its 1962 fiscal session, and at the same time the Governor sounded a note of caution.

Both were called for, the caution perhaps more than the pride although the Governor well can be happy with the deficit which has been wiped out and the surplus anticipated by the end of the fiscal year. Two years ago he faced the enormous total of $177 million in red ink, inherited from his predecessor. He expects to leave to his successor a surplus of $8.9 million despite a budget of more than $1 billion.

And all this, he says, is to be accomplished with no increase in taxation—no tax rise and no new taxes.

Here is where the caution should be sounded.

"If there are additional appropriations, they must be matched by the money to pay for them," the Governor said. "That means simply, ladies and gentlemen, that I have not deviated from my position, which is fixed and inviolate, that I will not approve appropriation measures, however worthy the cause, unless the revenue is provided to pay for those measures."

Brave words, these, and we can only pray that with the end of this session, which Lawrence expects by March 1, they will not prove to be empty words.

This is a brand new year and hope springs eternal but we are skeptical. Those words, with the promise of no increase in taxes, were spoken in a state capital, before a state legislature. The pork barrel will be rolling, politics being what it is and legislators being primarily partisan politicians. It will take a mighty man and an unusual session to keep that barrel where it belongs.

Bristol Daily Courier
The Levittown Times

NEW HIGH IN HARRISBURG SPENDING

In the normal course of events, as the General Assembly opened its 146th session, the news from Harrisburg that the State's financial house was in order would be a cause for cheering.

But, in the light of the staggering burdens Pennsylvania taxpayers are shouldering as a result of previous enactments, today's announcement that no new taxes would be needed, that a deficit had been liquidated and the budget was expected to be in balance on June 30 with a possible surplus of some $8,000,000 does not evoke wild enthusiasm, especially when it is disclosed that the spending proposals in the $1,000,887,457 budget for 1962-63 establishes a new record for one year, being up $19,000,000 over the 1961-62 fiscal period.

What would impress the public at this time would be a reduction in the tax burdens and a cut in spending. But economy is a word that has little meaning in Harrisburg or in Washington, for that matter. And it is unthinkable for government to give the taxpayers a break by reducing their burdens. The latter are supposed to be grateful if no new levies are saddled on top of the record highs they are bearing.

This being an election year, there will be all sorts of talk about efficiency in government and a balanced budget, but the spending program and the taxes on the books tell their own story. They speak louder than any words.

It is high time taxpayers are considered. Spending cannot mount indefinitely, for taxes must keep pace. And there can be no relief when millions are ladled out as though they were dimes.

While it is true subsidies to local governments account for a great deal of the spending, there is plenty of room in the State government for savings. One of the obvious would be to halt additions to the payrolls and utilize present work forces to full advantage.

Wilkes-Barre Times Leader
The Evening News

THE GOVERNOR'S NEW BUDGET RAISES SOME OLD QUESTIONS

Throughout much of his budget presentation before the Legislature, the oratory of our Democratic Governor had the ring of a political prophet out of the Republican Party's old testiment. You could tick it off throughout his half-hour Budget Message:

. . . A balanced budget . . . Fiscal responsibility . . . No new taxes . . . A good tax climate for business . . . Absolutely no new spending unless the Legislature provides the revenue to pay for it.

. . . And a stern warning against any foolhardy action which would only start us again on the rocky road of deficits and fiscal self-deception from which we have just, so painfully, extricated ourselves.

Some who are the Governor's political opposition don't make it sound that way at all. They point at the first General Fund budget to go past $1 billion annually in Pennsylvania's history, an increase of more than $50 million, and they add on the nearly half-a-billion-dollar budget for highways to proclaim record spending. And they're right.

But Pennsylvania, just the same, has its financial affairs in balanced order for the first time since the World War II administration of conservative Republican Edward Martin. Governor Lawrence can point to a possible $8.9 million surplus when the current budget year ends on June 30 instead of the $141.9 million deficit with which his administration was saddled in its first year.

This is a tremendous achievement, and it was brought to pass only because a Pennsylvania Governor—for the first time in all these recent years—stood up to the Democratic and Republican legislators, refusing to kite revenue estimates, stopping new spending proposals by insisting on accompanying new taxes and item-vetoing still other extra spending which the General Assembly voted.

Although the $8.9 million surplus projected for the present budget period can be accepted with reasonable certainty, there remain big questions on the 1962-63 finances just proposed by the Governor.

The balanced budget is projected on $42 million more in revenue from the same taxes because of a rising economy. This is forecasting a year and a half ahead, and the Governor and his budget advisers could turn out to be poor prophets. If they do, they'll have plenty of company —but it's a possibility just the same.

And all the more so for Pennsylvania, which will begin its new budget year on the stroke of midnight June 30, the exact moment that the steel contract runs out. A protracted steel strike, in the pattern of the 1959 shambles, would make a multi-million-dollar deficit inevitable in soaring public assistance costs and depleted corporate income tax revenues.

With these reservations, the Governor's proposals for a step-up in State spending with no new taxes and no deficit are reasonable and acceptable. There is no "fiscal fakery" here.

This does not mean that the Governor's spending proposals must be accepted without challenge or change. They are wide-open to both, especially in the realm of higher education.

In the very budget in which he asks for money to continue a study to arrive at a "master plan" for higher education in Pennsylvania, the Governor calls for creation of a second quasi-state university by raising Temple to the public support status of Penn State.

At the same time he flags the future necessity for a third such heavily State-supported university to serve Western Pennsylvania, and spokesmen for the University of Pittsburgh, say that while they have been approached they aren't interested.

What is going on here is simply that the Lawrence Administration—without public discussion or debate—is attempting to lay down the main boundary lines of a "master plan" which, once started, would commit the next Governor and succeeding Administrations to tremendous new public support for what are now predominantly private institutions. And this comes at a time when neither Penn State nor the 14 state colleges are receiving the fuller measure of State support which should be theirs.

Within the boundaries of the present tax structure, the Governor has decided wisely, it seems to us, to earmark most of the new education spending for the colleges and universities instead of launching a new subsidy program for the public schools.

Until Pennsylvanians are ready to accept expansion of their big sales tax to food or clothing or both, or an income tax, the local communities must assume responsibility for the lion's share of new spending for the public schools. The colleges and universities need and should get first call on any additional State aid that will become available right now and in the years immediately ahead.

It well may be that Temple should become a second Penn State in the best interests of the heavily populated Philadelphia area which it now serves, but this proposal deserves a lot more discussion and understanding before the course is set. This is a good time for a full-fledged debate on just how public our institutions of higher education have to become in Pennsylvania to continue to re-

ceive public funds and to get even more dollars from the State Treasury.

A Bit of Political Legerdemain

A RECORD HIGH STATE BUDGET ON A HOLD-THE-LINE TAX PLAN

The pattern of major controversey and debate over Governor Lawrence's proposed budget is clear enough.

—It'll array Republicans against Democrats in the flamboyant and familiar disarray of a full-scale statewide campaign year, which this is.

—It'll array the public schools against the colleges and universities.

—It'll array the colleges and universities against each other.

—And it very likely will array a majority of the legislators, Republicans and Democrats alike, against the Governor in pressuring for new spending that would considerably outstrip available taxes.

The Lawrence Administration has proposed to hold the line against major new spending which would require new taxes. And it is difficult to fault the political realism of the Governor on this point. Here, after all, is the same General Assembly which refused to enact new taxes last year for education. It is hardly likely to change its mind at the very time that all 210 members of the House and one-half of the 50 State Senators are up for reelection.

Perhaps it is not absolutely accurate to say that the final Lawrence budget "holds the line" because no new taxes are proposed. When some $50 million in new General Fund spending is outlined, one well may wonder where the line has been drawn.

This happy circumstance comes to pass for the Administration—and in this banner election year, too—because the soaring economy is counted upon to bring in $42 million more with the same taxes, because there will be an anticipated $8.9 million surplus to start off the new budget year at midnight June 30 and because, for the first time since the first Duff budget which followed the World War II years of Governor Martin, Pennsylvania does not have to begin its budget-making by paying for a dead horse. In a notable achievement, Governor Lawrence has balanced State Government spending with its tax resources. There's a big "if" on this, of course. The 1962-'63 budget, as proposed by the Governor, will wind up in balance a year and a half away only if Pennsylvania is spared a repeat of the costly steel strike of 1959. The steel contract runs out on the very day that the new State budget period begins.

But this is an "if" that any Administration would have to accept at this time. The Lawrence Administration's projection of taxes and spending appears reasonable, even conservative, in the light of the golden economic forecasts now being issued on every side.

The Governor's insistence that the hard-won budget balance be maintained deserves the support of every Pennsylvanian. The Commonwealth's citizens and voters should recognize the inevitable new spending-no new tax oratory for the campaign year hot air that it is.

Yet there remains plenty of room for disagreement and debate over the Governor's spending proposals.

In choosing the course of no new taxes, the Governor also has chosen to allot most of the new money available for education to the colleges and universities instead of the public schools.

This is, it seems to us, the only possible decision at this time. Until Pennsylvanians are willing to accept and legislators are willing to vote for extension of the sales tax to clothing or food or both, or for a state income tax, the local schools should look to the local communities for their major new spending needs. The colleges and universities have no place else to turn but State Government, and the simple reality is that State Government has been short-changing public higher education for years.

But just how "public" do Pennsylvania's colleges and universities have to become to share, heavily, in public funds? In a surprise decision, the Lawrence Administration advocates a major buildup of subsidies to make Philadelphia's Temple University comparable to Penn State. And the Governor flags still another state-aided university, a la Penn State, in Western Pennsylvania sometime in the future. Meanwhile, Penn State and the 14 state colleges are not receiving the State support which should be theirs.

In the absence of any master plan for higher education in Pennsylvania—a plan, incidentally, for which the Governor asks money in this very same budget—the Lawrence Administration's proposal to make Temple a second Penn State with a priority call on State tax funds is a little premature, to say the least.

The Evening News
January 3, 1962

PROBLEMS ARE OPPORTUNITIES

The municipal governments in the Mon Valley area are being reorganized this week to reflect the decisions made by the voters in the 1961 elections. In this recurring turnover, we find some officials being replaced by newcomers on the various councils, and in some cases the replacements are extensive enough to produce significant charges of policy.

This is expected to be true in the Monessen City Hall where Mayor Hugo Parente for the past two years has been in the unaccustomed—for him—role of a minority member of the Council. Although re-elected to a fifth term by an overwhelming majority, it is not known as yet whether he will have the kind of authority over the new Council that he once was able to assert.

But this is not as important, so far as the progress of Monessen is concerned, as that a constructive relationship should be developed in the City Council. Factionalism does not make for the best government, no matter who runs the factions. And in a small city with big problems and big ambitions, the ups-and-downs and ins-and-outs of factional vendettas can be a serious obstacle to progress and accomplishment.

* * *

Changes have been made in the composition of the Charleroi Borough Council, too, and these may produce some changes in policy—for the better, we hope. The local government in Charleroi has been characterized by a lack of progressiveness, an inability or unwillingness on the part of the Council to think and act in large terms about the future of the community.

The Mon Valley area, of which Charleroi is so important a factor, can no longer afford this kind of complacent coasting by its local government officials, comfortable though coasting may seem. The area's problems and needs have caught up with it and if aggressive measures are not taken, will overwhelm it.

These observations apply with no less force to Donora, where no changes are occurring in the makeup of the Borough Council, four members having been re-elected. Donora today is in a trough of civic and economic discouragement created largely by a sharp decline in operations and employment in its principal industrial plant.

But again, does this not mean that the community must have leadership, including political leadership, which is as big and broad and bold as its problems are deep? It is not enough now for local government just to keep taxes down and try to make ends meet until, as Wilkins Micawber put it in "David Copperfield," something turns up. Something will turn up in this Valley when we start trying to make it turn up and probably not before.

* * *

We have mentioned Monessen, Charleroi and Donora specifically because in the nature of this area, as these three towns go, so will go the Valley—up, down or sidewise. And this paper is convinced that the direction will surely be down if our local political leaders do not furnish the positive action that the times and the problems are calling for so loudly.

In this comment we are not forgetting the smaller boroughs and the townships which surround the larger towns. In them, too, and perhaps especially in the townships, we need vision and the courage to act as we have not needed them before.

So if anybody is asking us, at the beginning of 1962, what kind of future we think the Mon Valley has, our answer is that it has the kind of future its people, their

leaders and its economic and civic interests have the gumption to make for it—nothing more and nothing less.

Our problems are, in a very read sense, our opportunities. And they are knocking insistently at our door.

The Valley Independent
Mon Valley Newspapers
January 3, 1962

TAX BREATHER

Gov. David L. Lawrence's 1962 budget message, revealing administration willingness to get along without any new taxes this year, comes as good news to all Pennsylvanians, Armstrong Countians included.

Some such marking time is sorely needed, if only to permit the weary taxpayer to catch up with what his government has him already committed to.

The calendar has brought government—local, state and federal—back again to a time of tax decision. The men and women who make these decisions for us are, admittedly, up against some sticky going, as they try to compromise our demands for government services with our willingness to pay the bill.

What makes the tax treadmil doubly wearisome is the natural tendency of each level of government to assume that its needs for tax money, and the services this money provides transcend those of any other level of government.

There is the complication, always, that the money all comes ultimately from the same pocket. This regardless of where the levy is imposed or the branch of government that imposes it.

What we have come through now is almost 25 unbroken years of tax increase. The taxpayer has been unable to win, except as the services he has hoped for or demanded have increased.

There has been little surcease. If the taxpayer was not paying more in federal taxes to meet national defense needs, he was taking it on the chin in gasoline taxes to finance more and better roads.

The year that the bill for educating his children did not go up, there was a sewage disposal plant to build or more streets to be paved.

It is little wonder then that Gov. Lawrence's new budget lights off some random huzzahs.

Most of us have long since given up dreaming of tax cuts. It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will go along with the governor, in enactment of a financial program that will keep the Commonwealth going on the income from last year's tax rates.

Leader-Times, Kittanning, Pa.
January 3, 1962

BALANCED STATE BUDGET HAS ITS BENEFITS

A balanced budget with no tax increases is the satisfying fiscal proposal revealed yesterday by Governor Lawrence.

Amounting to just over $1 billion, the general budget was announced, amid administration joy, that a $177-million deficit left by Governor Leader will have been wiped out by June, 34 months after Lawrence took office. What's more, state services will average 5.5 per cent higher allocations in the new fiscal plan, and the separate highways budget will be raised to $490 million.

For the past 14 years, Pennsylvania has run up deficits. The change to fiscal responsibility should be cheered by voters of both parties.

Administration sources are currently indicating they think the state's improved business climate has been given another boost by the no-deficit plan. We would agree that Pennsylvania's sales tax and fiscal responsibility help to make this state much more attractive to industrial growth than it had been for a long time. State industrial-development loans, making factory mortgage money available at a 4 per cent interest rate, are also a strong attraction.

If the Butler area is any gauge, it appears industrial development is one of the state's definite benefits of current tax and fiscal policies.

Butler Eagle
January 3, 1962

THE STATE BUDGET

Hold your hats!

There's something new in Harrisburg.

Unless an unforeseen emergency turns up between now and the end of June, Pennsylvania will wind up a fiscal year with a surplus—a surplus, mind you—of nearly nine million dollars.

Now, nine million dollars isn't much in total state spending of a billion dollars or so. But any surplus in Harrisburg is so novel in recent Pennsylvania practice that any amount, however small, is worth crowing about.

And that's just what Gov. David L. Lawrence did in his budget message yesterday. It was with understandable pride that Gov. Lawrence pointed to the currently anticipated surplus and to yet another innovation—a new budget that is balanced in fact, not just on paper.

The twin developments mark a mile-stone in management of the state's money. Heretofore, for far too many years, the state government has been saddled with the uncomfortable burden of chronic "deficiencies."

Those deficiencies stemmed from a curious gimmick devised by politicians of both political hues who inhabited the state capital over the years.

The state constitution provides that only balanced budgets may be approved by the General Assembly. But the balanced budgets of the recent past were frequently master-pieces of fiction.

They achieved their balance through inflation of the revenue that taxes might reasonably be expected to yield and deflation of the cost that various state programs might reasonably be expected to entail.

The end product was the custom, at the opening of each legislative session, to make up the difference through deficiency appropriations of gradually larger amounts. When Gov. Lawrence took over a little less than three years ago, the accumulated deficits amounted to 177 million dollars. They have now been wiped out.

All this spells out a bright prospect for Pennsylvanians this year: We shall have available to us modestly expanded state services withou' having to lay out more state taxes to pay for them.

"It is hardly necessary," the governor told the joint session of the Assembly yesterday, "for me to tell you how difficult this achievement has been to come by. It has taken hard decisions and hard, unrelenting work. It has required the most painstaking regulation of departmental spending and has meant pacing out improvements in service to our ability to find the money to pay for them.

"A balanced budget in Pennsylvania is something more than a desirable goal—it is a constitutional mandate. To meet that mandate on paper is a relatively easy challenge; to meet it in fact is a different matter indeed. I have been insistent that we do it the right way, with honest estimates of expenditures and realistic estimates of the revenue we will receive. Today's pleasant news is proof to me of the wisdom of that course."

To which a grateful state will add a rousing cheer.

Nor did Gov. Lawrence let the matter rest on that happy note. "Let me," he concluded, "sound a word of caution to future governors and future legislatures: The task of bringing Pennsylvania's budget into balance has been one of the most difficult of my long career of public service. No one in the years ahead should knowingly let the defiicit pattern become re-established . . .

"The slate has been wiped clean. And in so doing, we have brought sense and reason to the state's fiscal affairs and have demonstrated, for all to see, that Pennsylvania is able and competent to conduct its affairs efficiently and effectively . . . It is your responsibility, and that of future governors and future Assemblies, to make certain this accomplishment is respected and maintained in the years ahead."

To that, we might add that the accomplishment has been posted by a politically divided state government, offering evidence of the prudence of the electorate in splitting responsibility for management of our collective state affairs between Democrats and Republicans.

Reading Eagle
January 3, 1962

STEAMROLLER TACTICS ON RECORD PA. BUDGET

Republican members of the General Assembly have a legitimate complaint in their protest against the opening of hearings on Governor Lawrence's record high budget on Monday before they have time to examine it thoroughly. The plans to dispose of the budget speedily give the impression that the administration wants to rush it through before it can be scrutinized closely. This is an old technique and is entirely out of order in so vital a matter under existing circumstances.

The items in the budget should be weighed carefully before action is taken in the hope that some may be reduced or even eliminated. There is no justification for a stampede. It is a case of making haste slowly.

The Governor himself admitted the right and obligation of the legislature to examine his proposals. But even if the members of the General Assembly work Sunday, they will have only five days for the task. Such a brief period would permit only a cursory check instead of a careful investigation in the public interest.

The people of Pennsylvania have no objection to provisions for the legitimate functions of government. But in view of the tremendous tax load they are carrying in the Commonwealth, as well as nationally and locally, they are entitled, personally and through their representatives at Harrisburg, to the facts. Steamroller tactics inevitably will lead to suspicion and anger, and not without justification. The public interest will be served by painstaking analysis of the new budget.

Times-Leader Evening News
Wesdnesday Jan. 3, 1962

KEEP BUDGET BALANCED

Governor Lawrence has presented to the Legislature a record budget that he says can be balanced without additional taxation. The state is now on a pay-as-you-go basis for the first time in many years and he proposes to keep it that way. In that commendable endeavor he deserves the support of both parties.

For the fiscal year starting next July 1, the Governor proposes to spend $1,000,887,000 from the General Fund and $490,000,000 for highway purposes. That compares with a request this time last year for a General Fund budget of $991,126,372 and a highways budget of $475,-192,419, both covering a 13-month transitional period in a change-over from biennial to annual budgeting.

It is thus evident that the Governor is not calling for excessive new expenditures. He feels that the additional General Fund spending—a relatively modest $19 million over the preesnt fiscal period—can be financed with the help of a $8.9 million surplus for 1961-62 and increased revenues anticipated as the result of an improving economy.

* * *

The Republican minority, in line with political tradition, takes a skeptical view of the Governor's budget. The party caucus leader, Sen. Robert D. Fleming, of Allegheny County, says that simply because there will be new money without additional taxation, there is no reason why it should be wasted. He declared that every agency will be required to justify its budget requests or appropriations will be cut.

There can be no quarrel with that. If the Legislature can reduce spending without crippling vital services, and can prevent waste, then it will be performing as it should. On the contrary, the Republican minority will be wholly irresponsible if it inflates revenue estimates to justify over-appropriations to unbalance the budget for political effect in next fall's election.

* * *

Fiscal prudence does not come easily in the face of steady demands for more state spending. Agencies and individuals of all sorts look to Harrisburg each year for more money. The state's teachers, for example, want larger subsidies for the public schools so they can get higher pay. Public assistance grants in Pennsylvania have long been below national standards and the usual effort will be made to improve them at heavy cost.

So the Legislature will find plenty of worthwhile programs to expand if it is in a spending mood. It would be a grave mistake, however, to hike appropriations above the Governor's requests unless the Legislature is prepared to produce a compensating tax program of its own. The Governor is fully justified in warning the Legislature that he will refuse to spend more than it provides.

For this budget, the first balanced one in 14 years, should stay balanced. The Governor has worked hard to erase the $177 million deficit he inherited and to bring the budget under control. Fiscal responsibility is the hallmark of the Lawrence Administration. It would be the height of irresponsibility to destroy it in this last year of his service.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

THANK YOU, GOVERNOR

Governor David L. Lawrence made history yesterday in his appearance before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He laid before the legislators the Commonwealth's budget on the second day of January, something which, according to Mr. Lawrence, had never before been done at so early a date. Promptness, it is reassuring to know, is still a virtue.

Why was the Governor so prompt? It must have been because he had good news for the lawmakers and for the taxpayers. He told them that the State's financial ledgers are in balance, that the current fiscal year will end with a surplus, and that there will be no need, as he sees it, for additional taxes.

That is not only good news, but also rare news in these days of unbalanced budgets, deficits and new taxation. No wonder that the Governor greeted the Legislature with the broadest smile of his three years in office.

We hope and certainly every taxpayer in Pennsylvania hopes that Mr. Lawrence's expectations as to revenues will be realized. If they are, things will be looking up for Pennsylvania in the years ahead.

Daily Local News, West Chester, Pa.
Wed., Jan. 3, 1962

LAUDABLE AIMS!

Four years ago when Thomas J. Monaghan took the oath of office as Mayor of Lancaster he outlined his administrations' aim in these words:

"It is the duty of government to provide leadership—the kind of leadership that looks ahead and seeks to anticipate problems before they arise."

He did not intend, he said on that inaugural day, to preside over an administration that "responds belatedly to overwhelming pressure from citizens more enlightened than their government."

There are many things worthy of praise in the record of the Monaghan administration which ended yesterday. And the days to come will show, we think, the wisdom of many of its decisions.

The outstanding accomplishment, however, can be found in the success with which Lancaster's Democratic Mayor and his administration provided leadership.

It was an essential part of the dynamism of Tom Monaghan's character that problems be met head-on, as he said yesterday, "regardless of political consequences." Time after time, in those four years when there were tough decisions to be made, they were made on the basis of what was best for Lancaster rather than on narrow partisanship or political opportunism.

For far too many years prior to the Monaghan administration, the principal objective of the city government was one of survival. Those Republicans who attempted, in the years prior to 1958, to move ahead found their efforts thwarted far too often by conservative and reactionary influences within their own party.

It was a concern that a Republican victory might mean a return to the old time apathy and creeping progressivism that probably was responsible for the extremely narrow victory margin for the new mayor and his team in this community of overwhelming Republican registration.

It is encouraging to note that in his inaugural address, Lancaster's new Mayor, George B. Coe, recognizes his "responsibility to guide and direct the city on a true course of progress."

He pledges "a good, progressive, business-like administration."

He recognizes that a government "can be only as good as the people in it," and he declares that "the best qualified people" will be appointed to all positions. Also, he is on record as being opposed to 'political hirelings.'

He asserts that "Lancaster must grow, both physically and in population."

His pledges include the revitalization of its "declining areas," and maintenance of "essential services at the highest level of efficiency."

All this must be done, he says, "with economy" and within the city's financial means.

These are laudable aims with which to start an administration and ones with which all who are devoted to the future of Lancaster will concur. And if Mayor Coe demonstrates in the days to come that his administration's decisions are made objectively, without partisanship, as he pledges, he can be assured of the cooperation which he seeks.

HARRISBURG MIRACLE

DAVID L. LAWRENCE, the governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is a great governor. But of the many accomplishments that have distinguished his long career in public service, none, we suspect, has given him more pleasure than the one of Tuesday, January 2.

For not only did he present to the General Assembly, on the first day of its session, a General Fund budget but the budgets for the Motor License Fund, the Game Fund, the Fish Fund, and the various other special funds, which cover all operations of the State Government.

And to put the frosting on the cake, as it were, was the fact that he could report that he expects the state to wind up its fiscal year with an $8.9 million surplus, and that the budget for the following 12 months is in balance. This all without any new taxes.

Surely, the day of miracles is not past.

Intelligences Journal.

BUDGETS AND TAXES

GOVERNOR LAWRENCE has presented the Legislature with a new State budget which is, of all things, balanced. It has been a long time—15 years, by our reckoning—since that unwieldy document of Pennsylvania's taxing and spending has been in any kind of equilibrium.

We can be properly grateful for this fact, and for the fact that it was done without any requests for new taxes —also a rarity in Harrisburg.

But before we start dancing in the streets, let's reflect that the reason the budget is in balance is that we—the tax-payers—put up the wherewithal to make it that way. And that the reason we're not being asked to pay any new taxes this year is because we got a rash of new taxes in the past three years—enough to balance the budget, at any rate.

Back in 1959, the State sales tax went from three per cent to three and one-half per cent, and then to four per cent. By Mr. Lawrence's account it now comes pretty close to paying the State's huge bill for education, which is nearly half the General Fund budget. We also got another one-cent tax per pack on cigarets to pay for the veterans' bonus, plus some assorted business taxes.

Last year we got an additional two-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline to help finance a greatly expanded highway program, plus a few more business taxes, plus accelerated collection of corporation taxes. The temporary tax on real estate transfers was made permmanent. But for the Legislature we might have gotten the first installment of a classified income tax, to help pay our school bills.

So, while we're congratulating ourselves, let's remember that we're paying enough in taxes to keep the State government solvent, including one of the nation's highest sales taxes. And since the 177-million-dollar deficit which Mr. Lawrence inherited and paid off is a non-recurring item, the Governor has that much more to spend. The new budget is the highest the State's history, being nearly as large, for a one-year period, as the two-year budget of 1953-55.

This is not to minimize Mr. Lawrence's financial achievements. He has steadfastly refused to approve spending bills unless revenues were available to finance them, thus avoiding the pitfall that trapped other governors. He has had the courage to propose the new taxes he believed necessary for the proper conduct of State services—and the skill to get them approved by a sometimes reluctant Legislature.

On balance, he has done a good job—always remembering that it's us taxpayers who pay the bill.

The Pittsburgh Press.

A RECORD BUDGET

If his figures hold up, Gov. Lawrence will have reason to be pleased with the budget he presented to the legislature yesterday at the beginning of one of Pennsylvania's important election years.

They indicate that during the first three years of his single term, the governor has been able to wipe out the accumulated deficit of $177 million he reported when he took office. For the first time in 14 years they would take the commonwealth into a new fiscal year with a surplus and with its budget in balance.

The $1,000,887,457 general budget and the $513,270,563 called for in supplementary budgets also leave to his administration the record of taking the cost of operating state government to another all-time high. To balance these costs will take the highest tax payments ever, even though the governor makes a point he is asking no new levies.

Several items in both the records and the forecasts are significant.

In the first place, responsibility for past deficits must be shared by both Republicans and Democrats. A major part was accumulated under the administration of Gov. Lawrence's Democratic predecessor, Gov. George M. Leader, prominently mentioned in some quarters as a likely candidate for another term.

The deficit mounted in spite of tax increases. Most familiar of these is the three per cent the Leader and Lawrence administrations added to the one per cent sales tax originally imposed by the preceding Republican regime.

Business and industry are playing the major role in wiping out the deficit by accelerating their corporate tax payments during the current fiscal year, extended to 13 months to give the governor the opportunity to reach his coveted objective. To arrive at the balanced figure he calls for next year, he anticipates they will pay $10 million more in the 12 months ahead than they are in the current 13-month period.

There are no retrenchments or other economies in the first Pennsylvania general fund budget ever to exceed $1 billion. On a 12-month basis the costs for the new year will be about $80 million higher than they are in the current 13-month fiscal period with a budget of $997,639,-210.

Part of the additional money to support this increased spending will come from the $8.9 million surplus the governor forecasts for the year ending next June 30. The balance will come from higher tax yields, including something like $2 million a month more from the present sales tax.

More important than the governor's politically appealing figures, many of which are estimates based on projections of an expanding economy, is his sharp warning against spending more than the people of the commonwealth are either willing or able to pay.

"No one in the years ahead," he said "should knowingly let the deficit pattern become re-established in Pennsylvania."

This is sound advice to all who are a part of government. It would be even more to the point to urge that future governors and future legislators seek means by which both state spending and the taxes necessary to support it can be safely reduced.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

In characteristic fashion, Rep. Francis Walter ranged far afield from his probe of the plane crash in which 29 Army recruits from his own district were killed, to investigate the Civil Aeronautics Board and its relationship to all nonscheduled airline operations.

His blistering charges are aimed at bringing Congress to grips with the problem soon after it convenes next week. This will not be too early. Companies with highly questionable safety and performance records still are carrying passengers.

The congressman minced no words. The CAB, he charged bluntly, has been so dilatory in enforcing the laws governing nonscheduled operations that violations are actually encouraged. The agency admitted as much a few weeks ago when it said it simply couldn't keep up with the job of policing the non-scheduled operators.

Evidently the regulations drafted to make these carriers as safe as their scheduled competitors are on the books. The most serious fault Walter finds is arbitrary decisions and lack of enforcement. His report offers reasonable documentation.

If this is the case, there is no need to wait for congressional debate and action. The CAB is an executive agency of the federal government. Those who operate it are subject to, both appointment and removal by the President. He should lose no time in measuring them by their performance.

The Morning Call, Allentown, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR TAXPAYERS

Pennsylvania taxpayers can find ample reason for cheer and comfort in Governor Lawrence's report on the financial state of the Commonwealth, which he submitted to the Legislature as it opened its session yesterday.

First, the Governor let it be known that while the budget which he has recommended calls for expenditures of a little more than a billion dollars in the fiscal year starting July 1 no new taxes will be required nor will there be need for any increase in existing levies.

And Governor Lawrence, with modest pride, told the lawmakers that the $117-million deficit which was passed on to him when he took office three years ago will be wiped out by the end of the current fiscal period. In fact, he predicted, there should be a surplus of close to $9 million in the treasury.

The record will show that the deficit which Governor Lawrence inherited from the Leader administration in 1959 actually was a legacy from the regime of Gov. John S. Fine. Gov. George M. Leader, as the latter's immediate successor, had to take on a heavy deficit when he assumed office in 1955.

While there should not—and probably will not—be any attempt to railroad the budget and associated fiscal measures through the Legislature, there will be no excuse or justification for a protracted session. If the tentative plans for joint hearings by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are approved, the fiscal program should be considered and acted upon in a business-like manner. And legislation on congressional reapportionment to be considered under a special session call by Governor Lawrence, must be disposed of by Feb. 20 to stave off a situation in which all of the state's congressmen would have to be elected at large. The lawmakers when they reconvene on Jan. 15 should be ready to get down to work and set a reasonable and practical target date for the completion of their 1962 labors.

The Scranton Times.

A $1 BILLION BUDGET

Gov. David L. Lawrence yesterday submitted to the state legislature Pennsylvania's first $1 billion plus annual budget.

In so doing, the Governor told the lawmakers that the budget is in balance and that the state is now operating on a pay-as-you-go basis with a surplus of $8 million expected at the close of the current fiscal period.

As in the past budgets the principal source of state income is expected from the sales and use tax, a total of $404 million. Next in income potential is the tax on corporations, nearly $239 million, followed by the alcoholic beverages return of more than $100 million.

And as was also the case in prior years, the biggest expenditure anticipated is for public education, a whopping $486 million followed by health and welfare with $296 million.

As the Governor pointed out in his message to the General Assembly, "The state's role in education, obviously, is a massive one. Every cent of the sales tax goes to pay for education, and it still falls $83 million short of meeting the appropriations requested by the Department of Public Instruction in this budget."

The budget calls for the continuation of the industrial development program by the state at its present level although the appropriation request is lower than last year's This results from the fact that the industrial development fund is a revolving fund and considerable money is being returned each year from prior investments. This money can be used over again. Also the federal government, by reason of new legislation, is making additional money available, money not previously obtainable.

In the opening weeks of the 1962 legislative session appropriation bills covering the estimated expenditures for the period will be introduced so that committees may hold public hearings on the proposed expenditures. These hearings usually bring to light any budgetary deficiencies which exist and may very well reshape the proposed fiscal picture.

At any rate, the Republican members of the legislature will most certainnly put the budget item under a microscope to ascertain if savings may be effected. Perhaps some tax cuts can be made. As the budget now stands no change in taxation is contemplated.

The Scranton Tribune.
January 3, 1962.

PENNSYLVANIA BUDGET

Governor David Lawrence has handed Pennsylvania Legislature a billion dollar budget to provide income and services for the 1962-63 fiscal year.

This is in contrast to the deficit budget of $43 million Gov. Lawrence inherited when he took office four years ago.

In that span he has wiped out the deficit and now predicts the commonwealth will end the current fiscal year with a balance of $8.9 million.

Gov. Lawrence believes the new budget can be adopted without imposing any new taxes or increasing any present taxes.

However, he warned legislators any new appropriation they wish to add to the budget must have accompanying revenue legislation. In other words, he will not accept any bills to spend money unless there is a companion bill which provides the money.

This philosophy has been the keystone of his crusade to wipe out the deficit he inherited and balance the budget. His figures for the 1962-63 fiscal year bear testimony to his accomplishment.

The budget for the 1962-63 year assures present services will be maintained and, in addition, modest increases for education, mental health, public assistance, fair housing and state police will be granted.

Gov. Lawrence puts special emphasis on education. He has increased appropriations for schools and colleges to make it easier for youngsters to receive higher learning.

Gov. Lawrence's budget is financially sound and there should be no quarrel among legislators. And they are on warning if they desire to increase spending, they must provide money with which to do it.

Gov. Lawrence's budget, therefore, should be speedily adopted.

Erie Daily Times.

GENERAL FUND ISN'T THE WHOLE STORY

In a pre-Christmas announcement, Governor Lawrence spread the good word that the commonwealth is operating in the black and will have a balanced budget for the new year. He says the imposition of new taxes will not be necessary.

This has a joyful sound. But before we start cheering, we must consider some of the things the governor hasn't talked about.

In the first place, his announcement related to the General Fund. It made no mention of several other funds through which state financing is done.

As for the General Fund, he predicts a balance in it of $5 million to $10 million by the end of the fiscal year. But that date is six months away—and circumstances could arise in six months which would erode the predicted surplus.

We hope nothing happens to do this, but we'll save our cheering until the end of the fiscal period.

* * *

Now about the other funds:

When Governor Lawrence talks about balancing the budget without giving attention to the General State Authority, the Highways and Bridge Authority or the School Authority he fosters an unwarranted feeling of well-being.

Prodded by the Lawrence Administration, the Legislature passed laws earlier this year permitting these authorities to increase their borrowing power by more than $1 billion. All this money represents an increase in state debts and must ultimately be repaid by the taxpayers.

In addition, the commonwealth borrowed $125-million from the Federal Social Security fund earlier this year to replenish its depleted state unemployment compensation fund.

Now the simple truth is that when you borrow to do business, you cannot truly say you are operating in the black just because the General Fund shows a balance.

It is proper enough to talk about the condition of the General Fund. But the governor shouldn't stop there. He owes it to the people—in the interest of accuracy and truth —to review the whole story of state finances.

And the whole story includes the balance sheet of the authorities as well as the General Fund.

Williamsport Sun-Gazette.

Chronicle Editorials

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUDGET

If there is any consolation in the fiscal affairs of Pennsylvania it must stem from the fact the current fiscal year will end with a surplus of $8.9 million and the proposed 1962-63 budget of $1,000,887,457 is balanced without any new taxes or increases in old ones.

Considering he inherited a deficit of $177 million, accumulated over a 10-year period, when he took office three years ago, Gov. David L. Lawrence must be credited with a major fiscal accomplishment, even if we can find reason to question methods used to gain this desirable end.

The new budget, presented to the General Assembly only this afternoon, contains some facts, figures and information worth noting other than its increase of $3,248,-247 over the spending program for the current fiscal year.

Except for the $490,$51,484 earmarked for the motor license fund in a special budget, the two biggest items of state expense are $486,336,677 for public education and $296,526,278 for health and public welfare. Together these proposed expenditures top $782 million and represent 78.21 of the total drain on the general fund.

Significantly, these two divisions also are the major source of subsidies and grants to local governments. Close to 70 per cent of the budget is distributed in this way to school districts, local governments and other agencies.

This raises the old issue of responsibility for the rising cost of state government. The size of subsidies and rebates indicates a great part of the blame must be borne by local governments and agencies unwilling or unable to solve their own fiscal problems and willing or eager to pass the buck to a higher level of government.

A familiar misconception is the one about getting something for nothing from the state. The budget contains some disillusionment on this point in a breakdown of sources of the $1,000,911,929 in revenue anticipated in the next fiscal year. The four major sources are:

Sales and use tax, $404 million, or 40.73 per cent; corporations, $238.7 million, or 24.06 per cent; alcoholic beverage, $100.7 million, or 10.15 per cent; cigarettes $72.7 million, or 7.33 per cent.

Three of those four taxes are paid by most residents of the state as part of their daily living and spending experience. The fourth, the tax on corporations' is paid indirectly by people who do business with them.

Under the circumstances, each individual has a stake in the Pennsylvania budget and should show an interest in the legislative processes to be followed in translating it into the fiscal program for the next year, bearing in mind the state is not a benevolent agency, but acts as collector, administrator and distributor of taxes when it hands out grants and subsidies.

Evening Chronicle, Allentown, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1962.

AN ELECTION YEAR LEGISLATURE

The 1962 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, under way today, faces the real test of fiscal responsibility—a major election year.

For the first time in 14 years, the Legislature will start its budget making with a surplus instead of a deficit. But the temptations are strong in an election year to vote new expenditures without providing the tax revenue to pay for them. It will be a shame if the state's healthy financial position, achieved with such difficulty, is frittered away by election year largesse.

Governor Lawrence has submitted a modest program which includes some needed increased support for higher education. By and large, however, the indications are that the governor intends to avoid controversial new programs this year and concentrate instead on taking credit for past accomplishments.

It is likely, therefore, that the basic reforms in the public school system, including a new approach to state subsidization, recommended last year by a special education committee, will be the subject of much talk but little action.

Congressional reapportionment, which will be handled in a special session to be run concurrently with the regular one, will undoubtedly provide an emotional but temporary diversion from the normal business of financing the operations of the state.

An important program which should be acted upon this year is one known as Project 70. Project 70, proposed by the State Planning Board but not yet given the formal endorsement of the governor, is a major program to accelerate the provision of open lands for parks and recreation.

The program calls for amending the state constitution to enable the state to seek permission from the voters to float a $70 million bond issue to finance the acquisition of these lands.

Such an amendment requires affirmative action by two separately elected Legislatures. Action this year, therefore, could clear the way for submission of the bond issue question to the voters in 1963. Failure to act this year would necessarily delay a final vote on the issue until 1965 at the earliest.

Speed is of the essence and it would thus be most unfortunate if the governor failed to present or the Legislature failed to act on the program during the 1962 session.

EXPERIMENT IN MEDICAL AID

The first of Pennsylvania's aged needy who qualify under the federal Kerr-Mills Act are probably in hospitals today, as part of an experiment which may decide whether the national legislation is adequate.

Beginning yesterday, Pennsylvania was one of 38 states which had agreed to help provide care for some of its ill citizens who are over 65, by matching funds with the federal government. So far, Pennsylvania has put only $11,600,000 on the line for the next six months for the program.

About 62,000 senior citizens with limited means and limited liquid assets seem eligible for 60 days of hospital ward care and some post-hospital nursing care at home. Instead of the $10 a day the state pays for its penniless ill, hospitals can get up to $25.

This is not a program for the aged indigent, as such. Nor can it be considered socialized medicine, nor even a

free handout, because the taxpayer has to foot the bill. It is acceptable to the American Medical Association but not considered strong enough by liberal minded politicians and labor leaders, who would prefer such aid to be under the Social Security plan.

Those who need the medical care don't have to take a pauper's oath, as some contend, and they may have income up to $1,500 a year for single persons or $2,400 for couples. They may have no more than $1,500 liquid assets but these liquid assets do not include their homes, their life insurance, house furnishings or even automobiles.

To those with only limited finances, the plan may be a godsend to fend off the back-breaking costs of extended illness. Success of the plan, if only on a six-months basis, would be heartening to those who see danger in socialized medicine or in linking medical care to social security, which would require added payments by every working person. And it should be a boon to hospitals, struggling with rising costs.

ENLARGED ROLE FOR TEMPLE

The hopes of a great many thousands of young people for college education will be greatly brightened if the Ligislature approves the proposal of Governor Lawrence for increased aid to Temple University and a closer relationship between the university and the state.

The Governor's proposal, worked out with the University authorities, would not only make possible the enrollment of 900 additional students, but would provide for a reduction of $100 a year in the tuition paid by more than 7,000 undergraduate students.

The University, in return for this increased aid, would enlarge its board to add the Governor, the superintendent of public instruction and the Mayor of Philadelphia as ex-officio members, with six others to be appointed by the Governor. This would be another step in what Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, president of Temple, has called "an evolving partnership" with the state.

The proposal has much to be said in its favor. It is recommended first of all by Temple's exceptional record in fulfilling the special role for which it was created: to provide higher education "for young men and women with good minds and willing hands." While keeping tuition fees and other costs at levels consistent with this purpose, Temple has steadily improved its standards and now ranks very high indeed.

The plan is recommended further by the fact that at Temple, where a high percentage of students can live at home, state aid can be of more direct assistance to more students than at schools where dormitory costs represent a larger part of the expense both to students and the university.

The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1962.

THE GOP REACTION TO STATE'S $8.9 MILLION SURPLUS—SPEND IT

One of the points Gov. Lawrence stressed repeatedly in his stirring budget message to the General Assembly was that for the first time in many years the Commonwealth has achieved a balanced budget.

He recalled the $177 million deficit he faced when he assumed office 34 months ago. He said it had taken "hard decisions and hard unrelenting work," along with "painstaking regulation of departmental spending . . . (and) . . . pacing out improvements in service to our ability to find the money to pay for them" in order to assure that income would exceed outgo, not only in this fiscal year but in the 1962-63 fiscal year.

He was careful to point out that while the state will close the year with a surplus of $8.9 million that this nest egg is vital to a balanced budget next year. It was evident he regarded his feat in reaching a balanced budget without additional taxes as one of the outstanding accomplishments in his administration. He said it "is an important asset in Pennsylvania's determined fight for fuller economic growth and development."

He coupled all this with a stern warning to the legislators against "foolhardy action (that) would only start us again on the rocky road of deficits and fiscal self-deception from which we have just, so painfully, extracted ourselves."

The wisdom of the governor's words was so self-evident that it comes as something of a surprise to read the reaction from the governor's political opposition. The ink was hardly dry on the newspaper stories before some of the legislators were issuing statements.

Sen. George Wade, Cumberland County Republican, belabored the governor for killing $21.1 million in educational appropriation bills in the 1961 session. The surplus shows there was sufficient money funds, he declared.

Sen. Wagner, Schuylkill County Republican was caustic in asserting that the surplus shows liberalized subsidies for local school districts would have been possible.

Even Sen. Kessler, Lancaster County Republican who has long proclaimed his dedication to fiscal responsibility, got into the act. He was quoted as saying he questioned the need for wiping out the two per cent commission formerly paid to retailers for collecting the sales tax in view of the $8.9 million surplus.

And Minority Leader Johnson pointed to the surplus as a good reason for adding $16 to $18 million to the budget for schools.

There is, of course, nothing sacred about the governor's budget. The Republicans have a duty to examine it carefully, to determine if the proposed appropriations are in the best interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth, if the services contemplated are in line with citizen needs, and if state government is facing up to needs and responsibilities the complex society demands.

But, with this sort of carping criticism, the Republicans assuredly are lessening their reputation for fiscal probity and responsibility—unless they are willing to accept the responsibility for the necessary taxes to finance the spending they suggest.

As we said before, it came as a bit of a surprise to see how quickly they smelled out the $8.9 million surplus and with what eagerness they were proposing ways to spend it.

But recalling how, in the years they were in control at Harrisburg, they consistently over-estimated spending, to contribute to the state's deficit, their actions become understandable.

Intelligencer Journal, January 4, 1962.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, before the members run out and since they are worried about the motion to adjourn, may I state we are adjourning the fiscal session until Wednesday. The special session has adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow. The fiscal session is Wednesday, as the gentleman announced.

The SPEAKER. All you have to do is wear the right hat.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I would like to explain further the question of coming back tomorrow. It is true it was previously announced that we would come back tomorrow at 1 o'clock. We found out that there is going to be a ground-breaking ceremony for the Historical Commission Museum tomorrow. Therefore, we had to move the session up to 2 o'clock. For the information of the Republican members, we will caucus when we come in at 2 o'clock, rather than 1 o'clock as previously announced.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 24, 1962, at 1 p. m., e.s.t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:17 p. m., e.s.t.,) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

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SENATE

(Regular Session)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1962.

The Senate met at 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, Whose alone is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory, yet Who hast ordained human government for the temporal welfare of mankind, we thank Thee for the lives of the Members of this Senate, which are dedicated to the principles of freedom and righteousness. Continue to grant to them a right understanding, a pure purpose and sound speech. Enable them to rise above all self-seeking and Party zeal into the larger sentiments of public good and human brotherhood.

Purge our political life of every evil; make us to love peace and fair dealing. Inspire us with calmness and self-restraint and the endeavor to further the common good of all men. Amen.

GUESTS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN MORGAN DAVIS PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to present to the Senate some very good friends of mine, the new President of the Philadelphia Boosters, our Registration Commissioner, Mr. Harold H. Salkind, and his wife, who is President of the March of Dimes.

Will the guests please rise? We are very happy to have you with us.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to call a meeting of the Committee on Legislation at this time, to be held in the office of the President pro tempore, during which time the Senate may continue on with the regular order of business of the Session.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the Committee on Legislation will proceed with its meeting.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

RECALLING THE NOMINATION OF JAMES CREESE FOR CONFIRMATION AS A MEMBER OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 2, 1962, for the confirmation of James Creese, Philadelphia, as a member of The Highway Professional Personnel Board, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Anne X. Alpern, 3441 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Allegheny, until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Henry X. O'Brien, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Ashland State General Hospital:

Joseph A. Paulosky, 28 Sunbury Street, Minersville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph Land, 17 North Fourth Street, Minersville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Al R. Callaghan, Heckscherville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph O'Haren, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Franklin P. Diehl, Hegins, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Malcolm W. Berkowitz, Esq., 226 West Hortter Street, Philadelphia 19, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Cheyney State College, until the third Tueseday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Verona E. Beckett, Germantown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Robert Baldwin, 3857 State Street, Erie, Erie County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, until July 24, 1968, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John H. Bosak, Box 404, Shinglehouse, Potter County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Shinglehouse, Potter County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

HOUSE MESSAGE

January 22, 1962.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the Speaker of the House, Honorable Hiram G. Andrews, has made the following appointments:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Robert K. Hamilton
Julian Polaski
Nicholas Kornick
Harold G. Wescott
Raymond E. Wilt

BILLS REREFERRED

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 2,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

He also, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 1, 3, 4, 5** and **6,** which were rereferred to the Committee on Finance.

He also, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 7,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 8,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1961

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, in compliance with the law setting up the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee, I submit herewith the Annual Report for the calendar year 1961, a copy of which is on each Member's desk.

The PRESIDENT. This report will be printed in the Appendix to the Legislative Journal.

RESOLUTION REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. BERGER, from the Committee on Rules, reported, without amendment, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 2,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study the Relationship of Motor Vehicle Exhaust Fumes to Air Pollution.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. BELL and WARE presented to the Chair **SB 9,** entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for an increase in indebtedness for the purpose of constructing fall-out shelters for public schools.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make certain reports from the Committee on Executive Nominations.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the gentleman may proceed.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I report at this time, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, communications from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, recalling the nominations of Vernon M. Herron as a member of the Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital, and James Creese as a member of the Highway Professional Personnel Board.

The Clerk read the communications as follows:

RECALLING THE NOMINATION OF VERNON M. HERRON FOR CONFIRMATION AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 2, 1962, for the confirmation of Vernon M. Herron, Pittsburgh, as a member of the Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

RECALLING THE NOMINATION OF JAMES CREESE FOR CONFIRMATION AS A MEMBER OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 2, 1962, for the confirmation of James Creese, Philadelphia, as a member of The Highway Professional Personnel Board, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I further report, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, the nominations of Vernon M. Herron and James Creese, and ask that they be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the nominations as follows:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Vernon M. Herron, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 2, 1962.

James Creese, Philadelphia, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1962, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

NOMINATIONS RETURNED TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the nominations just read by the Clerk be returned to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The nominations will be returned to the Governor.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Derenick, 413 Jefferson Avenue, Taylor, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Clarks Summit State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Anthony C. Balicki, Taylor, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAMBURG STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Hamburg State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Dr. Edith Douds, 10 North Los Robles Court, Pennside, Reading, Berks County.

Dr. Herman F. Kotzen, 1905 Hessian Road, Reading, Berks County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ronald McHugh, 210 Pierce Street, Kingston, Luzerne County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice George M. Ichter, Ashley, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Thomas McGraw, 18 Market Street, Burgettstown, Washington County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Burgettstown, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Agnes D. Natafalusy, R. D. 1, Sugarloaf, Luzerne County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Sugarloaf, Luzerne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Jonah Davis, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE GREENE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Greene County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Earl King (Democrat), Box 244, Jefferson, Greene County, vice Ezra D. Hoge, Dunns Station, whose term expired.

Thomas M. Longstreth (Democrat), 325 North Porter Street, Waynesburg, Greene County, vice Charles L. Carpenter, Graysville, whose term expired.

Lawrence E. Piper (Democrat), Box 503, Greensboro, Greene County, vice Andrew T. Urda, Nemacolin, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Juniata County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Helen Armstrong (Democrat), R. F. D. 1, Port Royal, Juniata County, vice Leo W. McNaight, Mifflintown, whose term expired.

Rev. Stuart H. Lengle (Republican), R. F. D., Liverpool, Juniata County, vice Mrs. Margaret Welsh, Mifflintown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE MIFFLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Earl D. Freet (Democrat), Glenwood Section, Lewistown, Mifflin County, for appointment as a member of the Mifflin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Charles C. Mowery, Lewistown, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. John O. Miller (Republican), Saltsburg, Indiana County, for appointment as a member of the Indiana County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Joseph I. McElhoes, Home, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Jefferson County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Rev. Sigurd Kristiansen, Jr. (Democrat), Big Run, Jefferson County, vice Mrs. Katherine P. Shaw, Big Run, whose term expired.

Mrs. Patricia S. Brandon (Republican), 702 Grant Street, Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, vice G. Emery Schwartz, Punxsutawney, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PERRY COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Janet E. Rippman (Democrat), 108 South Second Street, Newport, Perry County, for appointment as a member of the Perry County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Ralph L. Smith, Millerstown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Katherine Kallick (Democrat), Penn Center House, 1900 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, vice Miss C. Marion Kohn, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

Mrs. Silvia Mann (Democrat), Parkway House, 2201 Parkway, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, vice Mrs. Florence D. Weinstein, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Washington County Board of Assistance:

William A. Burson (Democrat), 1001 Gabby Avenue, Washington, Washington County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Presley N. Wrenshall, Washington, whose term expired.

J. Benjamin Cowan (Democrat), 409 Spruce Street, Canonsburg, Washington County, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Edward Abel, Washington, whose term expired.

John B. Greenlee (Republican), Beallsville, Washington County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Elizabeth Gales, Charleroi, whose term expired.

Dr. H. M. Coehn (Democrat), 681 East Beau Street, Washington, Washington County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice George B. Stegenga, Esq., Houston, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE YORK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the York County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Herbert Bullard (Democrat), 229 West College Avenue, York, York County, vice Mrs. Mildred Chapman, York, whose term expired.

Alexander Strachan (Democrat), R. D. 1, Dover, York County, vice Clair S. Tozer, York, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John B. McCullough (Republican), 1716 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as a member of the Blair County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Warren L. Goetz, Altoona, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CENTRE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Dr. Pearl Guest (Republican), 620 East Foster Avenue, State College, Centre County, for appointment as a member of the Centre County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Elizabeth A. Doggett, State College, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Roy Fullington (Democrat), 315 East Locust Street, Clearfield, Clearfield County, for appointment as a member of the Clearfield County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Eldon L. Bloom, Clearfield, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Kenneth Coen (Democrat), Juniata Highlands, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, for appointment as a member of the Huntingdon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice G. Allen Hoover, Hesston, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE VENANGO COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul B. Osoff (Democrat), 20 Glenwood Drive, Oil City, Venango County, for appointment as a member of the Venango County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Ned M. Hartsell, Oil City, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Margaret Marshall (Republican), R. F. D. 1, Tidioute, Warren County, for appointment as a member of the Warren County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Arleine S. Whitehall, North Warren, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate R. Stanley Smith, Esq., 103 East High Street, Waynesburg, Greene County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, until the second Tuesday of January 1970, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate William S. McEllroy, M. D., School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 2, 1962.

Clifton T. Kent, Camp Hill, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

George R. Walter, Johnstown, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Robert B. Pease, Pittsburgh, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE ART COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

James Bush-Brown, Ambler, from December 30, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Maurice Abrams, Esq., 8102 Heacock Lane, Wyncote, Montgomery County, for reappointment as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, until July 1, 1967, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Guy S. Miller, 2090 West Chestnut Street, Washington, Washington County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Mayiew State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ALDERMAN

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, A. Albert Zappa, 314 South Evaline Street, Pittsburgh 24, Allegheny County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Eighth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John P. Nairn, 1070 Rear Chestnut Street, Nanty Glo, Cambria County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Nanty Glo, Cambria County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Charles L. Davies, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul E. Straight, 208 Middle Street, West Brownsville, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of West Brownsville, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Alfred Thomas, Sr., resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Martin Varsafsky, 420 Cavitt Avenue, Trafford, Westmoreland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Trafford, Westmoreland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice C. G. Brandt, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BUTLER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Butler County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Joel W. Rosenblum (Democrat), 209 Cedar Road, Butler, Butler County, vice I. Max Jaffe, Butler, whose term expired.

Mark H. Rhodes (Democrat), R. D. 6, Butler, Butler County, vice Lawrence G. Gemperle, Butler, whose term expired.

David L. Bovard (Republican), R. D. 4, Slippery Rock, Butler County, vice R. L. Butler, Sarver, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. SEYLER,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and just read by the Clerk.

On the question,

Will the Senate advice and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McOreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE RULES, REGULATIONS AND PRACTICES OF THE MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

Messrs. FLEMING and KELLER, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 101)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 24, 1962.

Whereas, For a number of years the practices of the Milk Control Commission of Pennsylvania have been under severe criticism, particularly as to the rules and regulations of the Milk Control Commission in relation to the size and composition of the containers in which milk is sold; and

Whereas, Other public criticism has been directed to the practices of the Milk Control Commission in regard to the fixing of milk and cream prices and the reasons why milk produced in this Commonwealth and distributed in neighboring States is cheaper when bought there by a Pennsylvania consumer than in the State wherein it was produced; therefore, be it

Resolved (the House concurring), That the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of four members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House appoint five members of the House (one of whom shall be elected as chairman), who, together, shall constitute a joint committee to make a thorough study of the rules, regulations and practices of the Milk Control Commission; and, be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall have power to issue subpoenas, under the hand and seal of its chairman, requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer such questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person, and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of the courts of this Commonwealth. Each member of the committee shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee. Any person, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents, shall, upon application of any member of the committee, be adjudged in contempt of court by any court of common pleas having jurisdiction of such person, and shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and, be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly in January, 1963.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would request that the resolution be referred to the appropriate committee.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

THURSDAY, January 25, 1962.

Time	COMMITTEE	ROOM
10:15 P.M.	CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND FEDERAL RELATIONS	302
11:00 P.M.	BANKING	302

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Thursday, January 25, 1962, at 11:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:29 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1962

The House met at 1 p. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, January 22, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. R. P. JOHNSON, HELM and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 73.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on problems of aging.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. KOOKER, Mrs. MARKLEY, Mr. STRAUSSER, Mrs. KERNAGHAN and Mr. TOMPKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 74.

An Act making an appropriation to the joint commission appointed by the House of Representatives and the Senate to conduct a study of laws and procedures affecting the probation and parole of persons convicted of crimes.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mrs. KOOKER, Mrs. MARKLEY, Mr. STRAUSSER, Mrs. KERNAGAN, Messrs. ISAACS, PIPER, TOMPKINS, A. W. JOHNSON and J. H. GOLDSTEIN.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 11.

In the House of Representatives, January 22, 1962.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, writing in the August 1961 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, stated:

"Nothing discourages and disheartens law enforcement officers more than the knowledge that their efforts in apprehending criminals are too often no more than useless expenditures of time and money—useless because unwarranted leniency in the form of suspended sentences, parole or probation so frequently makes a mockery of good police work.

"Assuredly, we must continually strive to rehabilitate persons who have strayed from lawful ways. On the other hand, consideration must be given to protecting society by isolating depraved individuals who have no respect for law and order and the rights of others . . .

"Between March, 1950 and June, 1961, there have been 154 individuals on the FBI's 'Ten Most Wanted Fugitives' list. Of this number, 130 previously received suspended sentences, parole or probation. The leniency granted these vicious criminals resulted in untold suffering by their innocent victims."

The development of psychiatry in recent years, and particularly a naive belief that the psychiatrist is a kind of modern-day miracle worker, has led to a subtle yet very dangerous weakening of the process of law enforcement.

When an individual commits a particularly terrible crime, too many well-meaning people, including some judges, are likely to ask: "Why did he do it? He should be sent to a psychiatrist." The result of this type of thinking is too much sympathy for the criminal and not enough sympathy for his victim.

Several particularly glaring examples of misguided judicial sympathy toward perpetrators of savage crimes have come to light in recent months.

On September 29, 1961, Judge Joseph E. Gold, Common Pleas Judge in Philadelphia, placed on probation a former public school teacher, Henry Williams, Jr., who pleaded guilty of sexually assaulting, along with a companion, two twelve-year-old girls.

Commenting on his decision, Judge Gold said: "The girls will get over it. I'll take my chances with him." (Williams)

Judge Gold's leniency towards Williams, who had impersonated a police officer in order to outrage the girls, caused such a violent public outcry that on October 13, Judge Gold amended his decision and sent Williams to Norristown State Hospital for ninety days psychiatric observation.

At the end of this period, that is on January 12, 1962, Judge Gold again placed Williams on probation, this time for a ten-year period, with the provision that he be examined by a psychiatrist every two weeks.

On January 14, the Philadelphia Inquirer, in an editorial titled "Probation Without Justice," stated:

"The psychiatrist's report quoted by Judge Gold made a point of Williams' so-called 'immaturity' and 'feelings of inferiority'. Are these to be considered justifiable excuses to withhold punishment of an unspeakable crime? . . . A Judge should have some leeway in imposing sentence, and he should have the advice of psychiatrists, but laws prescribing penalties for sex offenders should not be so loosely written that sex offenders can go scot-free. . . . This is a problem requiring action at the State level . . . Perhaps by a special committee appointed for the specific purpose of studying the probation structure and proposing revisions, particularly as applicable to sex offenders . . ."

Another case of misapplied judicial sympathy has recently come to light. On December 13, 1961, James Lee Wright, 21, of Philadelphia, convicted of the murder of In-Ho Oh, Korean graduate student on April 25, 1958, and on ten years' probation, was arrested as one of two men who stabbed and robbed a seventy-six-year-old man last July 6. Usher Gavis of 4130 Parkside Avenue, Philadelphia, told police he was $100 per cent sure" that Wright was one of two men who stabbed and robbed him. Wright had been convicted of second degree murder on April 13, 1960, and was put on ten years' probation.

It is obvious that the whole process of probation and parole of criminals, particularly the probation of murderers and sex criminals, should be given a thorough review leading to the greater protection of the general public upon whom these vicious outlaws prey; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint six members of the House, three from the majority party and three from the minority party, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint six members of the Senate, three from the majority party and three from the minority party, who shall constitute a joint commission to conduct forthwith a study of laws and procedures affecting the probation and parole of persons convicted of crimes, especially the probation and parole of those convicted of crimes of violence, including murder, rape and armed robbery; and be it further

Resolved, That the joint commission may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigation whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the commission and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the commission deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this commission to produce any books, papers, records and documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make a report of its findings to the General Assembly on or before September

1, 1962, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislative or administrative action leading toward policies of probation and parole better designed to protect the law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania from the violent criminal.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, A. W. JOHNSON and BOSSERT. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 12.

In the House of Representatives, January 22, 1962.

On April 17, 1861, a regiment organized at Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania, under the command of Thomas L. Kane, to volunteer in the Civil War, was called the "Bucktails."

This group traveled to Emporium, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, thence to Driftwood, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, where they were joined by other volunteers.

From Driftwood they embarked for their trip to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for enlistment.

A monument has been erected to their glory and memory at Driftwood, Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly, dated June 2, 1933, P. L. 1415, the area from the west line of the City of Lock Haven to the east line of the Borough of Emporium, extending from mountain rim to mountain rim was created as "Bucktail State Park."

Pennsylvania U. S. Highway 120 is the highway traversing this park from Lock Haven to Emporium; thence via Pennsylvania U. S. Highway Route 46 to Smethport.

It is fitting that these highways be officially named as a tribute to the Bucktail Regiment who traveled these routes for enlistment in the Civil War; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Governor and the Secretary of Highways be respectfully requested to officially name and designate Pennsylvania U. S. Highway 120 from Lock Haven to Emporium, thence via Pennsylvania U. S. Highway 46 to Smethport as the "Bucktail Trail Highway" and to place appropriate markers thereon; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor and the Secretary of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. MUSTO from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 57, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961" by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred sixty-two.

Mr. MUSTO from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 58, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commisison for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

Mr. MUSTO from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as commited, House bill No. 72, entitled:

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961 (Act No. 84-A), entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals," changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital, Altoona.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 57.

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961" by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred sixty-two.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 58.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commission for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 72.

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961 (Act No. 84-A), entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals," changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital, Altoona.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. EILBERG offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 22, 1962.

It is with much sadness that the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania notes the passing of Elmer Kilroy, a former member and Speaker of this House. Mr. Kilroy died at his home in the City of Philadelphia on November 5, 1961 and is survived by his wife, the former Cecilia Higgins.

He was first elected to the House from the Twenty-fourth District in 1932 and served five successive terms and was named Speaker in 1941. He was a graduate of LaSalle College and served over seas in World War 1.

He was a capable and conscientious public servant and he will be sadly missed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives hereby express their deeply-felt individual sorrow at the death of Elmer Kilroy and extend their sympathy and condolences to his widow, Mrs. Cecilia Kilroy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Cecilia Kilroy, 2855 N. 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. We have a birthday song to sing. That youthful member of the House, Norman Wood, is thirty-six today. The Chair recognizes Doctor Dengler.

Mr. DENGLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Today is Norman Wood's birthday and I think we ought to put a little special lust in our singing for one of our illustrious members. "Happy Birthday, dear Norman." Let us sing it, everybody.

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday.")

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Wood, for twenty minutes.

Mr. WOOD. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I will not take twenty minutes. I want to thank the members of the House for my birthday wishes. I guess everybody knows I have celebrated a good many of them here and I have enjoyed all of them. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would observe on the basis of information that the gentleman from Lancaster has been a member of this House, not for 29 years, not for 30 years, but for 39 years. We will stick around, Norman, you and I, we will stick, just stick around. If you want to know what seniority means just ask the gentleman from Lancaster.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, this House will be in session next week three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The House will convene Monday at noon in special session. The sine die resolution will come from the Senate dine dieing the special session at one o'clock. The fiscal session will begin at one o'clock on Monday, on Tuesday at one o'clock, on Wednesday at ten o'clock in the morning. This session will be three days next week: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Also, on Monday, we will have the opportunity in this House to have with us the Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys Chorus from that hospital and school. Thirty young men will be here and I hope that all of you will be here for this occasion when they will be in the House and present a program here. This request was submitted last year and we have made arrangements for them to be here.

The Speaker will inform the necessary committees for the sine die procedure from the Speaker's office and I assume that the committees will meet with the parliamentarian in his office at the appropriate time. Mr. Speaker, other than that I believe the Appropriations Committee chairman has scheduled, following this session today, the hearings that were agreed to. The only thing that I would like to ask Mr. Polen to announce is the time of the hearings today.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I was conferring with a member of the committee going to Erie and I did not hear what the question was. The hearings today are for the Auditor General, recalled for two p. m., followed by one other hearing of the Medical Osteopathic College in Philadelphia.

INTERROGATION

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to interrogate Mr. Polen.

Mr. Speaker, the majority leader has announced that we will be in session three days next week. This being a fiscal session and with nothing but appropriations and revenue measures before us, I take it that the three days contemplate some action with respect to appropriations, on the floor. As chairman of the committee, what do you plan to do next week with respect to the general appropriations bill or committee hearings?

Mr. POLEN. Today we will complete the hearings on the General Fund Budget. As it stands now, we will have a meeting of the Appropriations Committee at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning to consider the appropriation bills.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. A further question, Mr. Speaker. Then so the membership will know, you plan to meet on Tuesday. Do you contemplate that when the general appropriations bill is released to the floor that it be released with amendments or without amendments? Do you know?

Mr. POLEN. It will be released with amendments.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then will we not be able to read it for the first time on Tuesday?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. It will be on first reading on Wednesday?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then the roll call for passage of appropriations next week will be on Tuesday because the bills were released to the floor today and read for the first time today?

Mr. POLEN. They were.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then the roll calls for final passage will be Tuesday, on those bills?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Now a further question, when do you expect to have the hearings on the special funds?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is our intention to hold the hearings on the special funds next week. I can say that there will not be any hearings on Monday unless you are willing to have highways on Monday night and I understood from Mr. Johnson tha tthey preferred not to have the hearings on Monday night.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, in answer to that, we do not object to other departments at night, but there is a feeling that the highway department being so important at this time that we prefer having it, say, starting at 9:30, or something like that in the morning.

Mr. POLEN. Under those conditions I believe we would have the hearings at 9:30 a. m. on Wednesday; that would be a tentative date.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Just a minute, Tuesday would be better.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, it would seem that Tuesday afternoon at approximately 2 p. m. would fit in better for the motor license fund hearings.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. That will be fine then. You will then endeavor to have the highways hearing at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon for those who are interested?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct, and we will have no hearings on Monday except for the highway department,

that is definite. We might possibly have on Monday, if we have time, the Senate Harness Racing Commission. It will not be a large hearing.

RESOLUTION

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution which was filed with the clerk under the rules.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. An announcement perhaps of passing interest. The chief clerk wishes to announce that the members' checks will be distributed in about an hour. There being no further business to bring before the House, the Chair recognizes the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. S. A. Anderson.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 29, 1962, at 1 p. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 1:17 p. m., e. s. t.,) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

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SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1962

The Senate met at 11:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Direct us, O Lord God, in all our doings, with Thy most gracious favor and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain Thy blessing in all that we do, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE BANKING BOARD

January 25, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate H. R. Hosick, 100 Vernon Drive, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Banking Board, until September 1, 1969, and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ALDERMAN

January 25, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John C. Gibson, 421 North Third Street, Jeannette, Westmoreland County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Second Ward of the City of Jeannette, Westmoreland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Paul Shrader, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. MAHADY, from the committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations, reported, as committed, **SB 8.**

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

MEMBERS OF THE LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Lebanon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

McCune Bratton (Democrat), 252 South Fourth Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, vice Rev. Lee D. Loos, Richland, whose term expired.

Harper L. Hoffman (Republican), 220 East Maple Street, Palmyra, Lebanon County, vice Robert F. James, Lebanon, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, until December 1, 1962, and

until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless not re-elected for the next succeeding term:

William J. Lane, Member of the Senate, West Brownsville, Washington County, to fill a vacancy.

Ralph J. Down, Member of the House of Representatives Sharon, Mercer County, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John P. Bracken, Esq., Little Magnet, LeBoutillier Lane, Paoli, Chester County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commisison until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Albert H. Fritz, Quarryville, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Robert Baldwin, 3857 State Street, Erie, Erie County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, until July 24, 1968, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James Creese, President, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia 4, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a member of The Highway Professional Personnel Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital:

Robert Lee Jacobs, 45 East Ridge Street, Carlisle, Cumberland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

RECESS

Mr. DONOLOW. Mr. President, I request a ten minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Banking, to be held in Room 302.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a ten minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

RESOLUTION REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. DONOLOW, from the Committee on Banking, reported, without amendment, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 4,** entitled:

Authorizing Senate Banking Committee to Study Consumers Credit Practices.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BELL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, last summer, the Legislature took away from the merchants of Pennsylvania their two per cent collection fee for collecting the sales tax. At the time this collection fee was taken away from the merchants, I, at this microphone, took the position that this was unjust. At that time, we were told that it was necessary because the Governor's budget was in trouble and they needed approximately $8,000,000 to balance it. Recently, we have been told that the Governor is going to end the year with an $8,000,000 surplus.

It is really unjust to ask the merchants of Pennsylvania to be the agents of the Commonwealth in collecting the sales tax and being unpaid tax collectors. Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of seventeen other Senators and myself, I am offering the following bill.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. BELL, FLEMING, KELLER, VAN SANT, FLACK, STROUP, PECHAN, SCOTT, TAYLOR, BERGER, CONFAIR, EHRGOOD, WADE, HAWBAKER, STEVENSON, PROPERT, KESSLER and WARE presented to the Chair **SB 10,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), entitled, as amended, "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," providing for a commission for the collection and remittance of the tax.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, as long as there are so many Members sponsoring the bill just introduced and this confusion is widespread, I feel I should take a moment to perhaps dispel some of this confusion.

The reason we passed this measure in regard to the merchants during the last Session was due to the fact that these merchants and others, who are not in the merchandising field, already collect social security, collect income tax and, in some areas, collect the wage tax, for which they are not reimbursed. We have always stated, and I have stated many times, that the sales tax is a very difficult tax to collect to begin with, and to pay

people to do so is certainly not in keeping with the general tax measures that we have which we are asking the people to collect. If this is the situation, we also ought to reimburse the people for collecting the social security tax, the wage tax, the income tax, the unemployment compensation tax, the workmen's compensation tax, and so on ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

I think this is helping to balance the budget, and is it a crime to end it with a surplus? If what the gentlemen are trying to do is destroy the surplus, I certainly do not follow that logic. If it is wrong to run government as you do a business in order that it operates in a business-like fashion so that you end up with a surplus, and the purpose of this bill is to wipe this out, I think the error is in the bill and not in the operation of the governmental function.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I realize we are not debating this bill at the present time. However, I would like to remind Senator Bell that this $8,000,000 is already included in the 1962-1963 budget, and if this bill should come out of committee and be passed, then we would have to find some area of taxation for an additional $8,000,000 to balance our 1962-1963 budget.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BELL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, in reply to Senator Weiner's remarks, I would like to make the observation that a poor excuse is worse than no excuse.

With respect to my colleague from Philadelphia, who just made his remarks, I believe that the revenue estimates as prepared by the Governor's Office are inaccurate. It is my belief that they do not reflect the increased business activity that is taking place in this Commonwealth. Recently the public press contained stories that steel production during this year is going to be twenty-five per cent above that of last year, and Pennsylvania produces twenty per cent of the steel produced in the United States. That means money in our tax coffers.

To day's papers carries a story of greatly increased earnings by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Where do they get those earnings? The earnings are derived from freight car loadings. Railroads make money by moving freight. Greatly increased freight car loadings and movement of freight are direct evidence of increased business activity, and our taxes—the sales tax and the corporate net income tax—are directly tied in with the economy of this Commonwealth.

I believe tonight the same as I did last summer; that the revenue estimates as prepared are inaccurate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, while concurring with my esteemed colleague, Senator Bell, I might call the Chair's attention to the fact that we are not debating this bill, and it might be possible that the eminent President of the Senate finds himself in the same predicament as Speaker Andrews did when he said that he would now conclude the debate on this subject.

The PRESIDENT. It seems to the Chair that it would be better to have the debate in the Committee on Legislation, to which the bill was referred.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, it would ill-befit Pennsylvania not to benefit by the suffering of other States, and particularly by their experiences.

In the fires in California, they learned the hard way that permitting the laying out of lot plans and developments with only one access to them caused not only large loss of life, but also countless millions of dollars in property were destroyed because of the nonaccessibility, except through one spot. In other words, in wooded sections where you have lots laid out and there is only one access to them, the fire trucks pile up and the sightseers get in the way of the fire trucks and that is the only entrance to that development.

In flying over the State of Pennsylvania in the last three weeks upon four occasions, I was amazed at the number of lot plans that I saw below me with only one access, particularly in the suburbs surrounding the cities.

Therefore, I am submitting a resolution, asking that the Joint State Government Commission study this situation and present adequate legislation to protect the citizens of Pennsylvania so that we will not be exposed to what California found to be a disaster.

SENATE RESOLUTION

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY FIRE HAZARDS EXISTING IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE

Mr. MAHADY offered the following resolution **Serial No. 6,** which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, Jauary 25, 1962.

Whereas, One of the reasons for the loss of life in the forest fires of California last fall was due to the fact that many of the smaller communities had but one road leading into each of these communities and when the fire spread across the one existing road, no one was able to go into or come out of the community; and

Whereas, The obvious hazard of such a situation needs no elaboration to prove its great danger and further one might conclude that such a situation is peculiar to California. However, such is not the case on an airplane trip across our own Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One can observe many such communities having only one road by which to enter and leave. Therefore we might have here at home many potential hazards to life and limb, which could be eliminated by proper planning and perhaps by the enactment of remedial legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission shall make a study of the existence of this problem in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the possible solutions which may be applied to eliminate it; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission upon completing its study of this problem, by July 1, 1962, it shall request the Legislative Reference Bureau to draft the necessary legislation and by January

15, 1963, present to the General Assembly its findings, recommendations and a draft of the legislation necessary to remedy the situation and to prevent its recurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, last week when we were in Session, I said that I was having a resolution prepared to investigate the possibility of the Commonwealth recovering the land that was sold and leased to Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

One day last week, Curtiss-Wright, from their New Jersey headquarters, made a statement that they were going to abandon Quehanna completely on June 30 of this year.

Mr. President, concerning this resolution, I do not want any misunderstanding that, for one reason or another, we are making it unattractive for industry in Pennsylvania. I think you all know that I have always supported legislation which would make a healthier climate for industry in Pennsylvania, and my feelings are still the same.

However, in view of what has happened at Quehanna, I am merely asking for an investigation to see what the possibilities are of the State using these facilities—the buildings and everything. You know, we have spent some $9,500,000 on new highways. These highways are built up through that area and end at the Quehanna facility of Curtiss-Wright.

I do not want immediate consideration of this resolution. I would like to have it referred to the proper committee and reported therefrom at the earliest possible date so that we can look into the possibilities of Curtiss-Wright; whether they will want to sell it to another industry or whether we will want to use it for some State institution. I am asking for a committee of five Senators to make a thorough investigation and report to this Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION

SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE SALE OF LAND TO CURTIS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

Messrs. PECHAN and KROMER offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 7)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 25, 1962.

In the year 1955, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania authorized the sale of valuable forest lands at a price substantially below actual value. The sale was ultimately consummated.

At the time of the sale, it was not believed that the commonwealth had made a bad bargain. The "Cold War" situation was grave. Unemployment in Pennsylvania was great. Industry generally was operating at less than normal capacity and some industries, particularly coal, were operating at a small fraction of normal capacity.

The purchaser of this land, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, intended to use it for "the purpose of testing (including flight-testing), experimenting with, or the manufacturing of aircraft and other power plants of any type, and for other scientific purposes, relating to research and development, or the manufacture and sale of any type of equipment or product, primarily in the interest of National Defense."

Considering the good purposes of the sale, National Defense, and the securing of jobs for Pennsylvania, it was believed the Commonwealth had made a good bargain. The money loss to the people of Pennsylvania, and the loss of hunting, fishing and recreation grounds to Pennsylvania sportsmen and vacationers was small indeed in light of the benefits to be gained.

Some years have passed and as far as is known, except for a brief period when foam rubber was manufactured, this land has been used solely as hunting, fishing and vacation grounds for officers, employes and guests of Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

It has been reported that Curtiss-Wright has withdrawn from its government contracts and has no present or future plans for work in our National Defense effort; that in fact Curtiss-Wright intends closing its installations on this land in June of this year.

It has also been reported that Curtiss-Wright is now endeavoring to dispose of other adjoining lands which were leased to it by the State. Curtiss-Wright is willing, so it is reported, to return these lands to the State.

In 1961, a resolution similar to this was introduced by Senators Pechan and Kromer in the Senate and reported from committee. At that time, we were asked not to act upon it since the Governor was then attempting to have the Federal Government give some of its defense contracts to Curtiss-Wright. Nothing came of his efforts.

It is not our purpose now to chastise Curtiss-Wright nor to discourage this or any other industry from locating here. It is our purpose to see this land utilized in a manner beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania and, if at all possible, to bring into reality the good effects envisioned in the sale and lease of this land in 1955; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint five Members of the Senate who shall constitute a committee to investigate into the sale of the lands authorized by the act of June 3, 1955 (P. L. 140) and to determine whether or not any real plans exist for devoting these lands to the uses specified in the Act authorizing the sale; what, if any, actions have been taken to implement such plans; the truth or falsity of the charges that the lands have been used for private recreation grounds, and any other matter relating to the transaction; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee inquire into and study the advisability of reclaiming this land through the exercise of eminent domain or of pursuing other appropriate legal action; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee may hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations at such places as it shall deem necessary within this Commonwealth. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee make a report of its findings and recommendations for appropriate action to this body as soon as possible.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Armstrong, Senator Pechan, for just one moment.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Pechan, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. PECHAN. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, will the gentleman please advise the Members of the Senate if there is any money connected with this resolution for this investigation?

Mr. PECHAN. Senator, do you mean specifically in the resolution?

Mr. WEINER. No, sir. What do you contemplate this will cost?

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I have no idea. I would

say the average cost of an investigation committee would be $4,000 or $5,000.

If I understand correctly, we have in our budget for Senate investigations sufficient money to take care of that.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I want to thank the gentleman for answering my question.

Mr. President, I believe the gentleman is being most conservative in the amount that would be required. I believe it would be a good deal more than that. I am not so sure that we have to spend this money. I would like to point out certain factors to the gentleman, which, I am sure, he already knows, among which is the fact that the Governor has gone into this matter in quite some detail and has made a number of trips to Washington and has spoken to the members of the Defense Department just as recently as two weeks ago.

There are also two or three firms that would like to locate in this State. They are quite interested in this area and like the area in the sense that it has buildings and other facilities which they could use.

The one problem is that it is out-of-the-way. One of the problems of locating in that area is to obtain people to live there, number one, and, number two, to have the proper facilities to feed into this plant.

I have been advised that the company that is leaving there has lost $31,000,000. They have found it to be no longer feasible. Part of it is not their fault because the United States has cut back in its defense budget on the building of airplanes, and this was their principal activity.

Therefore, we are faced here with a double problem. In the first place, this is a facility that is geared to producing a type of commodity for which no one seems to have any use at the moment. Secondly, it is in an area that is sort of out-of-the-way, where no one can have easy access to it, and it would probably involve expensive costs for supplying the facility.

I would respectfully suggest, Senator, that we wait until these posibilities are exhausted before we start having a look-see or an investigation of this.

I would also suggest that if we have this investigation, I would be happy to join you if we put no expenses into this measure, because I think what we ought to do during a fiscal Session is try to keep our expenses at a minimum.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, you will recall that during the 1961 Session, I introduced a similar resolution. The resolution was reported out of committee, and if you will recall, it was on our Calendar. I reluctantly allowed it to die because I was told that the Governor was making every effort to get some defense contracts for Curtiss-Wright. His efforts have been futile, and Curtiss-Wright themselves have announced that they are moving out.

As I say—and Senator Weiner made the statement that it is an out-of-the-way place—it is not an out-of-the-way place anymore, because the Commonwealth has provided very fine highways that come to a dead end at that plant.

We were told when we sold this property to Curtiss-Wright, and leased the other 40,000 acres, that it had to be in an isolated area because the people were complaining of the noise that the jet planes were making in populated areas. In fact, we were given an ultimatum: "Unless you people in Pennsylvania sell us this land, we are going out into Nevada and Utah."

I do not remember whether Senator Weiner was a Member of the Senate at that time or not. However, I want to say this to the Senator: In so far as Al Pechan is concerned, I will serve on this committee without any expenses.

I have any number of letters from sportsmen and from people who are interested and who have offered their help to reclaim this land. As far as I am concerned, if I am appointed to this committee, I will be very happy to pay my own traveling expenses and I will feed myself. I do not know whether the other four members will or not.

I do think we ought to do something about this rather than let the weeds grow around these buildings. They are new buildings. Perhaps we can help Curtiss-Wright recover their $31,000,000. I do not know. However, it should not go idle.

In so far as Senator Weiner saying there must be places for people to live, you must remember that Curtiss-Wright encouraged young engineers—people who were just recently married—to buy homes costing as much as $35,000 and they are now without a job. In order not to lose their equity in that home, they are paying rent in some other place, and trying to keep up the payments on these expensive homes which they were asked to buy by Curtiss-Wright.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I wish to rise in defense and say that people do live in Central Pennsylvania. There are people up there.

Unfortunately, I was attending an Appropriation Committee Meeting last week when, I believe, some statements were made which showed the negative side of the Curtiss-Wright situation.

I want to read into the record a paragraph or two from an editorial in the Clearfield Progress, which is printed nearest the Quehanna operation. This newspaper, I assure you, gives a balanced account, it seems to me, of the Quehanna development. Since the one side was given, I will give the editorial's positive side of this situation.

I might say that this newspaper is not known as being Democratic with a capital "D," particularly. I think they have supported more Republican candidates than they have Democrats.

This editorial reads, in parts, as follows:

> "It is a common practice to criticize Curtiss-Wright's operations at Quehanna and its contribution to the area. This we can't buy 100 per cent.
>
> "Unquestionably, Curtiss-Wright's withdrawal from the area will cause financial hardships for its workers, all of whom we will be sorry to lose as citizens of our area. Real estate operations have taken a nose-dive and in some cases real losses. Some businesses expanded beyond normal necessity or were started in anticipation of a 'boom.' And, over-all, it is tough to lose an industry with the potential that Curtiss-Wright held for the area.
>
> "It should be remembered, however, that Curtiss-Wright asked nothing of the area when it came here; it paid well above the going price for the land it purchased and leased; and immediately became a taxpayer to three counties on land that previously had been tax free. It never promised '6,000 or 7,000' jobs. It poured into the area millions of dollars in investment and payrolls over a six-year period, dollars that bolstered the area's economy. It was the cause

of needed road-building between Clearfield and Karthaus that had been sought unsuccessfully for years previously. Even in the past year, after the demise of Curon, it has provided a substantial payroll for 150, mostly men, that we can ill-afford to lose.

"Our area is better off for having had Curtiss-Wright as an industrial citizen than we would have been without it, short as its stay has been.

"Today's announcement"—this was January 11—"also may be a blessing in disguise for it may clear the way for something else to take over Quehanna and its buildings. Let's not only hope for such a development. Let's do everything possible, from the National and State to the local level, to restore Quehanna to the economic position its should have in the area."

That ends the quotation. I might also add that the editor did not say, I believe, that the Commonwealth was made richer by the gift of a nuclear reactor which cost $1,500,000.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. MULLIN, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 11**, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania removing a limitation upon senatorial representation of any city or county.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read the nominations.

The nominations were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January, 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Lebanon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

McCune Bratton (Democrat), 252 South Fourth Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, vice Rev. Lee D. Loos, Richland, whose term expired.

Harper L. Hoffman (Republican), 220 East Maple Street, Palmyra, Lebanon County, vice Robert F. James, Lebanon, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, until December 1, 1962, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless not re-elected for the next succeeding term:

William J. Lane, Member of the Senate, West Brownsville, Washington County, to fill a vacancy.

Ralph J. Down, Member of the House of Representatives, Sharon, Mercer County, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John P. Bracken, Esq., Little Magnet, LeBoutillier Lane, Paoli, Chester County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Albert H. Fritz, Quarryville, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Robert Baldwin, 3857 State Street, Erie, Erie County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, until July 24, 1968, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE HIGHWAY PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL BOARD

January 22, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James Creese, President, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia 4, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a member of The Highway Professional Personnel Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate

the following for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital:

Robert Lee Jacobs, 45 East Ridge Street, Carlisle, Cumberland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill was as follows: **SB 8.**

And said bill having been read at length for the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, January 29, 1962, at 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1962. No. 8.

SENATE

Monday, January 29, 1962.

The Senate met at 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Father GEORGE C. HIOTIS, Pastor of Saints Constantine and Helene Greek Orthodox Church, Reading, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Who dost guide the host of Israel from Egyptian slavery to the land of promise, lead us now from the dark captivity of our ignorance into the brightness of Thy word. Thou Whose cloud of smoke and pillar of fire did mark Israel's path into the desert of wandering, let Thy spirit accompany us as we transact the affairs of our great Commonwealth.

Let there be no darkness in our way, we pray Thee, but let the Fatherly benediction of Thyself, the love of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, and the inspiration of Thy spirit illumine us as we engage in our great tesk before us this day.

In Thy name, we pray. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. DONOLOW, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate B. Frank Rosenberry, 346 Delaware Avenue, Palmerton, Carbon County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, for the term of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

William E. Miller, 1010 Premiere Street, Pittsburgh 1, Allegheny County.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County.

Isadore E. Krasno, 1945 Elk Avenue, Pottsville, Schuylkill County.

David R. Eaby, 159 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Kathryn W. Henry (Democrat), 396 East Fifth Street, Emporium, Cameron County, for appointment as a member of the Cameron County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Ruth M. Sullivan, Emporium, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph W. Cole (Republican), 235 Main Street, Ridgway, Elk County, for appointment as a member of the Elk County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. William M. Summerville, Ridgway, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Jess M. Hampton, Box 228, Imperial, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Findlay, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John R. Uffelman, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edwin B. Shane, 538 Center Street, East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Raymond Rodgers, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George L. Somers, 412 Second Street, Weatherly, Carbon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Weatherly, Carbon County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John Timko, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James M. Harter, East Main Street, Mahaffey, Clearfield County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mahaffey, Clearfield County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Eugene L. Krawitz, 516 Spring Street, Hawley, Wayne County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hawley, Wayne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Robert H. Goodman, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WADE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, the three bills which Senator Fleming and I are introducing would provide an unlimited number of college and university scholarships through a system of tax deductions. These bills are in the form of amendments to existing tax laws and, therefore, we believe they will qualify for consideration in this Session.

Further, we believe that our plan will meet the need for helping worthy students to obtain scholarships without raising any question of constitutionality.

The number of scholarships could well exceed that of any proposed plans of this Legislature involving direct appropriations. Senator Fleming and I have visited with many industrial leaders in the Commonwealth, and many of them express a willingness—in fact, an anxiety—to take advantage of an opportunity of this kind to help directly with the important problem of higher education for qualified young men and women.

The amount of the scholarship would be predetermined by the donor and, in turn, the amount each student could receive would vary with the cost of tuition and other charges made directly by the college or the university of the successful applicant's choice. This would include charges for room and board facilities.

The choice of those eligible for scholarships would be determined by competitive examinations, conducted by the State Council of Education. Applicants would be required to have satisfactorily completed one year of study in a college or university of their choice.

The plan provides that companies and corporations paying either the State Corporate Net Income Tax or the Capital Stock and Franchise Tax could elect to sponsor up to twenty full scholarships each year and receive a deduction on taxes due the Commonwealth, representing one-third of the cost of each scholarship. The fact that these same companies can now obtain a deduction in their Federal taxes for such expenditures would reduce the cost to these companies of helping worthy students to a fraction of what the students would receive.

There would be nothing in the proposed law to prevent any company sponsoring the scholarships from taking credit for what they do, if they so desired, although they would be barred from designating the recipients. On the other hand, the sponsoring company could designate the names of the colleges or universities where the scholarships could be used. If they did not do so, the State Council of Education would supply the designation.

The reason for applying the scholarships to the last three years in college or university study is to assure that only those students who have already demonstrated they are college material would benefit.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WADE and FLEMING presented to the Chair **SB 12,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1417), entitled as amended, "Corporation Income Tax Law," authorizing deduction from the tax of a portion of the amount expended by corporations for certain scholarships.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 13,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," authorizing a deduction from the capital stock tax and the franchise tax of a portion of the

amount expended by domestic and foreign corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships and companies for certain scholarships.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 14,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1935 (P. L. 208), entitled, as amended, "Corporate Net Income Tax Act," authorizing deduction from the tax of a portion of the amount expended by corporations for certain scholarships.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I would certainly concur in the statements made by my colleague, Senator Wade. I believe if this would meet the test of constitutionality,—by that, I mean it could be acted upon in a fiscal Session—we would make a very great step forward in providing help to needy students and also to take away from the cost of supplemental aid in tax money to the various institutions of higher learning.

I would hope and recommend to the Committee on Legislation that they look very carefully into the possibility of this being enacted or being acted upon at this Regular Session of the Legislature, governing fiscal affairs.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WEINER, LANE and VAN SANT presented to the Chair **SB 15,** entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Internal Affairs for the purpose of publishing maps and tables showing the location of triangulation and traverse stations which are part of the Pennsylvania Coordinate System.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PROPERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, the bill which I am about to introduce will repeal an Act which was passed during the 1961 Session of the Legislature, which had the effect of relieving one corporation in Pennsylvania from paying approximately $23,000 in corporate loans tax.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe this bill comes within the province of being a fiscal matter.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. PROPERT presented to the Chair **SB 16,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1935 (P. L. 414), entitled as amended, "State Personal Property Tax Act," removing provisions which excluded certain corporations doing business with professional school employes from the provisions of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

Messrs. WEINER, DiSILVESTRO and STIEFEL presented to the Chair **SB 17,** entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 18,** entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of Harcum Junior College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

SENATE RESOLUTION

FELICITATIONS OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE HONORABLE EUGENE V. ALESSANDRONI ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

Messrs. STIEFEL and DiSILVESTRO offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 8**), which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 29, 1962.

Last Wednesday, January 24, 1962, all over Pennsylvania from Wayne to Beaver and from Warren to York, our citizenry celebrated the 75th birthday of a great American and Pennsylvanian, The Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 for and in the County of Philadelphia.

Hands across oceans and seas clasped firmly in a grip of mutual understanding, the friendship of our Nation and the great Italian people, so heart-warming and stimulating in this strife-torn world, was enhanced, augmented and solidfied over a period of many decades by the Patriatic Order of Sons of Italy, under the brilliant, inspiring and most effective leadership of its incomparable leader and helmsman, The Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni.

His anchorage in the loftiest ideals of Americanism, his vast legal erudition and experience so amply reflected time and again in his masterful decisions and enunciations, and acquired by him first as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 5, in and for the County of Philadelphia since 1928, and later as President Judge of this great tribunal since 1954, his cosmopolitan culture deeply rooted in the fertile soil of America, his profundity and sagacity, his indefatigable application to his judicial duties, and above all his innate ability to blend firm justice with a searching insight into seared and maimed souls seeking mercy and rehabilitation single out The Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni as a dedicated servant of our Nation generally and of Pennsylvania in particular.

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Senate of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in behalf of the people of Pennsylvania extend its felicitations to The Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni on his 75th birthday and wish him many happy returns of the day and years of continued fruitful service to his State and Nation.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That upon the passage of this resolution, an official copy be forwarded to The Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni by the Secretary of the Senate.

On the question?

Will the senate adopt the resolution?

The PRESIDENT. May the Chair say to the Senate that he was present at a birthday party given in honor of President Judge Alessandroni, and was a very revered colleague of mine while I served as Judge in Court of Common Pleas No. 4 in Philadelphia County, and he deserves having immediate consideration of this resolution.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The Resolution was adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, the resolution I am about to present makes me very happy and I feel honored that I am a constituent of Judge Graff's county. I think the resolution is self-explanatory. However, I do want to

make a few remarks which I do not have included in the resolution. Judge Graff's father served in this Body, as did Judge Graff's brother. Both of them represented the District which I presently represent, Armstrong County and Butler County.

We, in Armstrong County, are very proud of Judge Graff. We feel that he is perhaps the most learned and the finest judge in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I would like to suggest that this resolution be unanimously adopted.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO JUDGE J. FRANK GRAFF, OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Mr. PECHAN offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 9)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 29, 1962.

Judge J. Frank Graff of Armstrong County has rightfully earned the designation of Dean of Pennsylvania Jurists, the description most commonly applied to him. This phrase is used in utmost sincerity by Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts, County Courts and Juvenile Courts. These judges and everyone else familiar with the courts of Pennsylvania consider him the Dean of all Judges. He has recently entered his fortieth year as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong County, and has also served on the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

He has served longer than any other judge of any court of Pennsylvania. He has tried more murder cases than any other judge. In Allegheny County, where he frequently serves as a visiting judge, he is held in such high esteem that one court official recently said: "It's no coincidence that he gets most of the big cases. Judge Graff is like an anchor man for the court. His knowledge of law has won him the respect of all judges."

His tenure as a judge is most uncommon, considering that when men become of judicial caliber they have usually reached an age which precludes forty years of service. Judge Graff has defied this premise and given the people of Pennsylvania forty years of magnificent service in judicial robes. When he completes his present term, his service will exceed fifty years. His reputation for knowledge of the law, judicial temperament, fairness and integrity are such as to be envied, admired and, pray God, emulated by every man who has ever entered the judiciary. It can be said of him that he is a truly great jurist.

Judge Graff was born in Armstrong County and attended the public schools there. He attended Mercersburg Academy, Princeton University and Harvard Law School. In 1914, he enlisted as a Private in Company "K," Sixteenth Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard. He served on the Mexican Border in 1916 and continued a brilliant military career through the first World War. He served as Judge Advocate of the General Court of the 56th Infantry Brigade and as Assistant Judge Advocate for the Divisional General Court. He was actively engaged with the 28th Division during its service overseas. At the end of the war, the former Private was discharged from the service at his then rank of Major.

He first became a judge in 1924 and has continued a brilliant judicial career since that time. His career has been most satisfactory to him, but the greatest benefits of it enured to the people of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Members of the Senate of Pennsylvania individually offer their congratulations to Judge Graff on his successful career; that the Senate of Pennsylvania on behalf of our people express their gratitude to him for the long and distinguished service that he has given to us; and that his record be commended to all who have a desire to be of service to their fellow men; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Judge J. Frank Graff at the County Courthouse of Armstrong County.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I would like to, in a sense, second the request of the Senator from Armstrong and, in support of his remarks, advise this Body that as a member of the Court in Allegheny County, the statements contained herein about Judge Graff are implicity correct and, if anything, might be a little conservative.

Judge Graff has been a tremendous adjunct to our Court. I think it is very fitting that we, as a body, recognize this and command him for it.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MULLIN offered the following resolution, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 29, 1962.

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 5, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 5, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, with the permission of the Chair, I move that this resolution be amended to read "Tuesday, February 6, 1962" instead of "Monday, February 5, 1962."

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. Now the amendment, as presented by Senator Weiner, will delete from lines two and three of this resolution the words "Monday, February 5, 1962" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Tuesday, February 6, 1962."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to and the amendment was adopted.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution, as amended?

The resolution was adopted, as amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS TO DESIGNATE THE NEW NORTH-SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAY AS THE COLONEL BOUQUET THROUGHWAY

Messrs. PECHAN, CHAPMAN, STIEFEL, MAHADY, SESLER, LANE and HAYS offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 102), which was read as follows:**

In the Senate, January 29, 1962.

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on January 15,

1765, voted a unanimous expression of appreciation to Colonel Henry Bouquet and declared that his services in the French and Indian War and the Pontiac War in defeating the enemy, rescuing prisoners from Indian captivity, and preparing the way for peace, deserved "the grateful tribute of thanks from all good men."

The successful campaigns of Henry Bouquet and especially his victory over the Indians at the Battle of Bushy Run on August 5 and 6, 1763 are recognized today as having opened western Pennsylvania to settlement so that the Commonwealth could eventually expand to its present boundaries.

Colonel Henry Bouquet ranks as Pennsylvania's first important military leader because this Swiss soldier in the service of Great Britain became a citizen of Pennsylvania before his untimely death on September 2, 1765.

The first independent command of Colonel Henry Bouquet was the military expedition which he led northward from Pittsburgh in 1760 to build British Fort Presque Isle on the site of the present City of Erie; therefore, be it

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania hereby requests the Pennsylvania Department of Highways to designate and name the new north-southwestern Pennsylvania highway as the Colonel Bouquet Throughway in commemoration of the great soldier who opened western Pennsylvania to settlement and won the grateful thanks of the General Assembly.

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF JOINT APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, there is scheduled, in Room 245, before the Joint Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate, a hearing regarding the Horse Racing Commission, which is to begin at this time.

Tomorrow, at 3:00 o'clock, there will be a Joint Appropriation Committee Hearing on the Revenue Department and the Highways Department.

We will appreciate it if the Members who would like to attend could come to the hearing now.

RECESS

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President I request a fifteen minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a Republican caucus.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection and declares a fifteen minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Fred B. Rooney) in the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellancy, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Anne X. Alpern, 3441 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Allegheny, until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Henry X. O'Brien, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BANKING BOARD

January 25, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate H. R. Hosick, 100 Vernon Drive, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Banking Board, until September 1, 1969, and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Russell L. Mervine, Esq., R. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Monroe County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice C. Elwood Huffman, Marshalls Creek, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. Donald B. Baldwin (Republican), 136 East Fourth Street, Emporium, Cameron County, for appointment as a member of the Cameron County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Lola Horning, Emporium, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Mary R. Engler (Democrat), 307 Centre Street, Jim Thorpe, Carbon County, for appointment as a member of the Carbon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Joseph E. Sniscak, Nesquehoning, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CLARION COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Iris Still (Democrat), 610 South Street, Clarion, Clarion County, for appointment as a member of the Clarion County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Iris M. Bish, Shippenville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Marie S. Dambacher (Democrat), Star Route, Ridgway, Elk County, for appointment as a member of the Elk County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Johanna Bish, Brockport, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Iva Scott Holbrook (Democrat), 514 Sarah Street, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, for appointment as a member of the Monroe County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Jeannette K. Davis, East Stroudsburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John J. Kurz (Democrat), 207 John Street, Milford, Pike County, for appointment as a member of the Pike County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Harlan J. Crellin, Milford, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE POTTER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. Joseph J. Wiley (Democrat), Galeton, Potter County, for appointment as a member of the Potter County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Mollie Stephens White, Coudersport, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Margaret Dein (Republican), 827 Court Street, Honesdale, Wayne County, for appointment as a member of the Wayne County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Hazel Hill, Honesdale, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John H. Bosak, Box 404, Shinglehouse, Potter County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Shinglehouse, Potter County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Malcolm W. Berkowitz, Esq., 226 West Hortter Street, Philadelphia 19, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Cheyney State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Verona E. Beckett, Germantown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

William E. Miller, 1010 Premiere Street, Pittsburgh 1, Allegheny County.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County.

Isadore E. Krasno, 1945 Elk Avenue, Pottsville, Schuylkill County.

David R. Eaby, 159 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home:

J. S. Jiuliante, Sr., 516 Monoca Drive, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Leon S. Rzepka, 701 East Avenue, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Bernard J. Harkins, 2639 Schley Street, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Albert P. Vicks, 3304 Forest Drive, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. DiSILVESTRO.

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nomination of Anne X. Alpern for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which was just reported from committee and laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the nomination.

The nomination was read by the Clerk as follows:

JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Anne X. Alpern, 3441 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Allegheny, until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Henry X. O'Brien, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bell,	Hays,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Kalman,	Mullin,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Keller,	Murray,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McCreesh,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McGinnis,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	McMenamin,	Staisey,	Rooney, Presiding Officer

NAYS—2

Ehrgood, Propert,

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I now call from the table for consideration the remaining nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the nominations.

The nominations were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBER OF THE BANKING BOARD

January 25, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate H. R. Hosick, 100 Vernon Drive, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Banking Board, until September 1, 1969, and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Russell L. Mervine, Esq., R. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Monroe County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice C. Elwood Huffman, Marshalls Creek, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. Donald B. Baldwin (Republican), 136 East Fourth Street, Emporium, Cameron County, for appointment as a member of the Cameron County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Lola Horning, Emporium, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Mary R. Engler (Democrat), 307 Centre Street, Jim

Thorpe, Carbon County, for appointment as a member of the Carbon County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Joseph E. Sniscak, Nesquehoning, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CLARION COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Iris Still (Democrat), 610 South Street, Clarion, Clarion County, for appointment as a member of the Clarion County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Iris M. Bish, Shippenville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Marie S. Dambacher (Democrat), Star Route, Ridgeway, Elk County, for appointment as a member of the Elk County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Johanna Bish, Brockport, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Iva Scott Holbrook (Democrat), 514 Sarah Street, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, for appointment as a member of the Monroe County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Jeannette K. Davis, East Stroudsburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John J. Kurz (Democrat), 207 John Street, Milford, Pike County, for appointment as a member of the Pike County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Harlan J. Crellin, Milford, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE POTTER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Rev. Joseph J. Wiley (Democrat), Galeton, Potter County, for appointment as a member of the Potter County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Mollie Stephens White, Coudersport, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Margaret Dein (Republican), 827 Court Street, Honesdale, Wayne County, for appointment as a member of the Wayne County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Hazel Hill, Honesdale, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John H. Bosak, Box 404, Shinglehouse, Potter County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Shinglehouse, Potter County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE

January 24, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Malcolm W. Berkowitz, Esq., 226 West Hortter Street, Philadelphia 19, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Cheyne State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Verona E. Beckett, Germantown, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

William E. Miller, 1010 Premiere Street, Pittsburgh 1, Allegheny County.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County.

Isadore E. Krasno, 1945 Elk Avenue, Pottsville, Schuylkill County.

David R. Eaby, 159 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home:

J. S. Jiuliante, Sr., 516 Monoca Drive, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Leon S. Rzepka, 701 East Avenue, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Bernard J. Harkins, 2639 Schley Street, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Albert P. Vicks, 3304 Forest Drive, Erie, Erie County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	**Stevenson,**
Berger,	Kalman,	**Murray,**	**Stiefel,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	**Pechan,**	Stroup,
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	Propert,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Sesler,**	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Flack,	McCreesh,	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	Silvert,	**Yatron,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	Staisey,	**Rooney,**
Hawbaker,	Miller,		**Presiding Officer**

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DAVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING, OVER IN ORDER

SB 8—Without objection the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 2, CALLED UP

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up from page 1 of the Calendar, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 2,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study the Relationship of Motor Vehicle Exhaust Fumes to Air Pollution.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 2,** ADOPTED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt this resolution.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, before we vote on this, I would like to advise the Members of the Senate that a number of people have become involved in this matter after reading about it and hearing about it. They are quite concerned about this problem. A citizens' committee has been formed in the area around Philadelphia. The people are not all from Philadelphia. They include people in different phases and different areas of endeavor, other than just legislation or politics. As a matter of fact, none of these people are in politics. One of them is a doctor who is connected with one of the hospitals in Philadelphia and who lives in Montgomery County. Another one is a management consultant who lives in Delaware County.

A citizens' committee has been formed, and they are anxious for something to be done. They are quite concerned about this problem, and want to look into the proposition that was brought up last Session when we discussed this measure. They want to know whether this will do anything concerning the health and welfare of the people living in communities where a great deal of these hydrocarbons are being poured into the air, and whether we do have the means of combating this by the different discoveries that have been made; primarily, the one here in Berwyn, Pennsylvania. I am referring to Doctor Houdry's process of the oxycatallsyc muffler. Whether this does it or not I do not know. There may be other things on the market which might be very reasonable, and which we could ask the manufacturers to look at to determine whether they are feasible from an economic point of view and a health point of view for installation in automobiles, buses, and other vehicles which discharge hydrocarbons as a result of the fuels they are using.

We feel that this is a serious problem. We talk about fall-out, which many of us may or may not be able to do anything about. However, here is something we can do something about. I think everybody in this room who has ridden behind a bus that has a diesel motor, or behind another automobile in long lines of traffic, and has had to take in these fumes is aware of the problem.

As a matter of fact, the problem is such that many people have died over the course of the years from carbon monoxide poisoning, which you cannot even smell, but which is a very deadly type of fume.

If we could do something about eliminating this or, at least, limiting its deadly effect and preventing people from inhaling this or taking this into their lungs,—all of us have seen movies and the different types of materials which dramatize the effect this has on our growing communities—I think it is important that we take this step.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to vote "aye" on this resolution.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I am one of the sponsors of this resolution. However, I must confess to very little

knowledge of the subject, although it certainly is one that everyone is concerned with.

I understand there are various questions as to the material contained in the resolution which might not admit of solution within the next two or three years, and that some of the devices presently in use in a western state—California, I believe,—may or may not be as efficient as they should be.

However, Mr. President, this is a study to be made by the Joint State Government Commission. The resolution will have to be brought before the Executive Committee, at which time the scope of the study can be detailed, and we can have the benefit of the information which we can obtain from various industries and health agencies which have studied this problem and know just how far we ought to go at this time with such a subject.

Therefore, Mr. President, I join in the seconding of the motion for the consideration of this resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I just want to take one more moment to put into the record that the gentleman who is the chairman of this citizens' committee is Arthur Tuchinsky, of Narberth, Pennsylvania. A member of the committee is Doctor Julian Sterling, a surgeon on the staff of the Albert Einstein Medical Center. Also on the committee is Jirair S. Hovnanian, who is a manufacturer and has been in the area for quite some time.

These are the people who are interested. Certainly, there are members of the general public who are probably as well informed as anyone, and who are quite concerned about this problem and who are asking that something be done, as well.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now returns the gavel to our distinguished Lieutenant Governor.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

RESOLUTION OVER IN ORDER

Senate Resolution **Serial No. 4**—Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I understand that unless a resolution is called up from the Calendar, it is not before the Senate for consideration. However, I do request that this resolution go over in order.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over in its order.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, for some time, there have been mutterings about what we should do about education. I notice that already there have been some bills introduced in this Session, all of which I think is well and would be in order except it is a little bit too late. I dislike going around quoting people or quoting myself especially because that becomes pretty dull.

I would like to point out however, that during the last Session when we had these measures before us and we asked for tax money in order to do the job and aid education I respectfully suggested to the Members of the Senate, at that time when we had the debate and discussion, where the responsibility lay and what we were willing to do to assume that responsibility and what would happen if we did not. As a result,—I do not want to sound prophetic or know what is going to happen in the future, and I am not at all clairvoyant—apparently, some of these things are coming to pass.

Apparently, some of the Members are under pressure or are receiving pressure from various areas because of the field of education and because they, at one time or another, may have felt it was unwise to take action in this area. I feel very badly that this has come to pass. However, those happen to be the facts of life. I am not a candidate for any office and I am not running for anything. As a matter of fact, before this is finished, I might even run for cover.

Basically, however, I think all of us must understand that when these problems are presented to us and when we ask that these things be done at a time when they should be done, I think you must show your ability as a leader. As a member of your community, you were sent here to vote on the destinies of what happens to the people of your community. This is the time for us to stand up and be counted. If you are not willing to do that —I think this might be hindsight on your part and you should be congratulated because you have recognized the error of your ways. At the same time, I think you must be perfectly honest with yourself and with the Members who serve here with you and state, very categorically, that nothing can be done about this matter because you had the opportunity and let it pass.

I do not merely say this from a partisan point of view because some of our own people may have been guilty of the same thing. I do not know. I have not gone over the roll call and I do not want to do so at this time. However I think it is a little bit late and I think it certainly is not in the best interest of the Members of the Legislature to take this attitude toward them. We are a perfect target and many people always want to cast all the problems which exist in their community on the State Legislature. All that you do by adding to this is to add to the burden of many of us who have a great deal to do other than answer letters regarding a previous situation.

Mr. President, I think the Journal and the Histories are very clear. I believe anyone with any intelligence can follow them. I think none of us should try to muddy the waters from that point on.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I do not know who invented the term "crocodile tears," but I have just heard a wonderful demonstration of it.

However, Mr. President, I want to say to the Members of this Senate that the time has not passed, and will never pass, when the Legislature of Pennsylvania can take care of the problem of education in Pennsylvania. This is a fiscal and appropriation Session, Mr. President, and if we find there are necessities for education and assistance for education in Pennsylvania, they can be taken care of during this Session.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I think it is well demon-

strated that the predictions of the Members on this side have been correct. Far from being too late to do something about aid to our various school districts, we are going to find that we are going to be able to help them. I sincerely hope that we will have bipartisan support in that endeavor.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 30, 1962, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 29, 1962

The House met at 1 p. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God, Thou Who art the light of life; and dost illuminate the pathway of mankind, dost elucidate the truths of life itself for each one of us, and dost validate the eternal life which is offered to all Thine own. We bow in humble contrition as obedient servants of Thine; and pray that Thou wilt become the ray of light which beckons and guides us to walk in the footsteps of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, even Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Wednesday, January 24, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. STITELER, KORNS, OGILVIE and BUSH. HOUSE BILL No. 75.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for a training area and armory site in Somerset County.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. CLARKE, DONALDSON and IRVIS. HOUSE BILL No. 76.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Art. V, Section 15 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the temporary assignment of certain former judges for the disposal of court business.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. ZEMBER and PIPER. HOUSE Bill No. 77.

An Act amending the "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961," approved June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), exempting from the provisions relating to entry into safe deposit boxes those safe deposit boxes held in the names of the decedent and his or her spouse.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 78.

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate with respect to calling a constitutional convention and requiring action by the General Assembly of 1963 in the event of approval.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, WHITTAKER and AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 79.

An Act amending the "State Highway and Bridge Authority Act," approved April 18, 1949 (P. L. 604), decreasing the power of the Authority to borrow money and issue evidences of indebtedness therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 80.

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961," approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No. 5-A) making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 81.

An Act making an appropriation for the payment of moneys due on bonds issued by Richhill Township, Greene County, for the construction of a road taken over by the State as part of the State highway system.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. ADAMS. RESOLUTION No. 13.

In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1962.

Whereas, During the past week a great deal of publicity has been focused upon the city of Reading and the gambling activities which have aroused not only interest on a local scale but of a national character. More than one hundred F. B. I. agents were engaged in the raids.

This incident is and should be of more than passing interest to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is the opinion of the House of Representatives that a complete and comprehensive study should be made by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth as to gambling activities in the city of Reading, particularly the underlying reasons for the existence of conditions of this kind; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to make a full and complete study of gambling activities in the city of Reading and report his findings and recommendations to the House of Representatives within sixty days, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to David Stahl, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 29, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 5, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 5, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. MIHM for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week.

Mr. Tompkins for Mrs. KOOKER for the week due to illness in the family.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. HOLLIDAY for today.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. THOMPSON for today due to death in family.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. EWING for today to attend funeral.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. HAUDENSHIELD for today to attend funeral.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. SIMMONS for today to attend funeral.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. ESLER for today to attend funeral.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader and asks him to preside during a very pleasant interlude in our proceedings.

Mr. McCANN IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the chief clerk and the assistant chief clerk please make arrangements to bring the Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys' Chorus into the well of the House?

Ladies and gentlemen, the Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys' Chorus, directed by Mrs. Bea Aumiller. They are, of course, the guests of the gentleman from Snyder County, who made the arrangements to have the boys' chorus here today under the director of activities, Mr. Edward F. Burgess of Snyder County, Mrs. Bea Aumiller of Selinsgrove, Snyder County, the musical instructor of the Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys' Chorus, Mr. Ronald Smith of Bradford County, recreation and physical education instructor at Selinsgrove State School and Hospital, and Miss Dana Wilson, of Sunbury, Northumberland County, music instructor.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, the Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys' Chorus, and the House will be at ease.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair declares a brief recess for the Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys' Chorus program here today, Monday, January 29.

(The Selinsgrove State School and Hospital Boys' Chorus presented a musical program.)

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the members of this House, the Chair thanks the chorus and the directors who brought the chorus to us.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lawson, in the House? He is here. Mr. Dengler, it is the birthday of Paul M. Lawson, of Philadelphia.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, let us all sing "Happy Birthday, Dear Paul."

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday")

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lawson.

Mr. LAWSON. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think the occasion is apropos to tell you that I am deeply grateful and deeply honored. Thank you all.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 57, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961" by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth one thousand nine hundred sixty-two.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 58, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commission for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. POLEN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 4, by striking out "June" where it appears the second time, and inserting: July

Amend Bill, page 2, by inserting after line 3:

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second, third, fourth and fifth sections inclusive and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 72, entitled:

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961 (Act No. 84-A) entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals" changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital Altoona.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 82.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, subject to certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTION

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution which was filed with the clerk under the rules.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to ask the minority leader to appoint a committee of three to supervise the drawing of the allotment of the money for student loan funds. You appoint a committee of three, and they will arrange for the drawing in the Speaker's office.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

JOINT SENATE and HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HEARING, Harness Racing Commission, Monday, January 29, 1962, 3:00 p.m., Room 245.

JOINT SENATE and HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS HEARING COMMITTEE, Motor License Fund, Tuesday, January 30, 1962, 2:00 p.m. House Caucus Room, First Floor.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, Mr. Polen, Chairman, Room 245, January 30, 1962 at 10:00 a.m.

The SPEAKER. Has the majority leader any further business to bring before the House?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I do. I have sent for the resolution the Rules Committee adopted, the Senate Concurrent Resolution to be reported. It will be here in a minute and I would like to report it from the Rules Committee.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 100, entitled:

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish a federal medical school in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The report will lie over and will appear on the calendar.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, upon the adjournment of the regular fiscal session today, the Appropriation hearings as announced by the reading clerk will be held. The Harness Racing Commission hearing will begin at 3:00 p.m.

Mr. Johnson and I have agreed that the House will convene tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. instead 1:00 p.m., as some members requested because they desired to attend certain functions, and it will be a few minutes after 1:00 before they can get here. So the House will convene at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow.

The motor license fund hearing will be scheduled as has been announced last week and again today, in the new House caucus room tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further business for today's session.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, by way of an announcement of interest to the Republican side, we would perhaps like a short caucus tomorrow after we convene at 1:30. So, after we convene tomorrow at 1:30 we would like to have a brief caucus in the House caucus room.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if he could give me a little cooperation by caucusing tomorrow morning. We cannot have the new House caucus room because I have given it to be set up for the public hearing in the afternoon.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. We will caucus in the loft on the third floor, so we are all right.

Mr. McCANN. All right. Agreed to.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. It will be a very short caucus and will not inconvenience anybody.

The SPEAKER. The Republican caucus will be held tomorrow after convening at 1:30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 30, 1962, at 1:30 p.m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and at 1:47 p.m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1962. No. 9.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1962.

The Senate met at 10:00 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Father GEORGE C. HIOTIS, Pastor of Saints Constantine and Helene Greek Orthodox Church, Reading, offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, Thou hast said: "I am the vine; ye are the branches. He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without Me ye can do nothing."

We pray Thee, nourish and strengthen us through Thy heart-changing, soul-saving and life-giving word for the purpose of which we are assembled here in this hour. Give us wisdom to understand, an honest heart to receive and a cheerful will to hear the deliberations of this day. We ask Thee to bestow Thy blessing upon our Governor, David L. Lawrence, and all the lawmakers upon whom Thou hast willed the leadership of our great Commonwealth.

All this we ask in Thy holy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Chester County Board of Assistance:

Edward J. Cotter (Democrat), 425 South Walnut Street, West Chester, Chester County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Eleanor F. M. Scattergood, West Chester, whose term expired.

Samuel W. Morris (Republican), West Chester Pike, R. D. 2, Pottstown, South Coventry Township, Chester County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Naomi W. England, Oxford, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE LYCOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph W. Pesotine (Democrat), 687 North Grier Street, Williamsport, Lycoming County, for appointment as a member of the Lycoming Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Laura F. Mansuy, Ralston, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Columbia County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Jacqueline E. Lewis (Democrat), 530 Church Street, Catawissa, Columbia County, vice Mrs. Fala M. Shuman, Catawissa, whose term expired.

Anthony Melite (Democrat), 366 LaSalle Street, Berwick, Columbia County, vice Rev. Wayne A. Lutz, Berwick, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE MONTOUR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Montour

County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Arthur K. Purpur (Democrat), 213 Ferry Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stamm, Danville, whose term expired.

R. R. Cain (Republican), 108 Mill Ctreet, Danville, Montour County, vice Mrs. Isabel Snyder, Danville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE SULLIVAN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Sullivan County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Marjorie S. Worthington (Democrat), Laporte, Sullivan County, vice Mrs. Gladys Hallabuk, Laporte, whose term expired.

Richard D. McCarty (Republican), Route 1, Forksville, Sullivan County, vice Roscoe Burgess, Forksville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Kathryn W. Henry (Democrat), 396 East Fifth Street, Emporium, Cameron County, for appointment as a member of the Cameron County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Ruth M. Sullivan, Emporium, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph W. Cole (Republican), 235 Main Street, Ridgway, Elk County, for appointment as a member of the Elk County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. William M. Summerville, Ridgway, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WEINER and SEYLER presented to the Chair **SB 19,** entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four, section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

Messrs. WEINER, SEYLER, LANE and HAYS presented to the Chair **SB 20,** entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

BILL REREFERRED

Mr. LANE, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 9,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, one of the serious problems, as we have discussed here on this floor many times, is the problem of education. Yesterday, I read an article in the newspaper which stated that not only are unskilled people having difficulty in finding jobs, but the junior executive may, with the coming of automation into full production, find himself in great difficulty. One of the reasons is that most of the junior executives and young college graduates who go into an industry are given jobs of analysis, personnel structure and management. All of these positions are being slowly, but surely, replaced by automation and thinking machines which can store data. After this data is all fed and stored very properly in this machine, the next thing that happens is that somebody who has a problem goes to the machine, puts in the appropriate additional data or problem, presses a button and the answer comes out.

Many of these young men who came out of college were given the task of analyzing these problems, coming up with answers, and presenting them at conferences or other places. As a result, if this automation continues, they will begin to find increasing difficulty.

At least, in order to make an attack on this problem or present the problem in its right prospective, I think we must educate as many of our people as we possibly can. I am willing to concede, as well as I believe are many others in the field of education, that if you get 100 people together, you will get a bell-shaped curve, with the genius type at one end, those who will never learn at the other end and with the great group of us massed in the middle. With that in mind, there are many youngsters—of course, all of us have read about the drop-out problem which hits about forty per cent of the youngsters who are admitted into college—who could benefit from a college education who might not possibly be the best students in the colleges or universities, or who will go on to become either a Doctor Salk, a Doctor Einstein or so on, but are left out of the schools and are left without this education because of finances.

Therefore, Mr. President, in this resolution I am proposing that we look into this problem and try to set up in some of our large urban areas—I am only talking about Philadelphia at the moment, but it could be Pittsburgh, Hazleton or many of the other areas—a community college or a junior college, if you please. The purpose for this is that it provides this opportunity for the youngsters, with the ability to go to college, who would pay approximately $250 to $300 tuition, with the State participating as an equal partner and the city participating as an equal partner. This would not only take in the youngsters who

are capable, but also it would take those who would benefit from a college education and cannot get admitted because of the crowded conditions. I understand the University of Pennsylvania's tuition is up to approximately $1,440 for this coming semester; Temple University, which is a poor man's school, is up to about $800; and Pennsylvania State University is up to around $600. When you are talking about families, in the Philadelphia area, about fifty per cent of the families earn $5,000 a year or less. There is usually more than one child to be educated and, as in most families, the children are within a year or two of each other. Therefore, the family is not only faced with starting a youngster, but preparing for another one who will be coming along to join him.

When you are talking about $1,400 a year—or, if you want to go back, let us take it on the basis of $1,000—and talking about two youngsters in college, you are talking about $2,000 out of a possible family income of $5,000 and this is a tremendous load. It is almost fifty per cent of the total income going for just educating two youngsters. This is for over a sustained period of time, being at least six or eight years to this particular family when they are maintaining this kind of pressure.

Those of us joining in this resolution feel that we should make an attack on this problem. We should get into this area and do something about establishing this thing. There are facilities in the city of Philadelphia which I am acquainted with—and I am sure there must be some in Pittsburgh and in some of the other areas of the Commonwealth—where this could be set up without too much expense, possibly with a contribution by the State Government of approximately $500,000 or a little bit less, and with the city participating at the same level. I am sure there is some seed money that the Federal Government would participate with and, at least, get the program started. We feel that we could obtain about 900 to 1,000 youngsters by the time this program was going at a full blast or a full level.

We are asking that the Department of Public Instruction look into this and give cooperation to the Joint State Government Commission which is going to get into this problem. Although we are asking for the Joint State Government Commission to study the problem, they have enough material, based on the Governor's Report and other reports which were made by previous Governors, to get into this problem and come up with a recommendation that the Legislature can follow. They should be able to do it by next January.

Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Silvert, Senator Di Silvestro, Senator Rooney and myself, I present the following resolution, and ask that it be sent to the appropriate committee for their perusal and for whatever action they deem is necessary.

SENATE RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POSSIBILITY LOCATING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN PHILADELPHIA

Messrs. WEINER, SILVERT, DiSILVESTRO and ROONEY offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 10)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, January 30, 1962.

The results of all recent studies on the subject are in agreement that the need for unskilled labor is at present almost completely eliminated, and probably will be so in the near future. Technology and automation have replaced the purely mechanical actions of man, and in the future every man who would seek employment must offer more than the ability to do routine tasks. To do so, he must be able to refer to some education or training.

This will not be difficult for those young men or women whose families are in a financial position to educate them. But what about those young people unfortunate enough to belong to families whose total income is $5,000 a year or less? They are indeed very unfortunate. But when we consider that those families equal 50% of the families resident in Philadelphia, isn't it possible that the misfortune rests more squarely upon all the people of Pennsylvania?

Exceptional students may find the key to their future in existing scholarship opportunities, for which we are most grateful. The remaining college space is limited to those who can pay, and among them to those of an A or B average in high school.

Under our present circumstances, this is not entirely unfair. It is the best we can do. But what about those bright, although less than exceptional students who cannot afford the $800 to $1600 tuition fees which are common today? And what about the C average student, whose scholastic record in high school may not be a true reflection of his ability? Has our social and economic condition reached such a point that we must consign all of them to a status of public charges upon the rest of us? We think not.

Of all the remedies to this unhappy situation, the most obvious and perhaps the most important is to create additional college facilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a thorough and complete study of the possibility and feasibility of locating a community college in the City of Philadelphia, which would possess the authority to grant degrees in liberal arts, but, even more important, whose credits would be accepted by any college or university belonging to any of the regular accrediting agencies, so that a two-year course in the community college could be considered a threshold to a bright future, whether the education ended there, continued there, or went on at another institution, as would be possible because of the facilities open to students in the higher classes resulting from failures and drop-outs in the lower classes; to study the means of financing such an institution; to consult with and obtain the advice of the Department of Public Instruction in its study; and to make a report of its findings and recommendations, along with those of the Department of Public Instruction, to the next General Assembly not later than January 15, 1963; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Public Instruction be urged to give its full cooperation and assistance to the Joint State Government Commisison in the study hereby directed.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. DiSILVESTRO, that the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I call from the table for

consideration the nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read the nominations.

The nominations were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Chester County Board of Assistance:

Edward J. Cotter (Democrat), 425 South Walnut Street, West Chester, Chester County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Eleanor F. M. Scattergood, West Chester, whose term expired.

Samuel W. Morris (Republican), West Chester Pike, R. D. 2, Pottstown, South Coventry Township, Chester County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Naomi W. England, Oxford, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE LYCOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph W. Pesotine (Democrat), 687 North Grier Street, Williamsport, Lycoming County, for appointment as a member of the Lycoming Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Laura F. Mansuy, Ralston, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Columbia County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Jacqueline E. Lewis (Democrat), 530 Church Street, Catawissa, Columbia County, vice Mrs. Fala M. Shuman, Catawissa, whose term expired.

Anthony Melito (Democrat), 366 LaSalle Street, Berwick, Columbia County, vice Rev. Wayne A. Lutz, Berwick, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE MONTOUR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Montour County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Arthur K. Purpur (Democrat), 213 Ferry Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stamm, Danville, whose term expired.

R. R. Cain (Republican), 108 Mill Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Mrs. Isabel Snyder, Danville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE SULLIVAN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Sullivan County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Marjorie S. Worthington (Democrat), Laporte, Sullivan County, vice Mrs. Gladys Hallabuk, Laporte, whose term expired.

Richard D. McCarty (Republican), Route 1, Forksville, Sullivan County, vice Roscoe Burgess, Forksville, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Kathryn W. Henry (Democrat), 396 East Fifth Street, Emporium, Cameron County, for appointment as a member of the Cameron County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Ruth M. Sullivan, Emporium, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph W. Cole (Republican), 235 Main Street, Ridgway, Elk County, for appointment as a member of the Elk County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, Vice Dr. William M. Summerville, Ridgway, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	**Pechan,**	**Stiefel,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	McCreesh,	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	**Miller,**		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

SB 8 (Pr. No. 8)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I am astounded that Governor Lawrence has seen fit to call my proposed legislative investigation of the Milk Control Commission politically inspired. Surely he is aware of the public indignation at the actions of this board and its calloused attitude toward the consumer.

Is there anything wrong with an impartial investigation by the Legislature to find out if the Milk Commission is serving any useful purpose and if it does actually protect the public generally? Surely the Governor does not imply that Doctor McClelland, the Democratic Chairman of the Allegheny County Commissioners, was guilty of political maneuvering when he publicly advocated the abolition of the Milk Control Commission.

The Governor has posed as the champion of the common man. In my opinion, here is a real challenge to him to prove that position. He should enthusiastically endorse a legislative investigation of this agency to really bring out the facts rather than attempt to throttle the move. He surely knows that Speaker Andrews and President pro tempore DiSilvestro—both Democrats, if this means anything to him—will control the appointments to the committee. Personally, I have the utmost confidence that they would appoint Members who would do a completely impartial job of investigation.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I recall the words of our venerable Speaker, Samuel Rayburn, of the National House of Representatives. I will not use the term that he used, but he once said: "Any person can burn down a barn, but it takes craftsmen with tools, know-how and knowledge to build one."

I am not here primarily to defend any of the actions of the Milk Control Commission. I feel that we should not play politics with clean, wholesome milk, which our children must have.

The former speaker is the Chairman of the Watchdog Committee or the Legislative Budget Committee. As Chairman, he has the power, he has the know-how, and he has the personnel to go into this particular field. The Legislative Budget Committee has that responsibility. Therefore, I feel, Mr. President, that if there is an investigation of the Milk Control Commission, it should be operated under the auspices of the Legislative Budget Committee.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I have attended a number of appropriation hearings, and I was present when the membership of the Milk Control Commission appeared before that Joint Committee. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Uhl stated quite emphatically that the principal reason, as I understand it, why they opposed two cartons being tacked together to make a gallon container was that this was a co-op, and that later on they would in all probability come before the Commission for an increase in the price of milk because, according to the information received by the Commission, they would not have the profit to which they are entitled if they would sell the milk in these carton containers. That is the reason that they recommended the gallon jug.

Mr. President, it is my understanding, if I recall correctly, that Mr. Uhl stated that the city of Philadelphia now operates with this gallon jug feature, and has done so far quite some time, and it seems to be working out fairly well. As a matter of fact, I do not live in Philadelphia and I do not know. However, I have not seen anything in the newspapers.

I realize, too, that the Milk Control Commission was a creature of the early Thirties. It was during the Depression that we adopted the Milk Control Act. I believe we patterned our Act after the Act of the State of New York. The idea was to make sure that the producer received a proper return for his production, and to make sure that the purchasers themselves were not gouged and that they had clean, wholesome milk.

Probably if the Budget Committee would go into this problem, we could evaluate it away from politics, if you please, because I believe the Legislative Budget Committee is strictly bipartisan. I may be wrong. I am a member, but I have not made a count. However, they could do the job better.

I know that we cannot do anything at this Session anyway, because this is a Session in which we must talk about finances and budgets. There is not much we can do. We can make recommendations, and that is about all.

Why create a committee, such as the distinguished gentleman from Allegheny County has in mind, for the purpose of trying to make political hay over something which is so vital and so important to all of Pennsylvania? There may be some mistakes, there may be some suggestions, and there may be some amendments which could be offered. However, let us do this, if possible, in the proper manner.

I will say to Senator Fleming that if he wants the Budget Committee to investigate the Milk Control Commission, I will second his motion. However, I am not going to be in support of a political resolution that is going to be used primarily for the purpose of distorting the facts as far as the operation of this Commission is concerned.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I certainly have no intention of staring off a debate on the advisability or the inadvisability of appointing such a committee. I would like this to be brought before the Legislature.

Senator Lane has suggested that the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee would be the proper vehicle to conduct such an investigation. I doubt very much if that committee, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, should get into this type of an investigation. I believe the Act under which it was created clearly defines our duties, which are to analyze the expenditure of moneys and to see whether or not they are expended correctly.

Certainly, a portion of that could be vested in the Milk

Control Commission. However, that is not what I want the legislative investigative committee to establish. I want the legislative investigative committee to be clothed with the right of subpoena, to bring in witnesses, and to permit the public generally to come in and air their grievances against the tactics of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission. I am not sure whether they are justified or whether they are not justified. However, I do say that when you have a wave of criticism regarding the actions of that Commission by the housewives and the citizens generally in my home county of Allegheny, I say it calls for a full scale investigation.

I did not charge political maneuvering. Governor Lawrence charged me with a political maneuver, and with that I take bitter exception. This is not a political move on my part. This is a move to try to see whether we have in existence in Pennsylvania a Commission that has outlived its usefulness.

Incidentally, I had been led to believe there were thirteen Commissions in all of the fifty States. Last night, I was advised that there are only eleven, and that recently the State of Connecticut abolished their Commission. Those are the kind of facts I want to bring out. I do not see why anyone would want to hide behind anything.

As far as my move being political is concerned, I have provided that there be four Members from the Senate, who would be appointed by Senator DiSilvestro, and five Members from the House, who would be appointed by Speaker Andrews. Certainly, I have the highest regard for these two gentlemen and their fairness. Any appointments they would make, I would be in complete accord with. Speaker Andrews, of necessity, on a five-man appointment, would appoint three Democrats and two Republicans, if he did it politically. That, unquestionably, would give the Democratic Party control of the investigating committee.

I am not trying to make a political football out of this. As I said in my remarks, does the Governor, who comes from the same county as Doctor McClelland, the Chairman of the County Commissioners of Allegheny County, mean to imply that Doctor McClelland is making a political football when he publicly has made statements that he thinks the Milk Control Commission has outserved its usefulness and should be abolished?

I do not know if this is right or not. That is why I want the legislative investigative committee to get out and get the facts, make a report, and report back to the General Assembly so that in 1963, if remedial legislation is necessary, it may be presented and enacted, and if the abolition is indicated, then we can abolish this Commission which possibly has outlived its usefulness. Please remember that I said "possibly." I do not know if it has. However, I would like the facts to be clearly brought out.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like very briefly to point out to the gentleman that in a publication,—which is certainly not a Democratic house organ—called "The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Pennsylvania Business," in the issue of November-December 1961, there appears an article, written in great detail, about the Milk Control Commission. One of the reasons why we have a Milk Control Commission in Pennsylvania is because one-third of all the products which come in and out of the Commonwealth, and which are manufactured here, have a milk content or are affected or connected with milk.

This was set up for the purpose of controlling milk. Some States have controls on bread and some even have controls on meat. One of the reasons for our Milk Control Commission is because we happen to be a dairy State, among other products which we produce. One of the many reasons for it is because milk cannot be stored and, therefore, a price must be set up. Minimum prices must be set up so there will not be milk wars, as there have been gasoline wars. Also, milk production varies from month to month and, therefore, there must be some kind of a normalcy or range maintained so that the farmer and the people who are affected by the industry can have some standard with which to work. If the industry is kept at a stable level, it becomes an asset to the community.

I hate to interrupt the gentleman while he is speaking with his counsel, but I would like to point out some statistics to him. They are not my statistics, but they appear in this book and the gentleman can read them. It lists the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, New Jersey and Maryland. On the average consumer price that is paid, the lowest price paid is in Ohio, with 24.8. Pennsylvania pays 26.8. I am now talking about the consumer price. The only State that comes close to that, after that, is Delaware, with 28.5; New York, 28.9; West Virginia, 28.8; New Jersey, a neighboring State and a dairy State, has 29.9; and Maryland, 28. Therefore, Pennsylvania is 1.2 per cent lower than any of the nearby States, with the exception of Ohio.

Let us go over to the column regarding what the farmer receives per quart. Which State do you think pays the highest amount to the farmer? Pennsylvania does, with 13.4. Ohio pays only 10.0; Delaware, 12.7; New York, 12.8, and so on down the line. The farmer receives less and less as we go along, despite the fact that their prices are higher than ours to the consumer.

Let us consider the Members of the Milk Control Commission. One is Simon K. Uhl who comes from Somerset, which is certainly not considered a big city. He is Chairman of the Commission, an attorney, and has been active in the government for quite some time. There is G. Emerson Work, who is a dairy farmer and a former county commissioner. He not only is familiar with government, but also with the dairy industry. The last member is John A. Smith, who is a dairy farmer from Cumberland County. He was a former Assemblyman. Certainly, these people are knowledgeable people and would not ride roughshod over anybody. They are certainly connected with the public interest.

Bearing in mind that the dairy farmers of Pennsylvania earned $331,000,000 last year from the sale of milk alone, you can see that this is a large industry and a very formidable industry in Pennsylvania. You can also see that nobody is interested in harming it.

If your investigation would serve any purpose—I am not afraid of any investigation, and neither is the Governor nor anyone else. However, election time is close by. The people who have been sounding off about an investigation happen to also be running for office. I hope this is just a coincidence. Where were these people three years ago when there was no office for which to run? Where were they last year or the year before that? Certainly,

the Commission has not turned bad here in one year. It surely has not turned bad within the last six months. They are doing nothing differently today than they did in the past. The Commission is receiving just a little more publicity and more people are sounding off about it because it affects a greater number of people and it is always a popular issue. If there is something wrong in the Commission and it is presented here to the Senate, I will be the first one to join you in requesting an investigation, as I am sure my colleagues will also.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, first of all, I am happy to see that the Majority Leader has finally decided to look with favor on the publications of the Chamber of Commerce. For years, I have heard that we were the only Party which listened to them and that their facts were distorted. I am glad to now see that the gentleman has joined us in the fact that the Chamber of Commerce may possibly serve a useful purpose

Mr. President, the gentleman has great forensic ability and is a difficult man to follow in all the points which he made. I am sorry that I did not listen more attentively. Some of the facts that he brought out are true; some are not quite true. I do not want to delay this Session but, in order to debate this point, I would have to get my statistics together.

However, when the gentleman states that the Pennsylvania farmer receives the highest price for milk, that is partially true. It is true regarding thirty-seven per cent of the milk which is Class One milk. However, what do they get for the other sixty-three per cent of the milk which goes into various other types of commodities, such as ice cream, cottage cheese and other milk products? I wish the gentleman would not argue with me on this one particular point because I do not have any statistics here. I would, however, be happy to get them together for next week.

When the gentleman says it is funny that those who are interested are only interested during an election year and were never heard from before, then he should certainly make an exception of me. Standing before you, Senator Weiner, is a man who, on two different occasions, has introduced bills to abolish the Milk Control Commission at prior Sessions. I never was able to get the bills out of committee. I will save you the trouble of saying that the Republicans were in power, because they were. I could not get the bills out of my own Republican-controlled committees. So far as my personally doing this on the spur of the moment is concerned, I am not. I have long believed that the Milk Control Commission has possibly outlived its usefulness. Now, I would like an impartial investigation to prove, once and for all, whether or not it has.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, if Senator Fleming is sincere in his approach to this problem, I will make this offer now. Let us have a recess and go up to the Legislative Budget Committee Office. If he makes the motion, I will second it, and the Legislative Budget Committee can do the job.

Mr. President, under the provisions of the legislation which created this committee, we have the power of subpoena at any time. Therefore, we can subpoena the people and then have hearings.

If Senator Fleming is sincere about this and it is not political, he will accept my offer. I will be willing to serve, and I will be at the committee meetings every day until this is completed.

However, Mr. President, I would like to remind the gentleman that I believe he was here in the Senate under the Administration of Governor Fine when we had the Chesterman Committee. At that time, the Chesterman Committee, if I recall correctly, made a recommendation to abolish the Milk Control Commission. I am not sure about Senator Fleming, but I would say a great percentage of the Republicans on the other side voted "no" at that particular time.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I think Senator Fleming has made it very clear that his long-term purpose is not the finding of information, but it is to abolish the Milk Control Commission. I do not know the reason for his dedication to this purpose. However, whatever it is, I respect it. He is entirely at liberty to use any pretext that comes up, such as the present agitation, to forward that air, although I do not agree with him.

I would like to point out to the Senator that if he is interested in a bipartisan check on the Milk Control Commission, I would call to his attention that an agency well established in the Commonwealth—a legislative agency—is presently engaged in studying the workings of the Milk Control Commission. I refer to the Joint State Government Commission. I think the Senator will admit this is an agency which is bipartisan and which, in the past, has made reliable studies. I am sure the Senator knows that at this moment there is a Task Force engaged in just this operation; namely, studying the operations of the Milk Control Commission with a view to suggesting to this Legislature any legislation that might be needed.

On Thursday, I understand—this coming Thursday—the Task Force of the Joint State Government Commission will have before them the Milk Control Commission. At that time, it seems to me, if the Senator is interested in a fair, competent bipartisan discussion of the workings of the Milk Control Commisison, there are colleagues on his side who are Members of that Task Force, and I am sure if he talks to them, they will see to it that the questions he has in mind are presented and thoroughly gone over.

I am sure also that Senator Fleming is not one who is interested in duplicating what already is being done. He realizes that any sort of ad hoc investigation will cost money and will cost the valuable time of many Members of this Legislature. It seems to me that the Senator would be the last one to urge that we duplicate an effort which is already being made, which is in competent hands, which is already provided with a competent staff, and which, moreover, is an agency in which we have confidence because we know in the past the studies of the Joint State Government Commission have been reliable and this Legislature has usually placed a great deal of credence on the findings of that agency.

Therefore, I suggest to the Senator—in view of the fact that we have in the field already studying this question an agency in which he, I am sure, and I, and all of us have confidence—that it would be a poor idea to throw into the field another agency to duplicate the work that is already going on.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I would certainly agree with Senator Seyler that the Joint State Government

Commission is doing and has done a fine piece of work. The Task Force which is meeting, I believe, was charged by the resolution to study the laws governing the Milk Control Commission. I do not have the text of that resolution, but it was offered in 1961. However, if my memory serves me correctly, that is right.

Certainly, there was nothing in that resolution to call for an investigation by the Joint State Government Commission of the rights of the consumers, the producers, and the distributors. I think it was to bring about a study of the laws relating to the Commission.

I know that is going on. I know there is a meeting on Thursday, although I am not a Member of the Task Force. However, I do have the right to be there, and it is my hope that I will be back here on Thursday to see what they do.

If the Chair will indulge me for one moment, please—

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, Senator Lane has suggested that the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee make an investigation of this matter. I thought I knew the law, but I sent for a copy of it. I trust the Members will bear with me for just a moment.

The Act reads, in part, as follows:

> "Section 3. . . . The committee shall have power to request, receive, review, examine, study, ascertain and compare fiscal information concerning the budget, the revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth and to make recommendations to the Legislature, when found advisable, directed to the elimination of unnecessary expenditures and to the promotion of economy in the government of the Commonwealth.
>
> "To make current examination and, when pertinent, reports concerning the current condition of all State funds, appropriations and other moneys, whether or not such appropriations are being currently expended . . ." and so on.

The committee shall also report to the Legislature and to the Auditor General.

I see nowhere in there that we have the right to make an investigation such is I would like to have made of the Milk Control Commission.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I am going to quote the immortal words of former Senator Dent, who said: "You know, I can't read readin', but sometimes I can read writin' ".

All you have to do is listen to Senator Fleming, and you will find that we do have that right, because on the over-all, Mr. President, we have an appropriation to the Milk Control Commisison. I think they want $200,000 at this particular time over and above the fees which they are presently receiving for the operation of this agency. It seems very clear to me, Mr. President. I am very thankful that Senator Fleming read that into the record. I feel that we do have the power to make that investigation.

I repeat that if Senator Fleming is sincere and if he is not taking a political approach, he will agree with me and he will make the motion and we will investigate the Milk Control Commission through the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. PROPERT, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 21**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled as amended, "The Liquid Fuels Tax Act," providing for reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain volunteer fire company equipment and vehicles.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

He also, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 22**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 14, 1952 (P. L. 1965), entitled as amended, "Fuel Use Tax Act," excluding from the tax fuel used by or sold or delivered for use in certain volunteer fire company equipment and vehicles.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STROUP asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, during the dying days of the last Sesison, this body, after a stiff resistance, finally enacted Senate Bill No. 867, which became Act No. 561. I think we are all aware of the hue and cry and the resistance that we have received throughout the Commonwealth to this legislation. This legislation is familiarly known as the School Reorganization Plan. As a consequence of the many resolutions which have been passed by active educational organizations any by many, many school boards across the Commonwealth, there are seven of us on this side of the aisle who are impelled to introduce a resolution requesting a moratorium on the implementation of that particular Act.

I think it can be well recalled that at the time Senate Bill No. 867 was placed before this Body, we asked for time. We insisted that the people throughout Pennsylvania had not had adequate opportunity to know exactly what the effect of this type of legislation would be. We valiantly tried over here to submit amendments. We tried to submit an amendment to condition any reorganization plan upon local option. We tried to submit an amendment conditioning any reorganization of the school districts upon the continuance of the county unit plan of 1953 and the implementation of merged districts by 1966. Various other amendments were introduced, all of which fell by a vote of 25 to 25. Finally, in desperation, I was one of those who introduced an amendment to reduce the pupil population figure from 3,000 to 2,500. After having promised the other side that I would vote for the bill, if they accepted that amendment, the amendment was adopted. That is the way in which we got it down to 2,500. I kept my word and voted for that bill.

Now, Mr. President, in response to the actions of so many of our people throughout the Commonwealth and because we find that this particular legislation has not taken into full consideration all the various ramifications of the effect of this type of bill upon our school districts and upon our people, it should be well considered by the committee to which this resolution might be referred that it should be brought to the floor of the Senate in order that the matter could be aired and given full and adequate consideration by this Body.

For that reason, Mr. President, I submit the following resolution and ask that it be read in its entirety.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (George N. Wade) in the Chair.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

DECLARING A MORATORIUM ON ANY FURTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SCHOOL REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1961

Messrs. STROUP, PECHAN, PROPERT, KESSLER, KROMER, WADE and WARE, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 103)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, January 30, 1962.

Whereas, Senate Bill 867, approved September 12, 1961, as Act No. 561 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, passed the Senate by a vote of 26-23, the absolute minimum required for the passage of a bill in the Senate; and

Whereas, Said bill passed the House by a vote of 108-94, a margin of 2 votes; and

Whereas, Numerous amendments (excepting one exempting 7th and 8th Class Counties) offered to the bill in the House were all defeated, including an amendment to preserve home rule by submitting reorganization proposals to a referendum of the people; and

Whereas, When it was proposed to delay action on the bill until grass root sentiment and reaction to the proposal could be obtained, the Governor labeled such proposal as "farcical"; and

Whereas, Since approval of the bill, grass root sentiment from local School Boards, County School Boards, the State School Directors' Association, the State Grange, the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association, the Pennsylvania Association of Township Supervisors and many others have unanimously voiced themselves as being against the bill in its present form; and

Whereas, Said reaction has expressed itself in terms all the way from outright repeal to many clarifying and corrective amendments and auxiliary legislation; and

Whereas, The bill in its present form does not lend itself to the making of rules and regulations covering all phases and ramifications of such enlarged reorganization units, such as questions concerning taxes, subsidies, debt, transportation, teacher tenure, etc.; and

Whereas, Said legislation does not recognize (a) the quality of education presently existing in school districts; (b) the educational needs and desires of local communities by providing any type of local option; and (c) the sound financing program presently existing in many school districts; and

Whereas, A state of confusion, uncertainty and doubt exists throughout the entire Commonwealth on any effective approach to complying with the provisions of the Act; and

Whereas, The increased costs of administration after the proposed school district reorganizations have not been determined and, in fact, are unknown; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That a moratorium be declared on any further proceedings under Act 561 of the 1961 Session until after the convening of the 1963 Session of the General Assembly, which is the earliest that corrective measures (including possible repeal) and auxiliary and implementing legislation can be considered and acted upon; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the State Council of Education.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, the county school boards of the Commonwealth are presently engaged in setting up preparations for study which is required under this bill for the making of a new county plan. These boards will go forward with this study and this involves a very large number of people who are on school boards, who are professional educators, and other interested people in those communities. They will do this with the aid and assistance of the Department of Public Instruction and the State Council of Education.

If, in the course of the work which is being done by these agencies in preparing county plans, it becomes apparent that there are areas in the legislation which may require modification, I think we can all agree that when we return to this Legislature, in 1963, that will be an appropriate time to take cognizance of whatever obstacles or problems which have arisen, and make the necessary modifications.

I think the gentleman who presented this resolution—and all of us—knows that very few of the laws enacted by the Legislature are like the laws of the Medes and Persians. There are very few perfect pieces of legislation. It may be anticipated that, as a result of those studies made by the county boards, modifications may be necessary. I will certainly join and I am sure that all of my colleagues who voted for the bill, including Senator Stroup, at that time, will be quite willing and eager to make any changes in the law which seem necessary.

However, Mr. President, I think it would be a great mistake, at this point, to tell those boards to desist and cease because many of them are now proceeding in good faith and with a lot of energy in the task of reviewing the situation in their counties, with the view of making a new county plan. I would even question whether this is possible under our law. The law is on the books and I do not think a declaration of intent by this Senate would have any legal effect upon the duty of county boards to proceed with what they are doing.

There has been a great deal of discussion about this bill and I think this is healthy. The more people in our Commonwealth who are interested in the problems of education, the better.

Senator Stroup did not say—and I am sure he did not mean to say—that he does not agree with the principles behind this bill. His criticism, as I understand it, was with the provisions of the law. I think all of us are interested in providing better educational opportunities and higher education qualities in the schools of the Commonwealth. In other words, we are interested in setting up an administrative system in Pennsylvania which will lend itself to making possible a higher quality of educational opportunity to all the children of the Commonwealth, whether they live in a rural area, a suburban area or a city area, whether they live in a part of the Commonwealth which has strong, financial resources in back of the school system or whether they live in a section of the Commonwealth which, perhaps, has less resources. Every one of these children are very precious to us. They are our greatest resource for the future. I do not think anyone in this Legislature wishes to be satisfied until we have seen to it that every child has the kind of an educational opportunity which we now offer only in the best of cases in Pennsylvania. This is the purpose of this legislation.

Recently, in the hearings before the Appropriations Committee, we had several occasions to ask various people, who came there to testify, as to what they feel will be the financial effect of reorganization, of reducing the present 2,200-some odd school districts to a figure of around 400, let us say. The answer has been, in at least two cases, that tremendous savings would be possible. For example, one of those I referred to is the testimony which we received from the office of the Auditor General. He pointed out that the cost of auditing our school districts runs from a million to a million and a half dollars. In addition to the 2,200 school districts I mentioned, the additional accounts of the joint districts must be audited. In other words, when jointures are formed, Mr. President, we found that this does not reduce the cost of auditing, but it increases it. In addition to separate districts involved, the joint district must be audited. There was an estimate there that a great saving of money to the Commonwealth could be made.

Again, when the Department of Public Instruction was before the committee, Superintendent Boehm was asked what the effect would be of the completion of our reorganization program on the cost of transportation. He referred the answer to the question to Doctor Swan, one of his deputies who is in charge of this particular area. Doctor Swan said that unquestionably tremendous savings—millions of dollars—could be made to the Commonwealth and collectively to the school districts. These are just two evidences in the field of the financial impact. I do not suggest that we are going to be spending less money for schools in 1966 than we are today. I would say that all the portents point to the fact that this will probably not be true. However, I do suggest that money which we are now spending on such matters as transportation, auditing and administrative costs, can, by reason of reorganization, be taken from those needless overhead items and put into teachers' salaries and into other elements which will make for better schools and better instruction.

I am convinced that none of the Members of this Senate differ with the purposes of this bill. In other words, all of us are interested in better educational opportunity. The problem which is causing a great deal of trouble is the fact that people are being compelled to get down to the real problem of studying what they have and seeing what is possible under the reorganization. This is a hard problem; it is a difficult problem. People tend to shrink from engaging in something which is hard to do. However, I say that none of us, neither us nor the people who are serving on the school boards of the Commonwealth nor the professional educators, can be content to say what we have is the best we can get. None of us can say that what we have is good enough. I do not think any of us can rest on that. If this does cause hard, intellectual effort on the part of school boards and school board members throughout this Commonwealth and results in arriving at something which is better for education in this Commonwealth, then, Mr. President, I am convinced that that effort is good. I am not impressed by the argument that this is very difficult to do. Of course, it is difficult to do. It was difficult for us to arrive at in the first place. It is going to be difficult for them to implement on the local level, but I say that it is worth it. It is an effort which should and must be made.

Again, I say, Mr. President, since the arguments that I have heard—and I am certain that the gentleman who presented this resolution is aware of the same arguments—all center around the problem not of the principle of this bill, but of some of the details which may provide obstacles in local situations arising at a good solution. I say that we should wait; that we have no choice except to wait until study on the part of the people all over the Commonwealth, in all of the counties, reveals to us what these problems are. Then, I will join Senator Stroup and other interested Members, in 1963, in seeing to it that those modifications are made in the law which are necessary to make it work successfully. I do not think anyone in the Commonwealth is in a position today to say what amendments should be made. If we just sit on our hands at this point and stop, we will not know, because these studies in the local counties are just beginning. They are just getting organized.

Last week, six different counties that I know of set up and began—just put on paper—the plan that they are going to pursue in studying these situations, and in seeing what can be done to implement a new plan in their counties. Let us wait and see what experience reveals. Let us wait and see what the best thinking in these counties tell us is wrong with this bill, if anything. I think there are some things wrong. I will be very frank with you and say that I think there are some things in this law which we are going to be asked to modify and we are going to agree that they should be modified. At that point, we will be in the position, with the evidence in, based on the experience of the school board members and the professional educators in the counties, to make a wise and proper amendment in the law.

In my opinion, to stop now would be wrong, and I think legally impossible. However, to permit this study to go on and then to make the modifications which are necessary would, in my opinion, be a wise, judicious and statesmanlike way of proceeding.

GUESTS OF SENATOR GEORGE N. WADE PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is particularly pleased at this time to welcome a group from the Senior High School of Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, which is just across the river, and to say to these young folks that we are, indeed, honored and we welcome you to this opportunity of observing the Senate of Pennsylvania in action.

We are delighted that you would take time from your busy schedules to come here and visit us.

Will the Senate please give the young folks who are here its usual welcome?

Thank you very much for coming. May I say also to the young folks that their Representative in the House is here, observing the debate on this very vital problem of school reorganization? Representative Guy A. Kistler, of Camp Hill, is here at this time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, as I understand the resolution offered by Senator Stroup, it calls for a moratorium on the operation of the School Reorganization

Act, originally known as Senate Bill No. 867 and presently Act No. 561.

Mr. President, I would like to make the comment that I do not believe such a resolution could be considered in this Sente. I do not presume to speak for the Committee on Legislation, to which this resolution has been referred. However, I do want to express the opinion that it amounts to a repeal of the Act during the year 1962. Obviously, Mr. Stroup feels that he could not introduce a bill to amend the Act, since it would not be within the purview of the powers of this Senate during this Session because it is limited to taxation and appropriations. I say that creating a moratorium for the year 1962 is an amendment to the Act and could not possibly be considered by this Session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to correct the Senator on one minor detail. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, and not to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STROUP asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, in reply to comments made by the gentlemen on the other side, first let us consider this particular factor. It is delightful to find that the foremost advocate of the school reorganization bill recognizes that the haste with which that legislation was passed made possible the creation of problems within the bill itself which cannot be answered, and makes it exceedingly difficult for school boards and the Department of Public Instruction, itself, to start the plan going.

Secondly, the bill itself places such restrictions and limitations upon plans which can be formulated by local school boards and presented that the problems and difficulties which they face are accentuated to an extreme degree, so that anything that is done within the year 1962 must necessarily be undone because pupil population limitations, as one example, do not permit the school district to submit a plan which is favorable to the particular localities which the school boards and the county boards represent.

Now, Senator, as to the impossibility of consideration of the resolution, I must disagree. The resolution can go to the Committee on Rules, and it can be considered by the Committee on Rules. It is true that our Session is limited to revenue and appropriations. Nevertheless, there is nothing, as I understand it, that creates a vacuum which makes it impossible for this Body to express any intent concerning legislation presently upon the books. It is not—and I must disagree with Senator Silvert—an amendment. It is merely a delay, asking that the requirements which the Department of Public Instruction can impose, and which this bill imposes upon local school boards and county boards to submit plans, be held until the bill can be studied further, and until it can be changed and remedied and proper plans can be brought into the Department of Public Instruction. From that standpoint, I think it is an effective and proper resolution to be presented, and should have the consideration of this Body.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I just want to reply to Senator Stroup that he flatters me too much in referring to me as the foremost advocate. I would remind him that I was not a sponsor of the bill in question, and Senator Stroup was a sponsor of that legislation.

However, I join him in agreeing that the principle of this legislation is good. I do not agree with him, however, and I certainly did not say—I do not know whether the hearing over in that section is not good—that this was a bill which, because of the haste of its passage, has defects. I do not think that is true.

I think if any piece of legislation at the last Session was given long and mature consideration,—even the appointment of a bipartisan committee, which worked for what seemed an endless amount of time in framing this bill—I would say I think it was this bill.

However, I would say to the Senator that very few pieces of legislation which come from this Legislature are perfect. Inevitably, we find that there are some areas in which it is impossible to foresee problems which will arise.

I think if the Senator will examine most of the legislation which is now part of the law of Pennsylvania, he will find that there have been amendments made to it. I would expect, in the normal course of events, that such changes would be necessary, and certainly these would come at a time when we have the experience from the people in the field to guide us in making those changes, and not now when the study that is going to be made has just gotten under way.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I have listened to this debate today, and I agree that the new Reorganization Act is quite a drastic departure from our old programs. However, I do believe every Member of the Senate realizes that when we stand still, we are going backwards, and we must make progress. All good legislation which is passed either in the House or in the Senate is, generally speaking, the result of compromise.

I feel we should not delay this operation. I do feel there are some mistakes as far as the legislation is concerned, but I think we can do that job at the next Session.

I think all of us should bear in mind this one topic. I have here before me the Legislative Spotlight, which is sent out by the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce. You know that forty-nine cents of every tax dollar goes into public education. Thirty-eight cents of the forty-nine cents goes into school subsidies. I have no quarrel with that.

However, I believe all of you will agree that we are now reaching the saturation point as far as tax dollars are concerned. I feel that now is the time when we must do some streamlining as far as State Government is concerned, not only in the field of public education but in other fields, also. I think we are going to have to do that job. We are going to have to awaken to the fact that we have reached the saturation point. As local real estate taxes go, I would say that right now the taxes are prohibitive. In a number of cases, it is very expensive for a man to live in his own home, due to increased costs in school operations.

Therefore, if there is anything we can do to increase the stature of education and, at the same time, save one tax dollar for the public, I think that is our job.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of Senator Stroup's resolution, I would like to mention some of the experiences that I have had personally with school reorganization or the formation of a single school union.

In my area, I was, at that time, a member of the board of education. We went to our people in four areas because we were told by the county unit that we were so geographically located, and because of the wealth behind each teacher in Ford City, that we should share the wealth and take in three other districts.

Mr. President, we did that thing. Incidentally, the Ford City school system, when it was a single unit, had the reputation of being one of the finest school systems not only in western Pennsylvania, but in the Commonwealth. When we went into this school union, we took over a lot of buildings. We took over a lot of schoolteachers who did not meet the standards of our Ford City schools, but they were in these other schools and we had to take them. We were told, and we were untold, about their seniority. I want to tell you that the Ford City school system just went down like that because we had to fulfill the School Code.

However, we are on our way back up. I do not know exactly how long it has been, but I think it was seven or eight years ago. I think the Ford City Union School District is again going to enjoy having the experience of being one of the finest school districts in Pennsylvania. I say it has taken seven years. The reason it has taken seven years is because the problems have not been worked out.

Very frankly, I think most of you believe as I do that we should not have one-room school houses, and I do not think you will find many advocates even in the rural areas. There are one, two or three who still say: "A one-room school was good enough for me and it should be good enough for my children," but I do not agree with them. I feel that we should do something about it.

However, for somebody to sit here in Harrisburg and say he is going to chop Armstrong County into two districts or four districts because he looks at the map and he does not know anything else about it, I do not go for that.

At one time during the school reorganization procedure, Armstrong County was going to be cut into two school districts. Armstrong County is divided by the Allegheny River. Along the length of that river, there are three or four bridges in a distance of forty miles. Therefore, some school children would travel thirty miles—six-year-old children, mind you—to go to a school district.

I say there are many, many problems, and they ought to be worked out. They ought to be spelled out. I think we are spending too much money for transportation. I would rather see us build four and six-room school houses. There is nothing wrong with those in the lower grades. It would be better than six and seven-year-old children traveling so far. Those of you who get up early in the morning out in the rural areas will see many, many little tots of six years of age standing out in the cold at a quarter of seven so that the bus driver can make two trips. You know that is true. All of these things ought to be worked out.

Another thing, when you started the five-year-plan in your county districts, you gave all of these school districts a bonus. You gave them $200 for closing down every one-room school house. Now, all of a sudden, you want to take it away from them because they have already been consummated. Those are the things to which the school directors back home object.

I also want to say this: If we do go into this school reorganization plan as set up here in Harrisburg, let us throw away that big, thick School Code with which you are trying to kid the school directors back home that they have to live up to. They have no power. The only thing we use it for is to raise revenue after the laws that we pass here. It is not fair, and you cannot blame the school directors for objecting.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I am mainly here for the correction of the misinformation which the gentleman has somehow absorbed. I would first recommend to him that he read the law which, I believe, he did not vote for. Nevertheless, I think it would be a good idea if he would read it anyway. He will find there that nobody is making any plans from Harrisburg. The plans are to be written by the school board of the county. The county school board will write the plan after consultation and communication with all of the school boards involved. It will be an Armstrong County plan and not a State plan. The Commonwealth will have nothing to do with it. They will make the plan in line with the legislation which was passed by the State and that will be the plan. Nobody on the State level is going to write it, unless the directors of Armstrong County simply abdicate and say that they are not going to write it.

My second point concerns the size of the schools which the gentleman wants to build. Let me say to him that after the plan is completed, if a school district feels that instead of using the means of transportation at their command and they want to build two-room schools, four-room schools, nine-room schools or any sized school, they will still have the same right to do it as they now have. I hope no board of school directors would take the view that when the reorganization is completed, they then would abandon all their present buildings and build brand-new central buildings. This is certainly not contemplated. The idea of a larger administrative unit has nothing to do with the size of the buildings.

This applies likewise to the subject of transportation. They can arrange the system of transportation in their district which meets the needs of that district. However, with the larger district, they will have the possibility of making a more rational system of transportation. You are no longer going to have the system of two buses coming down the same road, one picking up on the one side and the other one picking up on the other side, and then one bus going past three or four schools on its way to a school located ten miles away. This, hopefully, will not be necessary if we get larger units. The same schools will be in existence, but a more logical arrangement will be possible.

We are trusting the intelligence and competency of local school boards and local school administrators to take advantage of the fact that they have a better opportunity to arrange the transportation system.

Let me say to the gentleman that everybody whom I have spoken to, who has studied the problem of transportation, agrees that better transportation will be possible at less cost and with less necessity of long, tedious rides.

Finally, let me make this point because I think not only Senator Pechan, but many people misunderstand this. Many people feel that this reorganization bill somehow, when it is completed, will take away local authority and the system will be run from Harrisburg. I assure the gentleman that this is not true. The districts which are formed under the reorganization plan will have the same rights to their own destiny as the present school districts. There will be absolutely no changes in this. The only difference will be that, hopefully, they will be larger, stronger and with a better tax base. Therefore, they will be better able to furnish the educational means of their community.

If there is one thing, Mr. President, that we are in danger of today it is the decay of local government, due to the fact that they are unable to meet the local needs of the people in their communities and, therefore, those people are driven to come to the State or the Federal Government and say: "They are not doing what we need and, therefore, you do it." As one who is wholeheartedly in favor of maintaining the local home rule which exists in school districts and municipalities, I am in favor of helping those districts to be strong and effective enough so that they can give adequate local government, and so they are not driven to come up here to the State or to go to the Federal Government and say: "We are not getting what we need and, therefore, help us." After all, the Commonwealth, as I am sure the Senator knows, has the ultimate responsibility in the Constitution for seeing to it that equal educational opportunities are provided. If the local governments do not provide it, the State has an obligation, moral and constitutional, to see that the children of this Commonwealth are given a good educational opportunity.

I do not want local districts to be bypassed because they cannot do the job. I say that in a little, tiny district, for example,—as I know in many cases—when they try to offer three years of a language, the district finds in the senior year of their language course that there are only three people who want to take it. Therefore, they face the unwelcomed choice of saying that they cannot afford to have one teacher for three pupils, or else the choice of saying they will not offer that course. Consequently, those children who want to go to college, and who need that language in order to adequately enter, are deprived of it. That is a rough choice for a bunch of school directors to have to make. Yet, all over this Commonwealth they are making that choice. They are either saying they are going to furnish this educational opportunity at a tremendous cost of three pupils to one teacher, or else they are not going to offer it because they cannot afford it. In either case, I say it is a disastrous choice to have to make. I favor units that are big enough, strong enough and effective enough for them to offer a good educational opportunity. In this way, we will be strengthening home rule. We will not be making necessary any longer coming to the State or Federal Government for help because the local community cannot do the job. I am for home rule. I think the people who favor this legislation are also for home rule and for keeping the power of curriculum and the operation of school districts in local hands, but in a situation which is favorable to their doing a good job so that they can satisfy the educational needs of their community.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I would just like to tell Senator Seyler—he brings out the fact that I have not read the bill and that it is up to the counties—that I want to remind him that if Armstrong County brings a report down here and the bureaucrats in the Department of Public Instruction do not like it, they are going to throw it into the wastebasket.

I would like to give you one example. A few years ago, —just three or four years ago—we built an addition to our school system. We had an architect from Altoona, the plans were approved by the State, and, mind you, before that school building was finished, a new inspector was appointed. I do not know whether he was a shoemaker or what he was, but he certainly was not qualified. He came in and offered changes over changes that were given to us by the Department of Labor and Industry. You and I know that the final word is here in Harrisburg. Just as it was with our school union, so it is going to be with transportation and with everything else. They work it up in the county, and if they do not like it here, some department head says: "No, the buildings do not comply, the geography does not comply, and the transportation does not comply." They are not co-ordinated as they should be so that we could go to one person. You have to get clearance from every department, and you know that is true.

Those are the things that I am objecting to. We should have this all worked out so that when a county does come down here with its reorganization plan, it can be taken care of my someone who knows the local problems. Montgomery County's problems are different than our problems. They do not have the Allegheny River splitting them down the middle geographically, but there may be more thickly populated areas. No one here works that thing out. They are going to dump it into our laps, and we are going to pass amendment over amendment and have many, many bills every Session. This thing could be worked out otherwise.

Why are we reorganizing our school system in Pennsylvania? All of a sudden, we are afraid that Russia is beating us. Well, let me say this to you. If we go into this reorganization plan now, immediately, our school systems are not going to benefit immediately. They are going to go down just as they did in my school district until they get over these sores and these wounds that are happening, and then emerge, perhaps, in a better condition.

I am sure, and I agree with you, that we do need to do something about reorganization. However, it ought to be all spelled out and it ought to be all worked out. We can work out other problems in other departments and in other phases of our government, and I do not know why we cannot do it in education.

Mr. President, I am not saying another word today. Harry, whether you get up or not, I am through for the day.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STROUP asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, I assure you that this shall conclude my remarks on this particular matter.

First of all, I would like to call attention to the comments made by Senator Seyler with reference to sponsorship of Senate Bill No. 867. I could not let that go. Senator Seyler is well aware that the Select Committee on Education representatives agreed to sponsor legislation from a bipartisan standpoint and, because of that sponsorship, in no way endorsed the legislation which came out upon the floor of this Body.

I do not know why Senator Seyler did not put his name on the bill. I suspect, however,—and he may correct me—that it was because the bill, as it came out of the Select Committee on Education, was reduced from 10,000 in the Governor's Committee Report to 4,000, and from 4,000 as a minimum to 3,000, and that he was not in accord with the reduction in the pupil population limitation.

Another matter that I should like to call attention to, Mr. President, is this: When Senate Bill No. 867 came before us, we were told that unless this bill passed the Senate and was in the hands of the House, there would be no consideration for increased subsidies for our distressed school districts. It was because of this being the first that must be considered, and nothing further to be considered with relation to improvement of our school system and assistance from a financial standpoint, that we considered this bill, and that we felt bound in some sense to see that the bill got consideration and got over to the House. I think the Senator is well aware of that.

Lastly, Mr. President, the best way to see that local government decays within itself is to take its prerogatives from it so that the sovereign state can order, demand and say: "This is what you do, and if you do not do it that way, we take it out of your hands."

If you want to strengthen local government, then the philosophy should be to advise, to help, to assist and to counsel, but let local government make its decision in its determinations within itself. That is the power and the strength of local government.

That concludes my statement, Mr. President.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MULLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, we just passed a Congressional Reapportionment Bill for Pennsylvania, and it was done after much pain and groaning. The work, of course, was not considered to be perfect, but necessary.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has not been reapportioned since 1921, and I understand that was such a minute improvement over the previous that you could practically say that this Senate has not been reapportioned for over 100 years.

I notice that lately the Supreme Court of the United States has taken jurisdiction over a case in a southern State—I think it was Tennessee—which would compel reapportionment. Also, a recent case in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was lost by a split vote of one vote. Therefore, generally, the fact that we are neglecting reapportionment is causing the people to believe that maybe there is some other redress to compel representatives in State Government to perform their duties other than by the injunction of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

I read an article by one of our newspapermen over the week end in which he stated that the Constitution of Pennsylvania requires decennial reapportionment and that when we take office, we take an oath that we are going to uphold the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He also pointed out there were severe penalties for failure to do our duty. I do not know whether he intends to carry out the injunction as a citizen or not.

However, I do have here a resolution, asking the Senate to request our Senate Committee on Reapportionment to consider this matter over the period of this Session. I do not think this is out of harmony with our purpose in a fiscal session, since it is only a Senate Resolution and it concerns a committee in the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON REAPPORTIONMENT TO STUDY SENATORIAL REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. MULLIN, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 11)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reapportionment:

In the Senate, January 30, 1962.

Section 18 of Article 2 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania mandates the apportioning of the Commonwealth into Senatorial Districts after each United States decennial census. This mandate has not been obeyed since 1921.

It is important that Members of the General Assembly adhere to the oath of office taken by each of them to support, obey and defend the Constitution of the Commonwealth and to discharge the duties of office with fidelity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Reapportionment is hereby directed to study the problem of reapportioning the Senate of Pennsylvania in accordance with the mandate of the State Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation in January, 1963.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, there has been some dis-

cussion in the newspapers and other places in regard to the Special Session which we held. I believe one newspaper carried an article,—and I believe it was stated on the radio—stating that the Members would be paid not only the regular amount of money they are to get while we are in Regular Session, but they would receive an additional $500 for the Special Session. There has been discussion in both areas as to whether we do or do not receive additional money.

In order to clear up this miasma that exists, I would like to put into the record this letter that was sent to Senator Berger and I from Harry Hershey, Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, in regard to the subject of additional compensation for attendance at Special or Extraordinary Sessions. I will not burden the Members of the Senate nor will I burden the stenographers to take this all down. However, the gist and sum and substance of the letter is that the Members do not receive any extra compensation. The only persons who are considered for extra compensation are the President pro tempore and the Speaker of the House. I do not know what they are going to do. However, I have been advised by the President pro tempore, when he discussed this matter with me, that he would make appropriate disposition of these funds as he, along with all of the other Members of the General Assembly, wants only to be paid once for doing his job, and not twice.

I hope this will clear up the atmosphere which has existed. I hope it will, as well, clear up any misinformation that might be abounding about in regard to this subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the Majority Leader, Senator Weiner, the above letter will be made a part of the record.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
January 16, 1962.

Subject: Additional compensation for attendance at Special or Extraordinary Sessions

To: Charles R. Weiner, Senate Majority Floor Leader
Hon. James S. Berger, Senate Minority Floor Leader

From: Harry Hershey, Director
Legislative Reference Bureau

In response to your request for clarification of whether or not members of the General Assembly are entitled to additional compensation for attendance at Special or Extraordinary Sessions, I submit the following information:

Section 1 of the act of June 24, 1919, P. L. 579, as last amended May 31, 1955, P. L. 127, which provided for an additional salary of $500 for each Special or Extraordinary Session lasting less than one calendar month, and $750 for each Special or Extraordinary Session lasting one calendar month or more, was repealed by Section 17 of the act of June 1, 1956, P. L. 1959, insofar as it pertained to any persons thereafter elected. As all incumbent members of the House and Senate have been elected or re-elected since 1956, members of the House or Senate presently in office are not entitled to such additional salary.

The only exceptions as to the receipt of additional compensation for a Special or Extra ordinary Session are found in the act of October 2, 1959, P. L. 1251. Section 31 of said act provides that the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in addition to his salary, recive $9,000 for each Regular Session and $1,000 for each Special or Extraordinary Session. Section 13 of said act similarly provides that the President pro tempore of the Senate shall, in addition to his salary, receive $9,000 for each Regular Session and $1,000 for each Special or Extraordinary Session.

In conclusion, therefore, under existing law, members of the General Assembly are not entitled to any additional compensation for special or extraordinary session with the exception that the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate are each entitled to $1,000.

HH:mk

RECESS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, it is my understanding that we have to wait for a communication from the House. Therefore, I request a recess of the Senate until 2:00 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a recess of the Senate until 2:00 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL

January 30, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Gladys C. Eilberg, 1522 Longshore Avenue, Philadelphia 49, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Philadelphia State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hirsh W. Stalberg, Esq., Philadelphia, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

REGISTER OF WILLS AND EX OFFICIO CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

January 30, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Josephine M. Douglas, 302 North Main Street, Houston, Washington County, for appointment as Register of Wills and ex officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Washington, until the first Monday of January 1964, vice James H. Douglas, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Weekly Adjournment

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcement was read by the Secretary of the Senate:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1962

CAUCUS, IF NECESSARY, WILL BE CALLED FROM THE FLOOR AFTER CONVENING.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 6, 1962, at 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 2:17 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 30, 1962

The House met at 1:30 p. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, as humble stewards of Thine, we look to Thee in the quietness of this hour. We thank Thee for the still small voice which speaks to the conscience of each one of us. We ask that Thy blessing may rest and abide with the members of this House of Representatives. And, O God, we humbly pray that in all of the tensions and anxieties of life which continually face us, we may never become so envolved in the mesh of our own affairs that we fail to pause and meditate upon Thee and the course which Thou wouldst have us follow. To Thee be the glory, and the honor, and the praise, world without end. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, January 29, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, HOLL, BLAIR, MAGEE, O'DELL, BUSH, KISTLER, A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., ESHLEMAN, A. W. JOHNSON and HELM.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 14.

In the House of Representatives, January 29, 1962.

Whereas, Senate Bill 867, approved September 12, 1961, as Act No. 561 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, passed the Senate by a vote of 26-23, the absolute minimum required for the passage of a bill in the Senate; and

Whereas, Said bill passed the House by a vote of 108-94, a margin of 2 votes; and

Whereas, Numerous amendments (excepting one exempting 7th and 8th Class Counties) offered to the bill in the House were all defeated, including an amendment to preserve Home Rule by submitting reorganizing proposals to a referendum of the people; and

Whereas, When it was proposed by the Republican House Leadership to delay action on the bill until grass root sentiment and reaction to the proposal could be obtained, the Governor labeled such proposal as "farcial"; and

Whereas, Since approval of the bill, grass root sentiment from local School Boards, County School Boards, State School Directors' Association, the State Grange, the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association, the Pennsylvania Association of Township Supervisors and many others have unanimously voiced itself as being against the bill in its present form; and

Whereas, Said reaction has expressed itself in terms all the way from outright repeal to many clarifying and corrective amendments and auxiliary legislation; and

Whereas, The bill in its present form does not lend itself to the making of rules and regulations covering all phases and ramifications of such enlarged reorganization units, such as questions concerning taxes, subsidies, debt, transportation, teacher tenure, etc.; and

Whereas, Said legislation does not recognize (a) the quality of education presently existing in School Districts; (b) the educational needs and desires of local communities by providing any type of local option; and (c) the sound financing program presently existing in many school districts; and

Whereas, A state of confusion, uncertainty and doubt exists throughout the entire Commonwealth on any effective approach to complying with the provision of the act; and

Whereas, The increased costs of administration after the proposed school district reorganizations have not been determined and, in fact, are unknown; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That a moritorium be declared on any further proceedings under Act 561 of the 1961 Session until after the convening of the 1963 Session of the General Assembly, which is the earliest that corrective measures (including possible repeal) and auxiliary and implementing legislation can be considered and acted upon; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the State Council of Education.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ADAMS. RESOLUTION No. 15.

In the House of Representatives, January 29, 1962.

It has been brought to the attention of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that Paul T. McDevitt of Reading who recently was appointed Director of the Reading regional office of the State Bureau of School Audits, is also employed at the same location, 522 Court Street, in the City of Reading, by a private accounting firm.

Mr. McDevitt assumed the directorship of the State Bureau of School Audits in July 1961 at a salary of $6716.00 per annum. He is also employed by the private accounting firm of Bruce R. Coleman.

It is the opinion of the House of Representatives that an investigation should be made as to the advisability of Mr. McDevitt holding these two jobs at the same time; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to make an investigation of this situation and report his findings to the House of Representatives within sixty days from the receipt of a copy of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, be sent to David Stahl, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 30, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Tuesday, February 6, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 5, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

STATEMENT ON HOUSE BILL NO. 57

The SPEAKER. An important re-adjustment in the method of handling House bill 57 has been agreed upon

by the respective floor leaders. I think at this time either the majority or the minority floor leader should explain, or if they prefer, the Chair can explain, but the Chair would prefer that they explain.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, at a conference we had with the minority leader at the Speaker's desk, it was agreed that House bill 57 in which the minority leader is offering amendments would be passed over until Monday. And I ask the chief clerk to reproduce the amendments, which Mr. Johnson indicated were 36 pages in length, covering all the school districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to have those amendments sent to each member of this House of Representatives so they would know exactly what is in the amendments pertaining to either their legislative districts, the school districts in their legislative districts or in their counties that they represent.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this with particular reference to the Republican side of the House. We did indicate yesterday that we would caucus today at this precise hour, and the purpose of the caucus would have been to caucus on these amendments, but if you were having a floor fight—

The SPEAKER. Use gentler language. We never fight here. We don't even quarrel; we just disagree.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Okay. Be that as it may, the majority leader has indicated to me the profound interest of the members on his side of the House in these amendments, and they apparently cannot caucus today because the caucus room is presently filled with charts and so forth of the highway department and you have asked that we postpone it until next Monday. Is that correct?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. In view of the magnitude of the amendments, and we don't want to take advantage of you people, I have agreed that we will put the fight off, then, until next Monday. We will deliver to you a copy of the amendments so they can be mimeographed and we will then go into the amendments on House bill 57 next Monday without fail.

Therefore, we will not today, then, have a Republican caucus. We will have our caucus on Monday at the usual caucus time, one hour before session time which will be 3:30. We go in at 4:30, do we not?

Mr. McCANN. The House will convene next Monday at 3:30. The caucus will be 2:30, the Democratic caucus.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then the Republicans will caucus next Monday at 2:30.

Do I understand that the general appropriation bill has been released to the floor from committee?

Mr. McCANN. It is released from the Appropriations Committee. When the Speaker calls for committee reports, 69 bills will be reported to the floor.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then we will also on Monday caucus, not only on the general appropriations bill, but we will caucus on these amendments to House bill 57. I am sorry that we cannot have the proceedings today but I just received the amendments at 11 o'clock today from the reference bureau. They worked most of the night getting them ready and I want to say publicly we appreciate the very fine service that we received and it is too bad that we cannot have them offered today, but we will not take advantage of the majority.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very kindly. It would be in order to proceed with the calendar then, on the other two bills plus the report from the Appropriations Committee.

The SPEAKER. It was the opinion of the Chair that since the amendments proposed affected every district in the Commonwealth that a vote upon them be delayed until every member of the House had a copy of the amendments.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, it has just been called to my attention, because of the time that it will take for us to discuss the general appropriations bill and these amendments on Monday, that we will move our House caucus on the Republican side to 2 o'clock rather than 2:30. So we will caucus for one hour and a half next Monday instead of one hour and we will please come to our caucus at 2 o'clock, the Republicans.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. THOMPSON for today.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1 1962 to June 30 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30 1962.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 3, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourist promotional assistance.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 4, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 6, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 8, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 9, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis, treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St. Christopher's Hospital.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Cancer Research Incorporated Fox Chase Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20 1952 (P. L. 1217) entitled "An act providing for the payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1987) and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvements or additions of certain sewage treatment plants.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 13, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 15, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of April 1 1863 (P L 213) entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 16, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 18, entitled:

An Act making appropriation to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University Chester County.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania East Falls Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 29, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 40, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 41, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 45, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 46, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 47, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 48, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township Warren County Pennsylvania.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 49, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 50, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of

Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 53, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 54, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 55, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 56, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 60, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on account of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 62, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act."

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 63, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 65, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as ccommitted, House bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House bill No. 73, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on problems of aging.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 80, entitled:

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961," approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No. 5-A) making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House bill No. 82, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, subject to certain conditions.

CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the gallery of a delegation of pupils from the Central School District of York County. They are here chaperoned by Mrs. Willetta Witman, Mrs. M. Knisely and Miss M. Dye, their teachers. They are the guests of the gentleman from York County, Mr. Gross.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence resolution numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 102

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House bill No. 57, printer's No. 57

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 58, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commission for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—195

Anderson, J. H.	Fry,	Lawson,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,	Riley,
Arlene,	Galley,	Lee, K. B.,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	Gallagher,	Leonard,	Royer,
Auker,	George,	Limper,	Rubin,
Bachman	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gray,	Markley,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Sherman,
Branca,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Gross,	May,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Slack,
Bush,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Snare,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stone,
Clarke,	Heffner,	McNally,	Strausser,
Comer,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Henzel,	Merry,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Hocker,	Miller,	Taylor,
Davis,	Holl,	Mills,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Holman,	Morley,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Horst,	Mullen,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Irvis,	Munley,	Verona,
Doughten,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Down,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Wargo,
Edwards,	Jim,	Musto,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Welsh,
Elvey,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.	Wescott,
Eshback,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P	Whittaker,
Eshleman,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Esler,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Williams, A. D.,
Ewing,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Williams, E. S.,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Wood,
Filo,	King,	Piper,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Wynd,
Flynn,	Klein,	Polen,	Yetter,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Zember,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Speaker

NAYS—1

Adams,

NOT VOTING—14

Cooley,	McKeever,	Reidenbach,	Ujobai,
Gelfand,	Mihm,	Schuster,	Walsh,
Kooker,	Needham,	Thompson,	Willard,
Kornick,	Odorisio,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 72, entitled:

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961, (Act No. 84-A), entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals" changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital Altoona.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—190

Adams,	Fox,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, J. H.,	Frascella,	Lee, K. B.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fry,	Lee, A. M.,	Riley,
Arlene.	Fulmer,	Leonard,	Royer,
Ashton,	Galley,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	George,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gray,	Marsh,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Greenlee,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Gross,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	McCann,	Slack,
Bush,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Snare,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McDevitt,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McDonald,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Helm,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Henzel,	Miller,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mills,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Davis,	Holliday,	Morley,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Holman,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Horst,	Munley,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Murphy,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Murray,	Wall,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Wargo,
Down,	Jim,	O'Dell,	Weidner,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Whittaker,
Elvey,	Jones,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	Parlante,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Pashley,	Williams, E. S.,
Esler,	Kelly,	Perry,	Wilt,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Petrosky,	Wood,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Piper,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	King,	Polaski,	Wynd,
Filo,	Klein,	Polen,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Zember,
Flynn,	Korns,	Price,	Zimmerman,
Foerster,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Andrews,
Foor,	Lamb,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—20

Cooley,	Kooker,	Needham,	Tompkins,
Gelfand,	Kornick,	Odorisio,	Ujobai,
Goodrich,	McInroy,	Pursley,	Walsh,
Hartley,	McKeever,	Schuster,	Wescott,
Kistler,	Mihm,	Thompson,	Willard,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams, rise?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, are not these bills supposed to be on our desks? I looked in my book and they are not all in.

The SPEAKER. The objection could have been remedied if the gentleman had reported it a bit earlier to the Chair.

PUBLIC HEARING

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an announcement about the public hearing at 2 p. m. or immediately after we adjourn here today, on the motor license fund which will be held in the new House caucus room immediately following our adjournment. We would appreciate the attendance of all those who can be present.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, any of the members of the House who may have proposed amendments to what is called House bill No. 1, I would ask that they give the minority and majority floor leaders a copy of the amendments so that we will have the amendments that are going to be offered to this or any other bill that was reported from the Appropriations Committee today.

There will be a session of the House of Representatives tomorrow morning, as the 69 bills that have come out of the Appropriations Committee will be on first reading tomorrow.

The following week, on Monday, they will be on second reading and on Tuesday will be in position for final passage and vote.

On Monday, House bill No. 57, which is being passed over today and tomorrow, will be voted on on the amendments and then the bill scheduled for next week.

To the many members who have asked, there will be a session of this House tomorrow at 10 o'clock dealing with the bills that will be on the calendar, moving them from first reading and, also, any other items that will come up in the session. It will be a very brief session tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. McCANDLESS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

SENATE RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 100

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I call up on page 2 of today's calendar, Senate Resolution Serial No. 100.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the Senate, January 15, 1962.

The military forces and public health agencies of our nation have a vital and continuous need for medical services. Difficulty has long been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of medical men to administer proper care to military personnel and their dependents and to efficiently carry on essential public health services.

It is therefore deemed highly desirable that a Federal Service School be established in the field of medicine patterned after West Point in the field of army training, Annapolis in the field of naval training, and the Air Force Academy in the field of aviation, which school would supply a steady flow of trained medical personnel for all of the branches of the service and for conducting our important public health service.

It is also deemed desirable that such a school be established in a conveniently located medical and hospital center. No better location could possibly be found than Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which in recent years has become one of the leading medical centers of the United States, and which has a readily accessible central location; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to establish a federal medical school in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordgingly.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. GROSS offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Levi M. Myers, eighty-nine, of Dillsburg R. D. 3, died Sunday January 28, 1962 in Harirsburg Hospital.

He was a life elder of Mt. Pleasant Church of God and a past master of Eureka Lodge 302, F. and A.M., Mechanicsburg, a member of Harrisburg Consistory, Zembo Temple, past commander of Harrisburg Commandery, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1902 and a member of the Selective Service Board in York County in World War II.

Survivors include a niece and two nephews.

Services will be held Wednesday, January 31, 1962 at 2:00 P. M. in Dillsburg. The Reverend Thomas L. Smith, his pastor, and the Reverend Jack Parthmore, his former pastor, will officiate. Burial will be in Mt. Rose Mausoleum, York; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Members of this House of Representatives express their deep sympathy and sorrow at the passing away of the Honorable Levi M. Myers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Myers' niece and nephews.

RESOLUTION

SYMPATHY AND GRATITUDE ON RESCUE ATTEMPT

Messrs. MARSH and BRETH offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

The tragic death of two young boys, Wesley Lowe and Larry Husted, in an abandoned clay mine near Morgan Run in Clearfield County, has brought sadness to the hearts of every Pennsylvanian. They were good boys,

handsome lads, full of vitality and the spirit of adventure, qualities that ensure a good man and a good citizen, the kind we are so proud of and which we need so much. Their death is a terrible loss not only to their families but to all the people of Pennsylvania.

Their entrapment for over two weeks brought out the very best in the wonderful people of this community. More than one hundred men toiled long hours of arduous labor, at great risk to themselves, in an effort to find the boys. Those residing close to the area opened up their homes to the rescuers for much needed rest and food. The women of the area prepared food and coffee and carried it to the men. The Department of Mines did everything possible to assist in the search. Heavy equipment was brought in and the men operating it devoted themselves completely to the task, going wherever needed, doing whatever was required, without thought of rest or danger.

It would be impossible to single out all who deserve special commendation, but one person who particularly distinguished himself is Sheriff James Reese of Clearfield County. He was at the scene nearly continually during the two weeks, working desperately to find the boys. Many wonder that he did not collapse in exhaustion.

We take great pride in these people and we owe them a great debt of gratitude; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives express our very deepest sympathy to the Lowe and Husted families in their tragic hour of loss and that we express our gratitude to all who assisted in the rescue attempt and commend them for their selfless devotion to a noble task, their magnificent efforts and their grand display of true brotherhood.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mrs. HENZEL, Messrs. WILLAREDT, HOLL and FETTEROLF offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

It is with more than passing pride that the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania takes this opportunity to congratulate the town of Abington, Montgomery County and its good citizens on its Senior High School Band. This band was one of ten invited to the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California, on January 1, 1962, and was the only band invited from the State of Pennsylvania.

One hundred forty-two members of the band went on the trip and one hundred seven participated in the parade, this being the maximum allowed under parade regulations. The band was highly acclaimed along the line of march and in the Los Angeles newspapers.

The expenses of the trip were paid by contributions from the community, attesting to the loyalty of the people of this community to this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates the Senior High School Band of Abington, Montgomery County and commends it for the great honor it has brought to the State of Pensylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Nelson B. Gable, Director, Dr. W. Eugene Stull, Principal and Dr. O. H. English, Superintendent, Abington Senior High School, Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROVANSEK. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 31, 1962, at 10 a. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 2:20 p. m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1962. No. 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1962

The House met at 10 a. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Everlasting God, we pay allegiance to Thee at the beginning of this day's session, we thank Thee for the many blessings which Thou hast granted to this glorious Nation of ours, and we ask that Thou wilt continue to be the trust of each one of us. In this hour of reverent dedication, O God, we pray that we may never lose sight of Thee and the continual guidance which Thou dost give; we pray that the opportunities of service for this Nation may remain and constantly increase; and we pray that our talents may ever be used for Thee and the well-being of all mankind; through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, January 30, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, GREMMINGER, ISAACS and WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 83.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for the repair and restoration of the Caleb Pusey House subject to certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. McCANDLESS, KING, VARNER, MAGEE, YETTER, CAPANO, BUCHANAN, HORST and GEORGE. HOUSE BILL No. 84.

An Act making an appropriation to be paid to volunteer fire companies for fire protection afforded State colleges.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. PRENDERGAST, HAMILTON, HORST, and ASHTON. HOUSE BILL No. 85.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of organizing and establishing an open dairy show.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. FOERSTER, IRVIS, CLARKE and LAMB. HOUSE BILL No. 86.

An Act amending the "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," Approved March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), exempting certain textbooks from the tax.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. KRAMER, McLAUGHLIN, FARABAUGH, and FOERSTER. HOUSE BILL No. 87.

An Act amending the "Milk Control Law," approved April 28, 1937 (P. L. 417), increasing the annual license fees on milk dealers.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. DAVIS and WEIDNER. RESOLUTION No. 16.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Social Security and Public Assistance have aided in providing the bare necessities for many of our elder citizens. In many cases parents who have no income and are unable to work are rejected by their children who have adequate means to support them. These older citizens must be given help but the responsibility should be placed on their children when possible and not on the public at large; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate the problems of support of parents by their children; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular Session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendation into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. CLARKE, McLAUGHLIN, GIBB and DAVIS. RESOLUTION No. 17.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a special committee of the House, composed of five Democrats and five Republicans, to make an investigation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of its operation and a survey of its facilities to determine to what extent, if any, its services and function might be improved or expanded, or the Home itself physically relocated; and, be it further

Resolved, That the committee present a final report

of its findings and recommendations to the House of Representatives on or before March 1, 1962.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS and J. H. GOLDSTEIN.
(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 18.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

State Route 666 parallels Tionesta Creek for most of its course as it winds among the wooded hills and scenic valleys of Warren and Forest Counties. It is a route of exceptional natural beauty and historically significant.

At the lower terminal, the village of East Hickory is the site of the mission established in 1769 by the great Moravian missionary David Zeisberger. This mission was erected there in the Munsee-Delaware Indian settlement of Goschgoschink.

David Zeisberger's influence upon the Munsee-Delaware tribe was profound. By the dramatic conversion to Christianity of the war chief Glickhican, "Gun Sight," who had come to Goschgoschink to get rid of him, Zeisberger paved the way for the establishment of the Moravians farther west in the heart of the Delaware country. This growth of Christian faith undoubtedly contributed to the eventful settlement of the Northwest Territory; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Secretary of Highways is hereby urged to name State Route 666, the David Zeisberger Highway, and to place appropriate markers thereon.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAVIS. RESOLUTION No. 19.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Farmers and garden owners of Pennsylvania suffer considerable losses from the feeding and preying of birds upon the growing crops, vegetable produce and domestic fowls.

Various birds under Pennsylvania statutes are unprotected predators. Nevertheless, depredations of birds continue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission study the effects of such depredations upon the garden and farm economies of Pennsylvania, with special attention given to the features of (1) whether or not the list of predator birds should be expanded to include more common varieties of birds which feed upon vegetable gardens; (2) whether it be feasible to set up some form of fiscal, actuarially sound, insurance as added protection to farmers and garden owners against such losses; and (3) a review of tested methods for countering the feeding and preying birds against farms and gardens; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAVIS. RESOLUTION No. 20.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

State Route No. 899 traverses land once covered by a great virgin forest of towering pines and hemlocks.

This route also lies close to the wilderness trail blazed by Cyrus Blood, the founder of Forest County, who established his original settlement in Marienville, which today marks the western end of Route No. 899.

Moreover, this route effects a saving of fourteen miles for travellers from the east bound for northern destinations over State Route No. 68. It is a strategic short-cut of value to the region; therefore, be it

Resolved, In view of its historic background and travel advantage that State Route No. 899 be known as "The Forest Short-Cut"; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways be authorized and requested to have erected suitable markers at the terminal ends and at the several villages on the route, which shall set forth the name "The Forest Short-Cut."

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. RESOLUTION No. 21.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania go on record as favoring the military disarmament of all nations of the world with adequate inspection by the United Nations; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS, ASHTON and GRAMLICH.
(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 22.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

The Secretary of Highways, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reports a progressive stringency in funds with each year.

When the Pennsylvania Turnpike bonds are finally retired, toll receipts will cease. Thereupon the Department of Highways will be saddled with large additional maintenance charges.

The Keystone Shortway, when completed, will place upon the State highway budget an increasing maintenance burden as the Shortway ages. Much the same sequence will follow with completion of the limited access highway systems currently being built; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That in view of this darkening highway-upkeep fiscal picture which lies ahead, the Joint State Government Commission be authorized and directed to investigate the feasibility of setting up the collection of toll charges by the Commonwealth or its agencies, on such limited access highways, for the purpose of maintenance and upkeep, as well as continuance of toll charges on the Pennsylvania Turnpike after the retirement of bonds; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission cover in their investigation the various legal involvements with other agencies, States and the Federal Government; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations, with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS, VARNER, DENNISON and GRAMLICH. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 23.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Pollution in the Clarion River has been a problem for many decades. Since World War II, industrial refuse, especially from the manufacture of paper, has been reduced.

However, during this period, acids from open-pit mining has been reported in the upper waters.

All in all, to a considerable degree, the Clarion River remains a polluted stream; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission study and investigate the problems of pollution in the Clarion River with a view of (1) determining whether or not reasonable progress is being made in the direction of total elimination and (2) outlining any corrective steps deemed essential to maintaining a reasonable rate of progress; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly

its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS, BRETH, J. H. GOLDSTEIN and GRAMLICH. RESOLUTION No. 24.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Overbrowsing by deer has caused extensive injury to the timber industry which is engaged in a sustained yield forest management program. In some areas an excessive deer population has eliminated completely or greatly retarded the normal regeneration processes. The deer population should, of course, be preserved as one of our natural resources but we must also recognize our duty to the persons who suffer damage from deer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission study and investigate the problem of forest crop damage by deer, and determine an equitable and efficient means of providing reimbursement to the persons suffer-in such damage; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GRAMLICH, DAVIS and HELM. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 25.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1962.

Economic growth has within recent years been widely propagandized both from a National as well as a State standpoint. One of the vital factors is the flow of commerce from one section of the country to other sections. Every facility, both natural and man made for the movement of commercial and industrial products is essential to this economic growth.

We have in northwestern Pennsylvania a natural waterway which is not being utilized. This natural waterway is the Allegheny River which flows through the northwest section of this State. This river flows near the oil fields of this State and either through or close to many large centers of our State industrial empire, before joining with the Monongahela to form the Ohio. The Allegheny is potentially a strong facility for water borne shipments but only potentially because of the lack of slack water improvements which has been for many years promoted by the Allegheny River Valley Improvement Association.

Ironically this northwest community is handicapped by undeveloped transport services, especially along the Upper Allegheny Valley. If this area is to enjoy its full economic growth, its natural waterway must be developed; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation and appropriate such funds as may be necessary to build at least two dams between East Brady, Clarion County, Pennsylvania and Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. WILLAREDT for today.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. A. M. LEE for today.

The SPEAKER. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee has some 10 pages of first reading bills. The Chair asks the gentleman from Washington, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to preside during the first reading calendar.

Mr. POLEN IN THE CHAIR

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1962.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 3, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourist promotional assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 4, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 6, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the develop-

ment and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 8, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 9, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St. Christopher's Hospital.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Cancer Research Incorporated Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1952 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for the payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1987), and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvements or additions of certain sewage treatment plants.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 13, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 15, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 16, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 18, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making and appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University, Chester County.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania East Falls Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 29, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration fo House bill No. 40, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 41, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 45, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 46, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 47, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 48, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township Warren County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 49, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 50, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 53, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 54, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 55, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 56, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 60, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on account of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 62, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of

Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act."

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 63, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 65, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 73, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital Philadelphia Pennsylvania on problems of aging.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 80, entitled:

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961" approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No. 5-A), making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 82, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address subject to certain conditions.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON THIRD READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House bill No. 57, printer's No. 57,

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Washington for presiding.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. With permission of the House, the Chair declares a brief recess, during which the committee, appointed by the minority leader, will draw the cards to determine the two institutions that receive a contribution to their student loan fund. The committee was appointed at the Chair's request by the minority leader.

The committee will now proceed, in its own way, with the task at hand.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. It is the birthday of Mrs. Elisabeth S. Wynd of Wyoming County.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as we have a piano here, I think this ought to be special, because Elisabeth was born on groundhog day, February 2. I am going to ask the Representative from Venango, Mr. Gramlich, to play "Happy Birthday" while we all sing it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the lady from Wyoming.

Mrs. WYND. Thank you very much. I am very proud to have won this student loan fund for Keystone. The school over there needs it desperately.

RESOLUTION

COMMEMORATION

Mr. McCANN offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 31, 1962.

On January 30, eighty years ago, a son was born to James and Sara Roosevelt, in Hyde Park, New York. The person born on that day was destined to become one of the best known and most outstanding Americans in the history of our country. That person was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, into whose capable hands, as the 31st President of the United States, fell the responsibility of leading our nation through some of its darkest and most perilous days. With his brilliant leadership, tireless and complete devotion to his country, and magnetic personality, Franklin D. Roosevelt grasped the reigns of our troubled government and guided it carefully into a position of world power. Franklin D. Roosevelt was endeared to the hearts of all of us, and his untimely death seventeen years ago was a time of deep sorrow. His outstanding accomplishments and contributions, however, are still a source of strength and inspiration to us both individually and as a nation, and will continue so to be for many years to come; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby pauses on this 80th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to reflect upon his memory, with reverence and admiration, and to look to his courage and steadfast devotion as an example toward which to strive; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the House will convene Monday, at 3:30 p. m., and the tentative schedule will be three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The notice that will go out will indicate there will be a Democratic caucus in the new House caucus room beginning at 2:30 p. m. promptly on Monday afternoon.

The chief clerk's office will mail to each of the members, to their home addresses, the amendments that were offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Ominsky's office assures us that they will probably go out today sometime in the mail, to each member at his home address.

The chairman of the committee on Appropriations will cut and deliver to each caucus room about 115 to 120 copies of the complete breakdown on the bills, the way the Appropriations Committee handled the bills in the printed form, and the changes, so that the members will have this information for caucus Monday when they convene.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further business in today's session, and I ask that the membership try to be very prompt on Monday to attend the caucus so we may go on the floor at the scheduled time.

The SPEAKER. Has the minority leader any further business? During these sessions, the Chair frowns upon discussions at the press gallery, particularly when they are so loud that they can be heard here at the desk.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, as announced yesterday, the House Republican caucus will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday in the caucus room, for an important caucus. We will discuss the general appropriations bill, amendments to House bill 57, and we would like our members to come to caucus prepared to discuss the general appropriations bill.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 5, 1962, at 3:30 p. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:35 a. m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1962. No. 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 5, 1962

The House met at 3:30 p.m., e.s.t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we come before Thee fully recognizing the power which Thou dost possess to pluck out, to tear down, and to destroy as well as to plant and to build. So, we humbly pray that Thou wilt keep Thy Church and Household continually in Thy true religion. As Thou art the potter and we are the clay, mold and make us after Thy Will, and have Thine own way in all we do. O God, enable us to lean upon Thee and defend us by Thy mighty power. In Thy dear name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Wednesday, January 28, 1962 will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. LAMB for today.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. MIHM for today.

Mr. Dougherty for Mrs. MUNLEY for today.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. NEEDHAM for today.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. STITELER for today to attend funeral.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the absence of a quorum and request a roll call.

The SPEAKER. The majority leader having suggested the absence of a quorum, the roll will be taken.

The members will indicate their presence by pressing the "yea" button.

The sergeant-at-arms will close the doors of the House, admitting only members and not permitting members to leave.

The members will now proceed to note their presence.

The roll was called and was as follows:

MEMBERS PRESENT—197

Adams,	Fry,	Korns,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, J. H.	Fulmer,	Kramer,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Galley,	Lawson,	Riley,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Lee, A. M.,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	Gelfand,	Lee, K. B.,	Royer,
Auker,	George,	Leonard,	Rubin,
Bachman	Gibb,	Limper,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Lippincott,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Goodrich,	Lutty,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Schuster,
Bower,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Sherman,
Breth,	Gross,	Maxwell,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	May,	Simmons,
Bush,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Slack,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McCann,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McCormack,	Stank,
Cauley,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Haudenshield,	McDonald	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Stone,
Clarke,	Heffner,	McLaughlin,	Strausser,
Comer,	Helm,	McNally,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Henzel,	Meholchick,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Hocker,	Merry,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holl,	Miller,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Holliday,	Mills,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Holman,	Monroe,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Horst,	Morley,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Verona,
Doughten,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Down,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Jim,	O'Dell,	Wargo,
Ellberg,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Jones,	Odorisio,	Whittaker,
Eshleman,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Esler,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Williams, A. D.,
Ewing,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Williams, E. S.,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Wood,
Filo,	King,	Piper,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Wynd,
Flynn,	Klein,	Polen,	Yetter,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Zember,
Foor,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Kornick,	Reibman,	Andrews, Speaker
Frascella,			

MEMBERS ABSENT WITH LEAVE—6

Lamb,	Mihm,	Needham,	Stiteler,
McKeever.	Munley,		

MEMBERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE—7

Cooley,	Price,	Taylor,	Willard,
Murray,	Sullivan, T. F.,	Wescott.	

The SPEAKER. One hundred and ninety-seven members having responded to their names, a quorum is present.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS DISPENSED WITH

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call of the House be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. WILLARD for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. TAYLOR for the week because of illness.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would crave the privilege, at a time agreeable to the majority floor leader, to address the House. We will, perhaps, be able to talk in anticipation of what is likely to happen. We would like to make a talk relating to the entire situation and, since we are at ease, it might be the appropriate time now.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, this would be the appropriate time now. We have agreed that in a few minutes we are going to go to a special order of business and call up House bill 57.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Helm, preside?

Mr. HELM IN THE CHAIR

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. HORST asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. ANDREWS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I am speaking in anticipation of a situation that will presently arise and I do not expect that anything I can say or do today will calm the angry waters of this wind-swept legislative scene.

For reasons, be what they may, we have dragged Pennsylvania's paramount educational program, or will presently do so, into the midst of a political melee. It was once, incidentally, the proud boast of the leaders of the powerful Vare brothers' dynasty in Philadelphia that there was one political sin of which they could not properly be accused. They said, and it was literally true, that they had never attempted to play politics with the schools. Now here in this distinguished forum we actually have played politics with the schools for many, many years, because the school problem has been a continuing problem that created divisions along party lines.

Men and women are perishable creatures; ideas are immortal. Once spawned, they become a permanent part of humanity's stream of thought. The thinking of our generation is still colored by ideas born centuries, even milleniums, ago.

It happens that I am in basic disagreement with some of the philosophy upon which the educational program submitted to this House is based. In the field of education we contend that the Commonwealth's basic obligation is the protection and promotion of our primary schools, our secondary schools, and the logical projection of those schools into junior colleges. It is with our improved high school system and junior colleges that we must begin the crusade, the only crusade that can establish a firm foundation for an educational system. These institutions are the foundation, I repeat, of any system of public education financed in whole or in part by State subsidies. We have sought political advantage to the ultimate disadvantage of the boys and girls of our Commonwealth and, at long last, we have reached the point where some of our conflicting proposals actually border upon the ridiculous.

Now, we cannot serve the schools by and through embittered partisan practices. That is a fact, and we have proven it, as I say, by history in this House over the last thirty years. We have reached the situation in which we find ourselves because of the misconception of the proper protagonists when educational problems are pending. In such matters the protagonists are not properly parties, they are not properly individuals as individuals. This chamber is not properly a political cockpit. It is, instead, a forum and the proper protagonists in this forum, as far as education is concerned, are ideas. Into this forum the Governor of the Commonwealth is not only privileged to send his ideas, but is in duty bound to do so. Every member of this House is equally privileged to send his ideas into this forum, there to contend like gladiators.

I call to your attention, incidentally, that it was in the chamber of this House that the Pennsylvania school system was born, born as the result of the illumined leadership of Thaddeus Stevens. It was in successive legislative chambers that Pennsylvania's primary obligation to nurture and promote the public school system was once and for all confirmed.

Whether we are protecting and promoting our public school system at this hour the ultimate events will determine. Incidentally, whatever the financial situation of our major colleges and universities may be, the situation faced by many of the schools in this Commonwealth, common schools, is even more distressing.

Pending proposals advanced on both sides of this House represent patches rather than policies. I say in all seriousness that if in the matter of school legislation Democratic effort is designed primarily to put Republicans in the hole and if Republican effort is solely designed to put Democrats in the hole, that what we will be putting in the hole, as far as public sentiment is concerned, will be both parties and our public school situation will be the major sufferer.

I say it is the privilege of anybody to advance ideas in this forum, and I say to you, in all seriousness, that when we have a Democratic Governor, a strong, capable Governor, and a narrow Democratic margin in the House, that wise policies must hinge—turn on the hinges—not on partisan bickering but a sane agreement on some basic policy of procedure.

Personally, I do not relish chewing an oversupply of predigested legislative Pablum, but this House cannot ignore its Governor as a matter of policy and, on the other hand, a Governor cannot ignore this House as a matter of policy. Prior to the advent of the pending storm, there should have been a series of serious conferences participated in by the protagonists who will figure in the conflicts to come. There should have been days, perhaps weeks, of conferences by the prominent leaders of this House who will certainly presently be at each others' throats concerning policy.

It is not too late to determine whether it is possible to get together. I rather imagine that, while I have listeners, there will be a minimum of agreement. Administrative proposals concerning the finances of educational efforts are not sacrosanct, neither are our views. As a practical proposition, we cannot get anywhere with a legislative program unless there is some basis of possible agreement

with the Executive. I am told that in your respective caucuses, each one of us was told we must needs go along with our party when educational programs are being considered. I decline to concede that the welfare of our public school system is the private possession of any party and that neither party has a monopoly of a sincere desire to serve this Commonwealth through better schools.

I cannot concede either that conclusions arrived at by commissions, solely responsible to the Executive, represent any binding commitments.

Enactment of a legislative program designed to serve the welfare of the schools depends upon matters in which the members of this House are better informed than many of those who would advise us, because that sort of a program depends upon timing, depends upon grass-roots support, depends upon open covenants openly arrived at by party leaders through prolonged conference.

We will have presently amendments to House bill No. 1 and to House bill No. 57. Now I will vote for the amendments to House bill 57, although I know that the amendments are quite likely the wrong amendments to the wrong bill, and also that they carry other serious defects, but in my position I cannot expect to be able to explain to the people back home the intricacies, constitutional problems, that the amendments, at least the proposed amendments to House bill 57 offer. So, call it cowardice if you like. I know that the amendments to House bill 57 will never become law. The Governor will not accept them. If he has competent legal advice, he will be told that they are unconstitutional and he will have to make a choice, and the choice will be not the amendments to House bill 57. Really, it is a sham fight, as far as that is concerned, because the ultimate goal is known to every well-informed member of this House.

As I say, I am going to vote for them. I am going to turn over the final decision on the amendments to House bill 57 and the amendments to House bill No. 1 to his Excellency, the Governor, who perhaps, by means of the budget, has helped create a part of the present situation in which we find ourselves.

I appeal to the leaders of this House. I do not know whether it is too late or not, but I appeal to the leaders of this House—do not involve us further in the morass of party contention concerning school legislation. Do not confront us with purely makeshift alternatives. What the majority offers cannot be. What the minority offers is just about as substantial as a cupful of wind. Now, if we could have a policy to which we could moor our legislative ship. It is a mistake, in my opinion, to confront the members of this House with alternatives involving, not the welfare of our public school system, but possibly involving nothing more or less than a political survival upon the part of particular members of this House.

So I say to the respective floor leaders—they will not pay any attention, they never have—go see the Governor. Let the chairman of the Appropriations Committee go see the Governor. The purpose of that interview would be this: to try to evolve a program that would be a token of our intelligent interest in the financial problems which face every school district in our Commonwealth, every school district from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, all the way to Erie. We cannot do at this session what should be done, but we can lay a foundation of mutual agreement upon some sort of a basic approach to the problems we face.

Let us hand our schools something more than a political quarrel, and I say we cannot safely dismember a carefully integrated executive budget with a legislative pickaxe. It takes time; it takes study. And I say to the majority that we have not made sufficient study, you have not made sufficient study, so that if we were both entirely sincere, we could not sit down and, within a reasonable space of time, remake a billion-dollar budget.

We have a legislative responsibility that we have never lived up to. We have not informed ourselves and done the study that is necessary for members to have if they are intelligently to question any kind of a budget, the legislative budget or an executive budget.

Legislation has become, fortunately or unfortunately, almost a full-time job. The problems that we are asked today to consider are problems which should have been accorded our attention weeks and even months ago. Is there not, even at this late date, some possibility of arriving at some sort of a negotiated peace concerning school legislation?

The war between parties concerning school legislation must terminate some day. It cannot be a cold political war forever. In order to terminate it we must begin to try to make a beginning now. Party victories may serve the needs of the trenchant present, but the foundations that we lay today should be constructive action. Is there no possible highway to peace in the one matter that shall not be tainted by party aspirations, that is, none other than the welfare of our schools and the children who attend them? Any hot-head can start a war. It takes generals and statesmen to establish peace. Are we, in this hour and the coming hours, to confess ourselves devoid of those qualities? I thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would intend to reply to some of the things that the Speaker has just mentioned, but I would prefer to do it under the heading of debating the amendments to House bill No. 57. If the majority leader would make a motion for a special order of business for House bill No. 57, I would like to proceed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 57 MADE A SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that House bill No. 57, printer's No. 57, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961" by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth one thousand nine hundred sixty-two

on page 11 of today's calendar, bills on third reading, be made a special order of business immediately.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to amendments to be introduced by him.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON, RUTHERFORD, BUCHANAN, J. H. GOLDSTEIN, GOODRICH, GROSS, K. B. LEE, TOMPKINS and WHITTAKER asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 18, by striking out "$3,300,000" and inserting: $12,430,072

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, by inserting after line 18: Provided, That the sum of nine million, one hundred thirty thousand, seventy-two dollars ($9,130,072), of such twelve million, four hundred thirty thousand, seventy-two dollars ($12,430,072), shall be paid to the following school districts in the amounts stated for each such school district:

Adams County	
Upper Adams (Merger)	$ 10,848
New Oxford Merged	7,178
Berwick Township	236
Conewago Independent	30
Cumberland Township	1,648
East Berlin Borough	434
Fairfield Borough	262
Franklin Township	1,979
Germany Township	1,160
Hamiltonban Township	2,152
Highland Township	605
Huntingdon Township	791
Latimore Township	1,350
Liberty Township	1,232
Mount Joy Township	683
Mount Pleasant Township	470
Union Township	65
York Springs Borough	934
Allegheny County	
Wilkinsburg Borough	8,652
Avonworth Union	2,556
Baldwin Township	909
Bellevue Borough	264
Bethel Borough	20,455
Brackenridge Borough	3,784
Braddock Borough	5,063
Brentwood Borough	1,564
Bridgeville Borough	1,887
Carnegie Borough	2,746
Castle Shannon Borough	7,098
Clairton City	103,451
Coraopolis Borough	1,136
Crafton Borough	5,765
Dormont Borough	1,444
Duquesne City	7,953
Elizabeth Township	24,833
Etna Borough	2,501
Forest Hills Borough	14,407
Fox Chapel Area (Union)	17,523
Glassport Borough	14,769
Hampton Township	22,203
Harrison Township	73,840
McCandless Township	45,035
McKees Rocks Borough	10,782
Millvale Borough	2,036
Moon Schools Union	26,560
Mount Lebanon Township	2,515
Munhall Borough	30,575
North Braddock Borough	34,717
North Versailles Township	32,853
Oakmont Borough	11,023
Penn Hills Township	29,766
Plum Borough	27,399
Rankin Borough	22,809
Richland Township	4,285
Ross Township	34,127
Scott Township	5,961
Sewickley Borough	2,588
Shaler Township	27,276
Swissvale Borough	19,490
Tarentum Borough	57
Turtle Creek Borough	26,139
Versailles Township	30,310
West Deer Township	1,776
West Jefferson Hills Union	4,011
West Mifflin Area	17,703
Westview Borough	3,138
Wilkins Township Union	16,040
Wilmerding Borough	16,862
Gateway Union	41,693
Aleppo Township	1,103
Braddock Hills Borough	3,487
Bradford Woods Borough	1,173
Cheswick Borough	1,126
Dravosburg Borough	756
Edgewood Borough	309
Elizabeth Borough	5,559
Fawn Township	2,538
Finley Township	304
Forward Township	8,252
Franklin Township	10,711
Glenfield Borough	326
Greentree Borough	7,834
Harmar Township	43,365
Heidelberg Borough	3,963
Ingram Borough	3,711
Kennedy Township	2,384
Leet Township	787
Leetsdale Borough	13,156
Liberty Borough	3,077
Lincoln Borough	2,151
Marshall Township	6,189
North Fayette Township	5,040
Oakdale Borough	1,016
Osborne Borough	806
Pine Township	10,348
Port Vue Borough	3,617
Reserve Township	1,437
Robinson Township	22,518
Sewickley Township	1,750
Snowden Township	3,234
South Versailles Township	776
Springdale Borough	123
Springdale Township	3,700
Thornburg Borough	2,028
Upper Saint Clair Township	3,169
Verona Borough	5,490
Versailles Borough	1,585
Wall Borough	12
Armstrong County	
Ford City Union	5,844
Kittanning Union	16,143
Shannock Valley Union	4,199
Apollo Borough	2,652
Bethel Township	401
Boggs Township	254
Brady's Bend Township	212
Brady Township (From Clarion)	249
Buffalo Township (From Butler)	10,428
Burrell Township	422
Cadogan Township	473
Dayton Borough	1,649
East Brady Borough (From Clarion)	3,292
East Franklin Township	3,405
Elderton Borough	313
Freeport Borough	3,506
Kittanning Township	1,740
North Buffalo Township	4,737
Pine Township	239
Plumcreek Township	15
Red Bank Township (See Clarion)	1,786
South Bend Township	266
South Buffalo Township	1,501
Sugarcreek Township	760
Washington Township	662
Wayne Township	1,434
West Franklin Township	1,888

West Mahoning Union (From Indiana)	467
Worthington Borough	276
Beaver County	
Ambridge Borough	8,445
Beaver Area (Merger)	46,943
Beaver Falls Area (Merger)	24,891
Center Township	17,725
Hopewell Township	10,828
Monaca Borough	166
New Brighton Borough	5,347
Northeastern Beaver County (Merger)	3,919
Rochester Area (Union)	16,964
Baden Borough	10,781
Big Beaver Borough	5,642
Chippewa Township	22,271
Conway Borough	3,913
Darlington Borough	1,394
Daugherty Township	2,376
Economy Borough	12,944
Enon Valley Borough (From Lawrence)	529
Frankfort Springs Borough	401
Freedom Borough	837
Georgetown Borough	768
Greene Township	942
Hanover Township	1,883
Homewood Borough	560
Hookstown Borough	449
Independence Township	411
Koppel Borough	3,076
New Galilee Borough	709
New Sewickley Township	8,483
Patterson Township	4,907
Paterson Heights Borough	394
Pulaski Township	1,747
Raccoon Township	2,755
Shippingport Borough	792
South Beaver Township	5,365
South Heights Borough	912
West Mayfield Borough	1,891
Western Beaver County Area (Merger)	4,712
Bedford County	
Everett Merged	17,034
Bedford Borough	8,689
Bedford Township	6,333
Bloomfield Township	1,069
Broad Top City Borough (From Huntingdon)	25
Broad Top Township	1,811
Carbon Township (From Huntingdon)	89
Coaldale Borough	164
Coalmont Borough (From Huntingdon)	77
Colerain Township	1,394
Cumberland Valley Township	4,290
East Providence Township	3,960
Harrison Township	1,372
Hopewell Borough	482
Hopewell Township (From Huntingdon)	295
Hopewell Township	2,699
Hyndman Londonderry Merged	4,912
Liberty Township	2,132
Mann's Choice Borough	193
Monroe Township	2,837
Napier Township	3,331
Rainsburg Borough	92
Saxton Borough	230
Snake Spring Township	2,527
Southampton Township	1,486
South Woodbury Township (1938 Merger)	4,512
West Saint Clair Township	2,801
Wood Township (From Huntingdon)	68
Woodbury Borough	531
Woodbury Township	2,870
Chestnut Ridge Merged	5,601
Berks County	
Reading City	8,529
Cumru Township	4,556
Exeter Township	7,863
Kutztown Union	10,673
Muhlenberg Township	3,929
Spring Township	9,183
Albany Township	1,506
Alsace Township	3,081
Bally Borough	944
Bechtelsville Borough	1,682
Bern Township	1,512
Bethel Township	1,737
Boyertown Borough	85
Brecknock Township	2,660
Caernarvon Township	2,008
Centerport Borough	107
Centre Township	1,109
Colebrookdale Township	3,387
District Township	936
Douglass Township	4,064
Douglass Township (From Montgomery)	2,752
Earl Township	2,589
Elverson Borough (From Chester)	441
Greenwich Township	2,321
Hamburg Borough	5,774
Heidelberg Township	869
Honey Brook Borough (From Chester)	1,894
Honey Brook Township (From Chester)	3,200
Jefferson Township	932
Longswamp Township	1,345
Lower Alsace Township	4,206
Lower Heidelberg Township	2,924
Maidencreek Township	2,306
Marion Township	2,322
Mount Penn Borough	1,736
New Hanover Township (From Montgomery)	942
North Heidelberg Township	1,237
Oley Township	3,727
Ontelaunee Township	4,686
Penn-Bernville Union	1,619
Perry Township	2,982
Pike Township	994
Richmond Township	2,194
Robeson Township	399
Robesonia Borough	930
Rockland Township	1,148
Ruscombmanor Township	2,733
Sinking Spring Borough	6,202
Strausstown-Upper Tulpehocken Union	902
Swamp Independent (From Montgomery)	412
Tilden Township	2,870
Tulpehocken Township	1,895
Union Township	2,250
Upper Bern Township	1,354
Upper Frederick Township (From Montgomery)	495
Washington Township	1,302
Wernersville Borough	637
Windsor Township	2,862
Blair County	
Altoona City	35,671
Logan Township	15,588
Tyrone Merged	10,089
Allegheny Township	3,658
Antis Township	7,246
Bellwood Borough	1,355
Birmingham Borough (From Huntingdon)	83
Blair Township	8,316
Catharine Township	1,406
Duncansville Borough	2,412
Franklin Township (From Huntingdon)	173
Frankstown Township	4,850
Freedom Township	1,089
Greenfield Township	1,900
Huston Township	1,640
Juniata Township	861
Kimmel Township (From Bedford)	1,864
Martinsburg Borough	3,922
North Woodbury Township	3,234
Roaring Spring Borough	3,354
Snyder Township	1,824
Taylor Township (From Centre)	745
Taylor Township	2,308
Tyrone Township	1,938
Warriors Mark Township (From Huntingdon)	1,174

Williamsburg Borough	3,232
Woodbury Township	1,416
Bucks County	
Bensalem Township	13,034
Bristol Borough	13,014
Doylestown Borough	7,129
Hilltown Township	9,848
Lower Makefield Township	37,044
Lower Southampton Township	6,929
Middletown Township	93,321
Morrisville Borough	8,428
Quakertown Borough	7,884
Warminster Township	45,528
Bedminster Township	1,269
Bridgeton Township	1,364
Buckingham Township	10,836
Chalfont Borough	4,725
Doylestown Township	2,950
Dublin Borough	1,576
Durham Township	2,852
East Rockhill Township	3,313
Haycock Township	4,148
Hulmeville Borough	854
Langhorne Borough	3,144
Langhorne Manor Borough	464
Milford Township	3,763
New Britain Borough	3,922
New Britain Township	4,855
New Hope-Solebury (Merged)	715
Newtown Township	5,177
Nockamixon Township	3,577
Northampton Township	16,910
Penndel Borough	1,782
Perkasie Borough	3,048
Richland Township	7,152
Richlandtown Borough	675
Sellersville Borough	5,974
Silverdale Borough	1,418
Springfield Township	2,726
Tinicum Township	6,801
Trumbauersville Borough	539
Tullytown Borough	4,614
Upper Makefield Township	3,149
Warwick Township	7,122
West Rockhill Township	6,984
Wrightown Township (Merger)	2,110
Yardley Borough	3,222
Bradford County	
Sayre Borough	12,783
Alba Borough	384
Albany Township	741
Armenia Township	53
Asylum Township	1,638
Athens Township	9,588
Athens Township	6,551
Barclay Township (No Schools)	3
Burlington Township (1938 Merger)	1,358
Canton Borough	5,221
Canton Township	2,666
Columbia Township	2,452
Franklin Township	462
Granville Township	1,337
Herrick Township	1,245
LeRaysville Borough	786
LeRoy Township	1,690
Litchfield Township	855
McIntyre Township (From Lycoming)	1,839
McNett Township (From Lycoming)	708
Monroe Borough	1,162
Monroe Township	1,943
New Albany Borough	434
North Towanda Township	308
Orwell Township	1,682
Overton Township	204
Pike Township	868
Ridgebury Township	376
Rome Township (1938 Merger)	1,913
Sheshequin Township	1,634
Smithfield Township	1,643
South Creek Township	696
South Waverly Borough	2,108
Springfield Township	1,199
Standing Stone Township	812
Stevens Township	1,012
Sylvania Borough	367
Towanda Borough	2,415
Towanda Township	1,142
Troy Borough	5,051
Troy Township	514
Tuscarora Township	1,076
Ulster Township	2,661
Union Township (From Tioga)	1,114
Warren Township	1,486
Wells Township	757
West Burlington Township	936
Wilmont Township	1,813
Windham Township	982
Wyalusing Borough	2,134
Wyalusing Township	1,796
Wysox Township	2,090
Butler County	
Butler City	16,408
Butler Township	11,227
Moniteau Merged	3,904
Adams Township	9,155
Brady Township	985
Bruin Borough	1,086
Center Township	4,470
Chicora Borough	836
Clay Township	743
Clearfield Township	961
Clinton Township	19,990
Connoquenessing Township	1,954
Donegal Township	695
Evansburg Borough	3,178
Fairview Township (1938 Merger)	2,378
Forward Township	749
Franklin Township	1,765
Harmony Borough	1,880
Island Independent	249
Jackson Township	4,536
Jefferson Township	5,192
Lancaster Township	2,331
Mars Borough	2,509
Middlesex Township	9,281
Muddy Creek Township	2,411
Oakland Township	1,992
Parker Township	278
Penn Township	8,849
Perry Township (From Armstrong)	876
Petrolia Borough	40
Portersville Borough	706
Prospect Borough	79
Saxonburg Borough	898
Slippery Rock Borough	551
Slippery Rock Township	3,714
Summit Township	3,897
Valencia Borough	393
West Liberty Borough	413
Winfield Township	1,736
Worth Township	914
Zelienople Borough	6,324
Har-Mer Merged	1,676
Harmony Merged	8,413
Cambria County	
Johnstown City	55,526
Adams Township	2,378
Cambria Township	4,628
Nanty-Glo Borough	4,028
Ashville Borough	276
Barnesboro Borough	3,111
Barr Township	1,774
Brownstown Borough	630
Carrolltown Borough	840
Cassandra Borough	93
Chest Township	397
Conemaugh Township	153
Cresson Borough	3,557

Cresson Township	70
Daisytown Borough	612
Dale Borough	295
East Carroll Township	519
East Conemaugh Borough	2,619
Ebensburg Borough	7,189
Elder Township	831
Ferndale Borough	236
Gallitzin Borough	2,167
Gallitzin Township	30
Hastings Borough	452
Jackson Township	3,431
Lilly Borough	943
Lorain Borough	1,507
Lower Yoder Township	1,644
Patton Borough	1,577
Portage Borough	1,386
Prince Gallitzin Union	743
Reade Township	1,251
Richland Township	15,560
Sankertown Borough	345
South Fork Borough	128
Southmont Borough	2,430
Spangler Borough	2,166
Stonycreek Township	6,519
Summerhill Borough	285
Summerhill Township (1938 Merger)	427
Tunnelhill Borough	197
Upper Yoder Township	11,585
Vintondale Borough	591
Washington Township	61
West Carroll Township	378
Westmont Borough	9,284
West Taylor Township	462
White Township	506
Cameron County	
Driftwood Borough	103
Emporium Borough	7,410
Gibson Township	583
Gibson-Grove Independent	533
Grove Township (No Schools)	71
Lumber Township	321
Shippen-Portage Union	7,000
Carbon County	
Jim Thorpe Borough	1,065
Lansford Borough	6,972
Lehighton Area Union	33,601
Mauch Chunk Township	3,094
Palmerton Area (Union)	931
Banks Township	1,997
Beaver Meadows Borough	1,278
East Side Borough	453
Lausanne Township	545
Lehigh Township	1,363
Packer Township	1,871
Penn Forest Township	769
Weatherly Borough	6,622
Centre County	
Bellefonte Borough	12,625
State College Borough	60,283
Benner Township	2,856
Boggs Township	1,749
Burnside Township	693
Centre Hall Borough	2,123
College Township	10,657
Ferguson Township	10,963
Gregg Township	1,593
Haines Township	2,798
Half Moon Township	1,580
Harris Township	3,005
Howard Borough	574
Howard Township	1,396
Huston Township	710
Marion Township	658
Miles Township	1,437
Milesburg Borough	322
Millheim Borough	237
Patton Township	5,182
Penn Township	2,019
Potter Township	2,561
Snow Shoe Borough	751
Snow Shoe Township	3,566
Spring Township	10,475
Union Township	988
Walker Township	1,041
Worth Township	1,799
Chester County	
Coatesville City	4,105
Downingtown Area Merger	19,968
Tredyffrin Township	43,013
West Chester Borough	13,296
Avondale Borough	625
Birmingham Township (From Delaware)	6,310
Birmingham Township	654
Caln Township	6,769
Charlestown Township	3,120
Christiana Sadsbury Union (From Lancaster)	20
East Bradford Township	939
East Brandywine Township	6,028
East Coventry Township	5,522
East Fallowfield Township	4,506
East Goshen Township	6,490
East Nantmeal Township	1,429
East Nottingham Township	208
East Pikeland Township	7,556
Easttown Township	26,392
East Vincent Township	1,162
East Whiteland Township	14,083
Elk Township	157
Franklin Township	495
Highland Township	1,582
Independent No. 1	3,297
Kennett Square Borough	1,903
Kennett Township	6,735
London Britain Township	1,472
Londonderry Township	2,469
London Grove Township	1,903
Lower Oxford Township	4,417
Malvern Borough	3,110
New Garden Township	858
Newlin Township	393
New London Township	2,108
North Coventry Township	11,343
Oxford Borough	791
Parkesburg Borough	1,930
Penn Township	117
Pennsbury Township	835
Pocopson Township	1,134
Sadsbury Township	4,620
Schuylkill Township	5,273
South Coatesville Borough	4,955
South Coventry Township	375
Thornbury Township	3,430
Upper Oxford Township	1,665
Upper Uwchlan Township	3,309
Valley Township	20,162
Warwick Township	3,356
West Bradford Township	2,205
West Caln Township	5,305
West Fallowfield Township	1,011
West Goshen Township	9,460
West Grove Borough	1,201
West Marlboro Township	3,656
West Nottingham Township	1,899
West Pikeland Township	6,201
West Sadsbury Township	2,663
Westtown Township	3,625
West Whiteland Township	3,902
Willistown Township	4,355
Clarion County	
Allegheny Township (From Butler)	256
Ashland Township	1,841
Beaver Township	2,276
Callensburg Borough	152
Clarion Area (Merged)	20,618
Clarion Township	6,099
Corsica Borough (From Jefferson)	348

Elk Township	1,472
Emlenton Borough (From Venango)	2,410
Farmington Township	4,290
Foxburg Borough	283
Hawthorn Borough	1,481
Knox Township	2,274
Knox Borough	2,120
Licking Township	1,008
Limestone Township	3,924
Madison Township (From Armstrong)	896
Madison Township	3,294
Mahoning Township (From Armstrong)	998
Millcreek Township	1,459
New Bethlehem Borough	609
Oak Hall Independent	296
Perry Township	4,006
Piney Township	1,407
Porter Township	3,915
Red Bank Township	4,870
Richland Township	1,373
Rimersburg Borough	1,924
Saint Petersburg Borough	178
Salem Township	1,026
Scrubgrass Township (From Venango)	1,449
Shippenville Borough	1,010
Sligo Borough	2,165
Strattanville Borough	1,163
Toby Township	2,932
Union Township (From Jefferson)	663
Washington Township	5,391
Clearfield County	
Clearfield Borough	25,603
DuBois Area Union	38,556
Lawrence Township	27,670
West Branch Merged	6,035
Beccaria Township	2,058
Bigler Township	2,331
Bloom Township	710
Boggs Township	2,543
Bradford Township	5,887
Brady Township	463
Brisbin Borough	306
Burnside Township	33
Cherry Tree Borough (From Indiana)	449
Chest Township	672
Chester Hill Borough	2,369
Coalport Borough	455
Covington Township	2,107
Curwensville Borough	7,075
Decatur Township	4,457
Girard Township	701
Glen Hope Borough	128
Goshen Township	617
Grampian Borough	388
Gulich Township	1,198
Houtzdale Borough	1,815
Huston Township	2,093
Irvona Borough	931
Jordan Township	167
Karthaus Township	460
Knox Township	541
Osceola Mills Borough	2,158
Penn Township	1,278
Philipsburg Union (From Centre)	7,860
Pike Township	4,621
Ramey Borough	510
Rush Township (From Centre)	2,881
Union Township	898
Wallaceton Borough	250
Westover Borough	608
Woodward Township	1,596
West Keating Township (From Clinton)	150
Clinton County	
Lock Haven City	7,100
Allison Township	57
Bald Eagle Township	427
Beech Creek Borough	440
Beech Creek Township	383
Chapman Township	948
Colebrook Township	110
Curtin Township (From Centre)	1,053
Dunstable Township	344
East Keating Township	89
Flemington Borough	2,134
Gallagher Township	305
Greene Township	72
Grugan Township (No Schools)	11
Lamar Township	1,319
Leidy Township	239
Liberty Township (From Centre)	1,547
Logan Township	78
Loganton Borough	142
Mill Hall Borough	3,590
Noyes Township	326
Pine Creek Township	2,375
Porter Township	1,551
Renovo Borough	704
South Renovo Borough	539
Stewardson Township (From Potter)	775
Wayne Township	533
Woodward Township	1,707
Columbia County	
Berwick Borough	16,527
Bloomsburg Township	13,318
Beaver Township	330
Benton Borough	1,322
Benton Township	1,282
Briar Creek Township	3,319
Catawissa Borough	747
Catawissa Township	171
Center Township	1,457
Cleveland Township	541
Fishing Creek Township	486
Franklin Township	253
Greenwood Township	2,067
Hemlock Township	1,187
Jackson Township	446
Locust Township	890
Madison Township	519
Main Township	925
Mifflin Township	1,786
Millville Borough	731
Montour Township	3,766
Mount Pleasant Township	1,335
Orange Township	285
Orangeville Borough	851
Roaring Creek Township	627
Ralphe Township (From Northumberland)	2,372
Scott Township	3,882
Stillwater Borough	147
Sugarloaf Township	681
Crawford County	
Meadville Area Union	15,998
Titusville Merged	5,817
Athens Township	204
Blooming Valley Borough	472
Cambridge Springs Borough	1,997
Centerville Borough	805
Conneaut Lake Borough	2,067
Conneaut Township	752
Conneaut Valley Marged	1,512
Cussewago Township	1,772
East Fairfield Township	590
East Fallowfield Township	1,077
Fairfield Township	24
French Creek Township (From Mercer)	1,694
Greenwood Township (Merger)	388
Hayfield Township	886
Hydetown Borough	217
Linesville Borough (1938 Merger)	1,336
North Shenango Township	2,051
Oil Creek Township	1,614
Plum Township (From Venango)	963
Randolph-East Mead Merger	737
Richmond Township	194
Rockdale Township	1,322
Rome Township	69
Sadsbury Township	647

Saegerwood Merged	1,227
Sparta Merged	1,229
Steuben Township	374
Summit Township	673
Troy Township	1,110
Venango Borough	513
Venango Township	85
Wayne Township	1,014
West Fallowfield Township	2,042
Woodcock Borough	35
Cumberland County	
Camp Hill Borough	1,787
Carlisle Borough	17,293
East Pennsboro Township	15,800
Mechanicsburg Borough	5,887
New Cumberland Borough	12,187
Shippensburg Borough	3,223
Dickinson Township	9,000
Hampden Township	7,448
Hopewell Township	1,328
Lemoyne Borough	10,744
Lower Allen Township	33,051
Lower Frankford Township	1,900
Lower Mifflin Township	1,649
Middlesex Township	4,137
Monroe Township	4,498
Mount Holly Springs Borough	5,601
Newburg Borough	411
Newton Township	6,644
Newville Borough	1,333
North Middleton Township	1,945
Penn Township (1938 Merger)	5,452
Shippensburg Township	262
Shiremanstown Borough	2,753
Silver Spring Township	11,983
Southampton Township (From Franklin)	434
Southampton Township	5,481
South Middleton Township	22,307
Upper Allen Township	10,334
Upper Frankford Township	2,548
Upper Mifflin Township	2,481
West Fairview Borough	2,103
West Pennsboro Township	6,375
Wormleysburg Borough	2,858
Dauphin County	
Derry Township	12,560
Lower Paxton Township	5,917
Middletown Borough	8,468
Millersburg—Upper Paxton (Union)	5,023
Steelton Borough	8,273
Susquehanna Township	8,200
Swatara Township	34,466
Conewago Township	1,158
Dauphin Borough	1,322
East Hanover Township	4,411
Elizabethville Borough	1,509
Gratz Borough	429
Halifax Borough	1,227
Halifax Township	1,422
Highspire Borough	304
Hummelstown Borough	9,746
Jackson Township	749
Jefferson Township	213
Londonderry Township	10,523
Lykens Borough	718
Lykens Township	320
Middle Paxton Township	8,132
Mifflin Township	1,080
Penbrook Borough	2,997
Royalton Borough	2,910
South Hanover Township	3,191
Uniontown Borough	174
Washington Township	1,398
West Hanover Township	5,375
Wiconisco Township	15
Williams Township	1,036
Williamstown Borough	699
Delaware County	
Chester City	23,503
Upper Darby Township	92,939
Clifton Heights Borough	9,094
Collingdale Borough	2,547
Darby Borough	4,145
Darby Township	901
Folcroft Borough	3,359
Lansdowne Borough	12,867
Media Borough	11,930
Nether Providence Township	13,316
Radnor Township	64,252
Rose Tree Union	7,509
Tinicum Township	14,574
Upper Chichester Township	19,142
Yeadon Borough	2,625
Aldan Borough	353
Chester Township	6,025
Chester Heights Borough	2,339
Colwyn Borough	3,417
Concord Township	5,000
Morton Borough	610
Ridley Park Borough	3,140
Thornbury Township (See Chester)	2,480
Upland Borough	3,392
Elk County	
Johnsonburg Merged	19,371
Ridgway Borough	20,162
Saint Mary's Borough	11,466
Benezette Township	1,417
Benzinger Township	24,066
Fox Township	11,205
Horton Township	5,075
Jay Township	4,866
Jones Township	7,909
Ridgway Township	6,764
Spring Creek Township	1,391
Erie County	
Corry City	1,739
Girard Union	6,402
Harbor Creek Township	16,212
Mill Creek Township	58,994
North Western Union	2,066
Amity Township	229
Bloomfield Township (From Crawford)	2,239
Columbus Township (From Warren)	3,102
Concord Township	404
Edinboro Area (Union)	2,659
Elgin Borough	402
Fairview District (Union)	12,354
Greenfield Township	1,120
LeBoeuf Township	367
McKean (Union)	2,207
Mill Village Borough	343
North East Borough	3,642
North East Township	7,864
Summit Township	6,039
Union City Borough	4,438
Union Township	853
Venango Township	911
Waterford Borough	1,530
Waterford Township	1,658
Wattsburg Borough	1,140
Wayne Township	157
Wesleyville Borough	1,710
Brownsville Borough	3,770
Connellsville City	3,758
Dunbar Township	2,106
Georges Township	762
German Township	5,802
North Union Township	6,008
Perry Township	7,959
Redstone Township	2,210
South Union Township	19,937
Uniontown City	13,315
Belle Vernon Borough	1,643
Brownsville Township	561
Bullskin Township	12,336
Connellsville Township	3,760
Dawson Borough	1,306
Dunbar Borough	2,909

Fairchance Borough	1,299
Fayette City Borough	1,683
Franklin Township	2,529
Lower Tyrone Township	1,475
Masontown Borough	5,246
Menallen Township	1,513
New Salem (Independent)	1,820
Nicholson Township	419
North Belle Vernon Borough (From Westmoreland)	586
Ohiopyle Borough	943
Point Marion Borough	2,831
Saltlick Township	8,442
Smithfield Borough	1,906
South Connellsville Borough	7,404
Springfield Township	7,794
Springhill Township	3,355
Stewart Township	2,495
Vanderbilt Borough	1,505
Washington Township	16,559
Wharton Union	9,517
West Brownsville Borough (From Washington)	681
Marclay Union	6,445

Forest County

Barnett Township	730
Green Township	1,173
Howe Township	950
Jenks Township	1,087
Kingsley Township	1,989
Millstone Township (From Elk)	864
President Township (From Venango)	1,873
Tionesta Township	1,608
North Western Forest (Merged)	1,891

Franklin County

Chambersburg Borough	71
Greene Township	3,775
Guilford Township	1,972
Antrim Township	2,093
Fannett Metal (Union)	460
Greencastle Borough	149
Hamiltown Township	119
Letterkenny Township	1,029
Lurgan Township	2,606
Mercersburg Borough	44
Mont Alto Borough	554
Montgomery Township	700
Peters Township	4,901
Quincy Merger	1,777
Saint Thomas Township	1,607
Warren Township	470
Washington Township	1,658

Fulton County

Ayr Township	1,870
Dublin Township	2,049
Licking Creek Township	4,131
McConnellsburg Borough	4,565
Southern Fulton Merger	12,912
Taylor Township	2,440
Todd Township	2,308
Wells Township	561

Greene County

Cumberland Township	1,785
Waynesburg Borough	9,297
Carmichaels Borough	571
Dunkard Township	401
Franklin Township	5,486
Greensboro Borough	463
Jefferson Union	1,083
Monongahela Township	1,980
Morgan Township	1,110
Perry School District	6,914
Washington Township (No Schools)	3,673
Wayne Township	1,587
Whiteley Township	3,221

Huntingdon County

Huntingdon Borough	1,877
Brady Township	301
Cass Township	115
Clay Township	168
Cromwell Township	430
Dublin Township	236
Henderson Township	871
Jackson Township	879
Juniata Township	376
Juniata Valley Union	886
Lincoln Township	804
Mill Creek Borough	221
Newton-Wayne Union (From Mifflin)	421
Oneida Township	1,276
Orbisonia Borough	141
Penn Township	975
Rockhill Borough	488
Shirleysburg Borough	204
Smithfield Township	410
Tell Township	382
Todd Township (To Bedford)	342
Union Township	36
Walker Township	556

Indiana County

Blairsville Borough	1,125
Center Township	2,103
Indiana Borough	16,233
White Township	12,931
Armagh Borough	38
Bell Township (From Clearfield)	112
Black Lick Township	1,349
Brush Valley Township	522
Buffington Township	3,040
Burnside Borough (From Clearfield)	158
Burrell Township	741
Canoe Independent (Part) (See Jefferson)	259
Cherry Hill Township	3,304
Clarksburg Independent	654
Clymer Borough	399
Conemaugh Township	2,349
Creekside Borough	322
East Mahoning Township	201
East Wheatfield Township	4,424
Glen Campbell Borough	133
Grant Township	1,715
Homer City Borough	2,208
Jacksonville Borough	121
Loyalhanna Township (From Westmoreland)	4,421
Mahaffey Borough (From Clearfield)	440
Marion Center Borough	768
Montgomery Township	1,240
Newburg Borough (From Clearfield)	136
New Washington Borough (From Clearfield)	13
Pine Township	2,776
Rayne Township	2,839
Saltsburg Borough	1,250
Shelocta Borough	72
South Mahoning Township	880
Washington Township	528
West Lebanon Independent	317
West Wheatfield Township	1,894
Young Township	1,527

Jefferson County

Banks Township (From Indiana)	742
Barnett Township	1,582
Beaver Township	1,141
Bell Township	3,752
Big Run Borough	1,843
Brockway Borough	1,540
Canoe Township (From Indiana)	142
Clover Township	381
Eldred Township	779
Heath Township	116
Henderson Township	1,653
Knox Township	853
North Mahoning Township (From Indiana)	599
Pine Creek Township	1,775
Polk Township	587
Porter Township	602
Reynoldsville Borough	3,094
Ringgold Township	161

Rose Township	1,992
Snyder Township	2,561
Summerville Borough	1,667
Sykesville Borough	3,272
Timblin Borough	149
Warsaw Township	839
Washington Township	1,206
West Warsaw Independent	618
Winslow Township	2,216
Worthville Borough	51
Juniata County	
Beale Township	1,151
Delaware Township	479
Fayette Township	2,446
Fermanagh Township	2,433
Lack Township	637
Mifflin Borough	364
Mifflintown Borough	152
Milford Township	987
Monroe Township	507
Port Royal Borough	1,603
Spruce Hill Township	51
Susquehanna Township	127
Thompsontown Borough	1,031
Turbett Township	927
Walker Township	2,674
Lackawanna County	
Scranton City	25,902
Archbald Borough	7,300
Blakely Borough	2,774
Carbondale City	2,439
Dunmore Borough	8,100
Old Forge Borough	13,065
Olyphant Borough	2,089
Throop	3,768
Winton Borough	2,374
Abington Independent (1938 Merger)	7,333
Benton Township	4,506
Carbondale Township	191
Clarks Green Borough	5,132
Clarks Summit Borough	4,324
Clifton Township	742
Covington Township	78
Elmhurst Township (1938 Merger)	3,159
Fell Township	424
Glenburn Township	1,445
Jefferson Township	393
Jermyn Borough	3,544
Lehigh Township (No Schools)	330
Madison Township	654
Mayfield Borough	1,137
Moosic Borough	5,622
Moscow Borough	2,943
Newton Township	212
Ransom Township	431
Scott Township	4,332
South Abington Township	8,980
Spring Brook Township	2,463
Lehigh Township (From Wayne)	2,273
Lancaster County	
Lancaster City	45,542
Cocalico Union	6,873
Columbia Borough	3,534
Donegal Union	5,902
East Lampeter Township	2,732
Elizabethtown Area (Merger)	4,561
Hempfield Union	12,205
Lampeter-Strasburg Union	5,152
Manheim Township	1,393
Manheim Central Union	8,847
Solanco (Merger)	17,097
Warwick Union	12,888
Brecknock Township	1,230
Caernarvon Township	3,338
Conestoga Township	689
Earl Township	7,165
East Earl Township	167
Leacock Township	7,782
Lincoln Independent	33
Manor Union	3,613
Martic Township	3,202
Millersville Borough	2,975
New Holland Borough	3,492
New Milltown Independent	606
Paradise Township	5,815
Pequea Township	2,007
Salisbury Township	10,644
Terre Hill Borough	1,540
Upper Leacock Township	2,571
West Earl Township	33
Lawrence County	
New Castle City	75,997
Ellwood City Area (Union)	24,237
Shenango Township	5,185
Union Area Union	24,201
Bessemer Borough	18,890
Big Beaver Township	2,931
Laurel Union	16,647
Little Beaver Township	2,413
Mahoning Township	4,686
Neshannock Township	35,284
New Wilmington Borough	3,229
North Beaver Township	3,442
Plain Grove Township	2,534
Pulaski Township	5,471
South New Castle Borough	2,527
Taylor Township	2,542
Volant Borough	457
Wampum Borough	1,855
Wilmington Township (From Mercer)	1,722
Wilmington Township	3,835
Lebanon County	
Annville Area (Merger)	3,630
Northern Lebanon (Merger)	2,082
Palmyra Area	760
East Hanover Township	275
Heidelberg Township	5,073
Jackson Township	1,506
Millcreek Township	2,505
Myerstown Borough	2,913
North Cornwall Township	3,876
North Lebanon Township	90
Richland Borough	1,568
South Lebanon Township	1,249
South Londonderry Township	2,276
West Cornwall Township	305
West Lebanon Township	391
Lehigh County	
Allentown City	63,025
Blue Valley Union	14,862
Catasauqua Union	10,464
East Penn Union	55,657
Fountain Hill Borough	6,763
Parkland Union	53,536
Southern Lehigh Union	38,094
Whitehall Township	14,131
Coplay Borough	11,909
Heidelberg Township	8,724
Lowhill Township	2,684
Lynn Township	11,142
Salisbury Township	21,830
Washington Township	11,415
Weisenberg Township	11,861
Luzerne County	
Wilkes-Barre City	924
Dallas (Union)	2,297
Duryea Borough	934
Edwardsville Borough	9,307
Exeter Borough	2,214
Forty Fort Borough	2,253
Freeland Borough	606
Hazle Township	2,197
Luzerne Borough	4,391
Nanticoke City	1,344
Plains Township	195
Plymouth Borough	3,190
Swoyerville Borough	5,379

West Pittston Borough	58
Avoca Borough	453
Bear Creek Township	4,940
Buck Township	60
Butler Township	2,871
Conyngham Township	330
Courtdale Borough	1,239
Dennison Township	1,349
Dorrance Township	675
Exeter Township	277
Fairmount Township	87
Fairview Township	6,956
Foster Township	590
Hollenback Township	243
Hughestown Borough	1,140
Hunlock Township	323
Huntington Township	1,925
Jackson Township	2,449
Jeddo Borough (No Schools)	92
Jenkins Township	1,764
Laflin Borough	256
Lake Township	3,511
Laurel Run Borough	669
Lehman Township	2,050
Nescopeck Borough	1,503
Nescopeck Township	718
North Union Township (From Schuylkill)	192
Nuangola Borough	761
Pittston Township	454
Plymouth Township	650
Pringle Borough	461
Ross Township	54
Salem Township (See Columbia)	1,403
Shickshinny Borough	1,374
Slocum Township	3
Sugarloaf Township	2,995
Union Township	615
West Wyoming Borough	5,249
White Haven Borough	1,149
Wright Township	3,501
Wyoming Borough	1,730

Lycoming County

Williamsport City	55,380
Jersey Shore Union	9,813
Loyalsock Township	38,545
South Williamsport Merged	20,992
Avis-Pine Creek No. 1 union 3 (From Clinton	2,475
Brady Township	1,074
Brown Township	283
Cascade Township	710
Clinton Township	9,413
Crawford Township (From Clinton)	56
Cummings Township	533
Eldred Township	2,061
Fairfield Township	5,701
Franklin Township	2,109
Gamble Township	1,928
Hughesville Borough	7,764
Jordan Township	1,949
Limestone Township (1938 Merger)	4,288
McHenry Township	1,060
Mifflin Township	1,537
Mill Creek Township	1,146
Montgomery Borough	5,581
Montoursville Borough	37,008
Moreland Township	1,911
Muncy Township	5,310
Muncy-Muncy Creek Union	15,902
Old Lycoming Township	12,045
Penn Township	1,178
Piatt Township	3,165
Picture Rocks Borough	1,300
Plunketts Creek Township	5,790
Salladasburg Borough	917
Shrewsbury Township	1,307
Upper Fairfield Township	3,466
Washington Township	2,866
Watson Township	1,159
Wolf Township	4,549
Woodward Township	5,383
Lycoming Valley Merged	10,662

McKean County

Bradford City	3,057
Kane Area Union	8,050
Port Allegany Union	6,902
Bradford Township	19,760
Ceres Township (See Potter)	410
Corydon Township	150
Eldred Township	35,245
Foster Township	4,320
Keating Township	2,483
Lewis Run Borough	737
Sergeant Township	132
Smethport Borough	2,039
Wetmore Township	1,721

Mercer County

Farrell Area (Union)	32,979
Greenville Union	36,892
Grove City Borough	14,151
Hickory Township	43,391
Sharon City	91,033
Sharpsville Borough	11,321
Clarksville Borough	1,003
Coolspring Township	1,650
Deer Creek Township	1,277
Delaware Township	4,117
East Lacakawannock Township	2,298
Fairview Township	1,101
Findley Township	1,438
Fredonia Borough	1,773
Greene Township	4,638
Jackson Township	1,904
Jackson Center Borough	861
Jamestown Borough	4,363
Jefferson Township	1,516
Lackawannock Township	1,904
Lake Township	1,515
Liberty Township	652
Mercer Borough	6,578
Mill Creek Township	1,459
New Lebanon Borough	460
New Vernon Township	1,068
Otter Creek Township	1,056
Perry Township	1,607
Pine Township	4,002
Pymatuning Township	11,995
Salem Township	438
Sandy Creek Township	1,630
Sandy Lake Borough	2,656
Sandy Lake Township	1,894
Sheakleyville Borough	833
Shenango Township	11,055
South Pymatuning Township	7,860
South Shenango Township (From Crawford)	2,410
Springfield Township	2,224
Stoneboro Borough	3,682
West Middlesex Borough	3,976
West Salem Township	5,437
West Shenango Township (From Crawford)	858
Wolfcreek Township	769
Worth Township	2,676

Mifflin County

Derry Township	519
Armagh Township	1,316
Bratton Township	958
Burnham Borough	429
Decatur Township	808
Granville Township	7,106
Menno Township	1,890
Oliver Township	461
Union Township	2,211

Monroe County

East Stroudsburg Borough	6,007
Stroud Union	40,012
Barrett Township	5,409
Chestnuthill Township	6,334

Coolbaugh Township	5,593
Eldred Township	1,949
Jackson Township	5,653
Middle Smithfield Township	15,893
Mount Pocono Borough	6,527
Paradise Township	928
Pocono Township	9,539
Polk Township	5,441
Price Township	1,913
Ross Township	3,090
Smithfield Township	6,623
Tobyhanna Township	5,607
Tunkhannock Township	3,932
Montgomery County	
Norristown Borough	19,099
Abington Township	73,720
Bridgeport Borough	5,027
Conshohocken Borough	5,518
Hatboro Borough	12,867
Horsham Township	18,969
Jenkintown Borough	277
Lansdale Borough	2,680
Lower Providence Township	17,379
Narberth Borough	710
Pottstown Borough	25,811
Springfield Township	14,764
Upper Dublin Township	14,603
Upper Merion Township	71,565
Upper Moreland Township	23,099
Whitemarsh Township	20,678
Ambler Borough	4,229
Collegeville Borough	3,607
Franconia Township	11,767
Green Lane Borough	436
Hatfield Borough	3,093
Hatfield Township	3,911
Hereford Township (From Berks)	2,483
Limerick Township	14,798
Line Lexington Independent (No Schools)	749
Lower Pottsgrove Township	12,568
Lower Salford Township	7,432
Marlborough Township	3,677
Montgomery Township	7,289
North Wales Borough	1,145
Red Hill Borough	611
Royersford Borough	13,195
Salford Township	858
Schwenksville Union	9,258
Skippack Township	5,299
Souderton Borough	4,089
Spring City Borough (From Chester)	821
Telford Borough	3,840
Upper Hanover Township	7,256
Upper Pottsgrove Township	6,239
Upper Providence Township	20,911
Upper Salford Township	1,683
West Conshohocken Borough	4,513
West Pottsgrove Township	8,695
Whitpain Township	20,648
Montour County	
Danville Borough	23,616
Cooper Township	2,090
Derry Township	433
Liberty Township	974
Mahoning Township	4,562
Mayberry Township	545
Riverside Borough (From Northumberland)	8,404
Rush Township (From Northumberland)	1,768
Valley Township	1,628
Washingtonville Borough	623
West Hemlock Township	613
Northampton County	
Bethlehem City	88,732
Easton City	42,943
Bangor Borough	13,380
Hellertown Borough	8,351
Nazareth Area (Merger)	53,910
Northampton Borough	3,407
Palmer Township	30,807
Wilson Borough Union	13,191
Allen Township (See Lehigh)	9,764
Bath Borough	5,319
Bethlehem Township	30,758
Chapman Qarries Borough	547
East Allen Township	4,350
East Bangor Borough	2,092
Forks Township	8,169
Freemansburg Borough	3,146
Hanover Township	8,368
Lehigh Township	20,794
Lower Mount Bethel Township	10,484
Lower Saucon Township	33,357
Moore Township	18,109
Pen Argyl Borough	8,026
Plainfield Township	14,533
Portland Borough	2,076
Roseto Borough	9,234
Upper Mount Bethel Township	22,182
Washington Township	16,147
Williams Township	12,544
Wind Gap Borough	7,258
Riegelsville Borough (From Bucks)	1,201
Northumberland County	
Coal Township	13,883
Kulpmont Borough	1,725
Milton Borough	13,641
Mount Carmel Borough	6,929
Shamokin City	10,817
Sunbury City	4,507
Anthony Township (From Montour)	1,740
Delaware Township	6,833
East Cameron Township	282
East Chillisquaque Township	1,188
Gregg Township (From Union)	1,713
Herndon Borough	1,316
Jackson Township	1,443
Jordan Township	870
Lewis Township	2,823
Limestone Township (From Montour)	1,571
Little Mahanoy Township (No Schools)	725
Lower Augusta Township	85
Lower Mahanoy Township	2,005
McEwensville Borough	109
Marion Heights Borough	650
Northumberland Borough	6,249
Point Township	2,132
Rockefeller Township	284
Shamokin Township	4,559
Snydertown Borough	233
Turbut Township	4,669
Upper Augusta Township	4,429
Upper Mahanoy Township	1,392
Washington Township	514
Watsontown Borough	3,963
West Cameron Township	266
West Chillisquaque Township	1,817
Zerbe Township	550
Centralia Borough (From Columbia)	439
Perry County	
Blain Union	3,966
Carroll Township	919
Centre Township	593
Duncannon Borough	2,151
Green Park Union	3,293
Greenwood Township (From Juniata)	160
Greenwood Township	1,823
Greenwood Union	3,074
Marysville Borough	1,644
Newport Union	3,634
Penn Township	2,169
Reed Township (From Dauphin)	1,314
Rye Township	182
Watts Township	972
Wheatfield Township	1,027
Pike County	
Matamoras Borough	2,571
Milford Independent	1,340

Shohola Township	2,583
Westfall Township	127
Potter County	
Abbott Township	638
Allegany Township	1,198
Austin Borough	1,217
Bingham Township	599
Clara Township	297
Coudersport Borough	10,327
Eulalia Township	796
Gaines Township (From Tioga)	847
Galeton Borough	2,368
Genesee Township	212
Harrison Township	1,269
Hebron Township	1,029
Hector Township	538
Homer Township	375
Keating Township	1,435
Lewisville Borough	773
Oswayo Borough	103
Oswayo Township	329
Pike Township	240
Portage Township	381
Shinglehouse Borough	1,102
Summit Township	138
Sweden Township	675
Sylvania Township	62
Ulysses Township	397
West Branch Township	758
Wharton Township (Merged)	958
Schuylkill County	
Ashland Borough	596
Coaldale Borough	404
Frackville Borough	3,518
Minersville Borough	4,144
Pottsville City	19,421
Schuylkill Haven Borough	7,198
Shenandoah Borough	1,505
Tamaqua Borough	273
West Mahanoy Township	2,821
Auburn Borough	387
Barry Township	509
Blythe Township	456
Branch Township	1,621
Butler Township	1,409
Cressona Borough	1,252
East Brunswick Township	2,224
East Norwegian Township	252
East Union Township	805
Eldred Township	433
Foster Township	680
Frailey Township	68
Gilberton Borough	157
Girardville Borough	593
Gordon Borough	116
Hegins Township	297
Hubley Township	1,311
Kline Township	109
Landingville Borough	252
Mahanoy Township	804
McAdoo Borough	463
Mechanicsville Borough	936
Middleport Borough	261
North Manheim Township	1,479
Norwegian Township	1,101
Orwigsburg Borough	1,360
Palo Alto Borough	983
Pine Grove Township	319
Port Carbon Borough	453
Port Clinton Borough	5
Porter Township	521
Reilly Township	758
Ringtown Borough	138
Rush Township	3,143
Ryan Township	1,160
Schuylkill Township	892
Tower Rush Union	2,739
Tremont Borough	383
Tremont Township	817
Upper Mahantongo Township	672
Walker Township	1,681
Washington Township	1,746
Wayne Township	1,242
West Brunswick Township	613
West Penn Township	4,300
West Pine Grove Independent	257
Snyder County	
Adams Township	934
Beavertown Borough (1938 Merger)	1,641
Center Township	831
Franklin Township	909
Jackson Township	370
Middleburg Borough	1,427
Middlecreek Township	761
Monroe Township	1,770
Penn Township	1,732
Perry Township	423
Selinsgrove Borough	1,950
Shamokin Dam Borough	1,536
Spring Township	434
Union Township	873
Washington Township	620
West Beaver Township	1,491
West Perry Township	441
Somerset County	
Conemaugh Township Union	11,925
Jenner Township	4,905
Meyersdale Area (Union)	3,090
Shade-Central Union	763
Somerset Area (Merger)	30,841
Windber Area (Merger)	8,980
Boswell Borough	1,947
Brothersvalley Township	2,935
Fairhope Township	86
Greenville Township	657
Hooversville Borough	5
Jennerstown Borough	839
Quemahoning Township	2,689
Rockwood Area (Merger)	6,165
Salisbury Borough	125
Shanksville Borough	464
Southampton Township	288
Stonycreek Township	5,595
Stoystown Borough	614
Turkeyfoot Valley Union	2,380
Berlin Area	2,951
Sullivan County	
Sullivan County (Merger)	10,145
Shrewsbury Township	874
Susquehanna County	
Ararat Township	368
Auburn Township	764
Bridgewater Township	2,645
Brooklyn Township	346
Choconut Township (No Schools)	7
Dimock Township	414
Forest City Borough	1,037
Forest Lake Township	485
Franklin Township	127
Gibson Township	149
Great Bend Township	337
Hallstead Borough	1,962
Hopbottom Borough	533
Jackson Township	571
Jessup Township	329
Lathrop Township	32
Lenox Township	260
Liberty Township	177
Meshoppen Borough (From Wyoming)	201
Meshoppen Township (From Wyoming)	41
Middletown Township	88
Montrose Borough	686
Oakland Borough	909
Oakland Township	133
Rush Township	976
Silver Lake Township	55
Springville Township	221

Starrucca Borough (From Wayne)	163
Susquehanna Borough	2,085
Thompson (1938 Merger)	586
Mt. Pleasant Township (From Wayne)	590
Tioga County	
Bloss Township	171
Bloosburg Borough	4,666
Brookfield Township	387
Charleston Township	4,335
Chatham Township	806
Clymer Township	452
Cogan House Township (From Lycoming)	3,309
Covington Township	1,534
Delmar Township	4,430
Duncan Township	229
Elk Township	42
Elkland Borough (1938 Merger)	5,528
Farmington Township	154
Hamilton Township	758
Jackson Township (From Lycoming)	1,836
Jackson Township	749
Knoxville Borough (1938 Merger)	1,843
Lawrence Township	1,074
Lawrenceville Borough	1,122
Liberty Borough	1,174
Liberty Township	1,509
Mansfield Borough (1938 Merger)	2,015
Middlebury Township	761
Morris Township	799
Nelson Township	462
Osceola Township	945
Putnam Township	285
Rutland Township (1938 Merger)	1,483
Shippen Township	1,045
Sullivan Township	1,639
Tioga Borough	987
Tioga Township	429
Ward Township	69
Wellsboro Borough	8,342
Westfield Borough	4,449
Westfield Township	815
Pine Township (From Lycoming)	1,702
Union County	
Lewisburg Borough	2,515
Buffalo Township	2,549
East Buffalo Township	7,479
Hartleton Borough	97
Hartley Township	2,173
Lewis Township	1,379
Limestone Township	1,202
Mifflinburg Borough	1,349
New Berlin Borough	357
Union Independent	474
Union Township	1,192
West Buffalo Township	1,973
Venango County	
Cranberry Township	2,040
Franklin City	12,882
Oil City City	9,341
Valley Grove Union	5,487
Clinton Township	967
Clintonville Borough	239
French Creek Township	1,097
Irwin Township	1,812
Mineral Township	588
Oakland Township	1,629
Pine Grove Township	1,262
Pleasantville Borough	913
Polk Borough	860
Rockland Township	1,628
Sandycreek Township	1,589
Utica Borough	82
Victory Township	245
Warren County	
Warren Borough	34,960
Brokenstraw Valley	21,885
Bear Lake Borough	24
Cherry Grove Township	707
Clarendon Borough	1,493
Conewango Township	13,161
Deerfield Township	1,476
Elk Township	348
Farmington Pine Grove Merged	5,307
Glade Township	6,513
Kinzua Township	1,072
Limestone Township	1,789
Mead Township	3,454
Pleasant Township	8,869
Sheffield Township	3,432
Spring Creek Township (See Erie)	1,087
Sugar Grove Union	2,885
Tidioute Borough	2,149
Watson Township	502
Washington County	
Burgettstown Area (Merger)	7,227
California Union	2,870
Canton Township	13,159
Cecil Township	7,439
Centerville Borough	6,046
Charleroi Area Merged	14,719
Chartiers Township	5,329
Donora Borough	10,658
East Bethlehem Township	3,374
Monongahela City	8,244
North Strabane Township	105
Washington City	18,073
Beallsville Borough	257
Bentleyville Borough	4,041
Blaine Township	585
Buffalo Township	202
Carroll Township	18,221
Claysville Borough	262
Donegal Township	622
East Finley Township	549
East Washington Borough	4,106
Ellsworth Borough	1,762
Finleyville Borough	1,643
Houston Borough	822
Long Branch Borough	28
McDonald Borough	662
Marianna Borough	209
Mount Pleasant Township	305
New Eagle Borough	3,243
North Franklin Township	4,053
Peters Township	2,511
Robinson Township	2,341
Roscoe Borough	1,763
South Franklin Township	1,911
South Strabane Township	12,604
Stockdale Borough	1,264
Union Township	8,773
West Middletown Borough	405
West Pike Run Township	458
Wayne County	
Honesdale Union	5,768
Blooming Grove (From Pike)	1,377
Buckingham Township	196
Canaan Township	356
Clinton Township	4,344
Damascus Township	146
Dreher Township	2,495
Greene Township (From Pike)	3,928
Hawley Borough	1,645
Lackawaxen Township (From Pike)	6,660
Lake Township	1,647
Palmyra Township	878
Paupack Township	4,281
Preston Township	395
Scott Township (No Schools)	48
South Canaan Township	1,067
Waymart Borough	1,199
White Mills Independent	220
Westmoreland County	
Arnold City	8,041
Derry Township	14,958
East Huntingdon Township	3,024

Greensburg City	20,276
Hempfield Area Merged	4,327
Latrobe Borough	20,163
Lower Burrell Township	13,790
Monessen City	50,351
Mount Pleasant Borough	1,323
Mount Pleasant Township	4,171
New Kensington City	37,425
Penn Township	6,151
Rostrayer Township	1,891
Salem Township	8,423
Scottdale Borough	3,924
Sewickley Township	8,407
South Huntingdon Township	3,208
Unity Township	22,495
Vandergrift Borough	5,808
Ligonier Valley Union	11,336
Norwin Merged	27,077
Allegheny Township	5,597
Arona Borough	711
Avonmore Borough	2,783
Bell Township	1,103
Bolivar Borough	709
Derry Borough	5,861
Donegal Area (Merged)	2,309
East Vandergrift Borough	851
Everson Borough (From Fayette)	934
Export Borough	1,267
Fairfield Township	1,961
Franklin Township	12,584
Hyde Park Borough	1,147
Madison Borough	33
New Alexandria Borough	492
New Florence Borough	838
New Salem Borough	2,106
Penn Borough	1,214
Saint Clair Township	553
Seward Independent	239
Smithton Borough	1,085
South Greensburg Borough	7,663
Southwest Greensburg Borough	487
Sutersville Borough	563
Trafford Borough	7,608
Upper Burrell Township	2,480
Upper Tyrone Township (From Fayette)	5,081
Washington Township	12,108
West Newton Borough	2,446
Youngstown Borough	792
Wyoming County	
Clinton Township	339
Exeter Township	281
Falls Township	40
LaPlume Township (From Lackawanna)	1,468
North Moreland Township	261
Overfield Township	327
Tunkhannock Township	637
West Abington Township (From Lackawanna)	297
Windham Township Independent	137
York County	
South Western Merged	7,446
Central Union	12,804
Dover Area (Merger)	12,382
Hanover Borough	4,032
Northeastern (Merger)	10,515
Red Land Union (See Cumberland)	17,160
Red Lion Borough	7,429
South Eastern (Merger)	13,948
West Manchester Township	5,859
York Imperial Union	21,804
Spring Grove Area	23,680
York Suburban	6,374
Chanceford Township	2,166
Codorus Township	2,257
Dallastown Borough	3,340
East Prospect Borough	503
Felton Borough	482
Glen Rock Borough	1,981
Hallam Borough	2,697
Heidelberg Township	3,100
Hellam Township	2,363
Jefferson Borough	396
Lower Chanceford Township	601
Lower Windsor Township	4,176
New Freedom Borough	2,354
North Hopewell Township	1,141
Northern Merged	6,261
Railroad Borough	710
Shrewsbury Borough	1,341
Shrewsbury Township	7,331
Warrington Township	299
Windsor Borough	1,840
Windsor Township	6,610
Winterstown Borough	140
Wrightsville Borough	3,404
Yoe Borough	1,831

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the excellent remarks by the Speaker of this House with respect to education in general and in view of the seriousness of these amendments, as I see it, I intend to be as bipartisan as possible and try to talk along the vein of doing the best for the schools of Pennsylvania at this session of the General Assembly. So, with that tenor of my remarks in mind, I will try to tell you what sponsored the idea of this amendment and finally ask you folks on both sides of the House to adopt these amendments today.

As you know, last year during the 1961 session, school people all over the State would see myself and other members of the General Assembly and would say, my goodness, what are you people doing to us down there with respect to these tax equalization board figures. Then they would point out what their respective school districts would lose. "Can't you do something for us?" Well, we did, and in the general appropriation bill last session we inserted the so-called freeze clause and it was only made possible by reason of votes from your side of the aisle, the Democratic side of the aisle. Why? Because many of you back home felt the same acute awareness of the problems facing our local schools as we did. However, the Governor's then attorney general found in her, shall we say, wisdom, or not, that in her opinion the amendments were unconstitutional and therefore the schools are not going to receive the benefit of their freeze clause.

Then the question recurred: 'What can be done for the schools with respect to that area within this session of the General Assembly? We found that the only thing we could do would be to offer even a bill, or the amendments that we have offered today, to solve this problem. We asked the Department of Public Instruction to please furnish us with current figures as to what the schools would lose by reason of the denial of the freeze clause; and, with a great deal of work on the part of the Department of Public Instruction, I am pleased to say, and I want to thank them greatly, they furnished us with the individual losses that each school would suffer by reason of the latest tax equalization board's figures. We submitted the figures given to us to the reference bureau, and they prepared the amendments that we have before us today. I grant you the amendment probably isn't perfect. When you are

trying to appropriate money to approximately two thousand school districts, there are bound to be errors here and there, but on the whole I would say that it is substantially correct.

Then you say, why are you doing it? Well, you look down through some of the losses and some counties suffered $501,000 losses. There are many cities that lose $60,000 and $70,000. I know in my little county, there is one township that will lose approximately $35,000 unless these amendments pass, and I know in that little township it will absolutely break them and they will become a distressed school district unless we give them some relief during this session of the General Assembly. They say, "Well, why don't they do something back home about it?" Well, I, for instance, called one school district in Pennsylvania and I said, "What are you people doing about it?" "Well, there are two of our districts who have levied nine mills; one levied 87 mills. We in this particular borough of State College, while we have held the real estate levy down to 33 mills, we have put on a one mill mercantile tax on retailers, one-half mill on wholesalers, one-half of one percent on income tax, five percent amusement tax, a $10 per capita tax and a one percent real estate transfer tax." So you can see what has been going on throughout the State in trying to make up the deficiency which we have not been giving them.

We called one district, and they said they were over $200,000 short and would have to resort to short-term loans. So we just made up our minds that the schools in general are very hard hit at this time by reason of the denial of the freeze clause and are looking to us at this session of the General Assembly to do something for them.

Again, I do want to be bipartisan in respect to this tax equalization board report. Suffice it to say that schools back home are losing money because of the report.

I might say this—and this is perhaps partisan—we have a statement from the city of Philadelphia wherein the finance director of the city of Philadelphia has recently said that Philadelphia did not, certainly does not, lose anything; that is, Philadelphia's valuation of real estate has not gone down as the tax equalization board reported. The finance director says, if anything, the value of real estate in Philadelphia has increased. In one of the papers recently we received the figures for the city of Philadelphia for 1962, and the 1962 taxable real estate is $4,098,000,000 as compared with the $4,028,000,000 in 1961, or an increase of $70,000,000 in the value of real estate in the city of Philadelphia alone. Whereas, the tax equalization board reports for purposes of school figures say that their valuation has gone down, which gives them more money.

I think that you will find that last year when we were discussing this, when the freeze clause allowed Philadelphia to keep their increase by reason of the tax equalization board report, we said at that time we do not begrudge Philadelphia this $3 million or $4 million because certainly in their expanding school district down there they need the money. But be that as it may, here and elsewhere in Pennsylvania the schools need this money.

Now, you are going to say to us, how irresponsible you are, offering amendments from $9.1 million and where are you going to get the money? Well, that does present a problem, but we feel that we have the answer to it. For instance, the Governor's budget right now for this current year said we will have an $8.9 million surplus. That is this year. Instead of the Governor giving us this $9 million surplus to the schools now it is budgeted to be spent in the next fiscal year. So that he will end with a $25,000 surplus, or something, in the year 1962-1963. We say that is wrong. That money should be spent now in this current fiscal year and given to the schools.

How are you getting that money? You are getting it through a $16-million lapse in this current year appropriations. I grant you some of them are continuing appropriations for other years, but the $8.9 million surplus right now is by reason of $16 million worth of lapses. I know, perhaps, for the Governor to sign this bill with the $9.1 million in it, Mr. Baldwin will have to come up with those lapses with particularities so that they can be put into the record of the budget bureau to match the bill. While Mr. Baldwin in the letter to Mr. Tompkins says, I am sorry but we will not know of this $16 million until the end of the year, but we think we are going to have $16 million. This is part of that so-called balanced budget you heard so much about.

But if we face the problem today on the $9.1 million that we try to find the $16 million in lapses, you face that same problem tomorrow when you vote House bill 1, because House bill 1 is predicated upon the $16 million lapse. So the Governor cannot sign the general appropriation bill anyhow until the lapses are found and inserted into the record with particularities.

So I say one of the places to get the money is right now in this biennium out of the $8.9 million. Another place to get it right now in this current fiscal year is from existing taxes. You all received information today—in fact you can read it in the paper—that in the first eight months of this year taxes are about $5 million ahead of the estimates. You say, well, that is a small amount, but Mr. McCann has an amendment that he wants to offer to House bill 1 later on which would take that $5 million and give it to the schools in 1962-1963. We say Mr. Baldwin could very well restate the estimate of taxes now for this current fiscal year and up them $9.1 million, based on the present experience of $5 million more and because of the additional money that is surely additional excess taxes that are surely going to come in now before the 30th of June.

How do you arrive at that? Yesterday at random I picked up the New York Times, and a Philadelphia item will give you an idea of what is going on in Pennsylvania. Here is a Philadelphia item report on business conditions throughout the United States. Philadelphia department store sales for the 1961 Christmas season reached a new high in the Third Federal Reserve District. The seasonal adjusted index of the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia show district sales in December 9 percent above the 1960 level.

We all heard during December that if they got a 4 percent raise in sales it would be a tremendous increase over the year before. But this report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia says the sales went up 9 percent on the average; in Wilmington, Delaware, 13 percent; and, of course, as little as 2 percent in Scranton. Well, that is obvious because Scranton is a distressed city.

So we say, instead of Mr. McCann offering amendments to House bill 1, spending this increase in revenue that they anticipate now, he does not need the amendment. All Mr. Baldwin and his estimators have to do is certify to the Governor that there is going to be $9.1 million more

money coming in right now from existing taxes and you have got the money for the $9.1 million.

All right, how else can you get it? I have a report here —most of you have it—the report of the National Chamber of Commerce commenting on President Kennedy's budget. President Kennedy estimates that for the fiscal year starting July 1st the federal take from corporation income taxes will be $26.3 billion—$26.3 billion—compared to $21 billion for the year ending June 30th. In other words, President Kennedy is estimating that $5 billion more money is coming in this year from corporate taxes, or 24.88 percent.

Let us apply that figure to Pennsylvania then. Mr. Dougherty, the Secretary of Revenue, says, no, you cannot do that. You can only apply 13 percent in Pennsylvania because Pennsylvania is in the doldrums. We are losing population; we are losing steel production; we are losing this and that, so we cannot use President Kennedy's 24 percent—25 percent pretty near—we have to use 13.3 percent. And this federal $137 million in corporate taxes, which you are estimating for this current year, is a low figure because Pennsylvania is not doing as good as it should. It is not getting its share of the national corporate net profits, so says Mr. Dougherty, the Secretary of Revenue, because of these factors.

But I say if $137 million represents a downgraded low corporate tax for Pennsylvania because of these factors that are hurting our State, why cannot we develop our 25 percent to this low figure? If you do that, you will get an increase in corporate taxes of $35 million and then you are right in step with President Kennedy, who is supposed to know everything and be a great, wise person and has the approval of 80-some percent of the people in this Nation. Let us take his estimate of 24.88 percent and multiply it by $137 million, and you have got money for the freeze clause this year and the freeze clause next year and for the year after. But we only want it for now. Just multiply by another 4 percent and you have got the money.

I was in Pittsburgh the other day, and the Allegheny Ludlum Steel report came out. They made $11 million last year, compared with $8 million the year before, or an increase of 34 percent.

Now there is another way that you can find this money. I said you can get it from the current year's increase in revenue as indicated by this report that just came off the press in Mr. Baldwin's office, or you can increase the taxes next year, just the one item, the corporate net income tax, and only take about one-half again the figure of Mr. Kennedy, and you have the money.

Then we have another proposition. By the time you call up House bill 1, we will have amendments ready to cut governmental operations by 10 percent. Oh, you say, you can't do that. Well, we made a little study on the cost of running our government, just the operation of the government, the employees, and so on, on Capitol Hill. Just let me give you an idea of what has happened.

In the Department of Public Instruction, it cost $2.4 million to run that department in 1951. We arrived at that figure by taking the 1951-1952 budget figures and divided by two, and you get $2.4 million. Take the same figure now, and it is $7.2 million in ten years.

Here are some other figures. Let us take the Department of Revenue. I grant you that their job has increased. They spent $3.1 million in 1951, and they want $12.4 million now.

Internal Affairs, $600,000 in 1951, and now it is $1.573 million. But you have cut it $100,000, so it would be about $1.4 million.

So we say that there is a tremendous amount of, let us say, unnecessary expenditures increasing the cost of running Capitol Hill from around $30 million, or something like that ten years ago, to $77 million or $80 million now. If we can just cut that 10 percent, this plus a few other small items, you have got the $9 million.

So I say, the State is not broke. We have got plenty of money. The school districts need this money desperately, and I am asking everybody in this House, on both sides of the aisle, to vote this money for the schools.

Another thing, you say that elsewhere in the budget we are offering ten percent amendments. You know in 1959-1961 you had lapses of $42 million; this year, lapses of $16 million. Mr. Baldwin, at the budget hearings, had a lot of say about attrition. The reason that the salary figure is not higher, he said, is because of attrition, attrition meaning a man is laid off today or becomes deceased or quits and it is two or three months before you replace him. It is an attrition factor. Apply that attrition factor to a billion dollars. There is attrition even in the entire budget. You cannot spend a billion dollars in one year. Why? Because you have to advertise; you have got to enter into contracts; you have got to look at samples; you have got to do this and that, and it is pretty hard in this one year's time to spend a million dollars.

Therefore, elsewhere in the budget, if you want to, you can find $9.1 million without even buying our amendments at 10 percent. So I say with the increase in economy, with the money that you expect to get now, the money is available and I am asking every member in the House to vote for these amendments.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not really going to debate these amendments, but I think we have gone pretty far afield in discussing finances here, so I think I am well within my rights to set straight some of the statements that have been made by the distinguished gentleman from McKean, the minority leader, Mr. Johnson.

He certainly gives us a very rosy picture. I am going to give you the fiscal facts which you can verify anytime.

If the amendments that are proposed, which cost $9,130,-072, were adopted and went to the Governor's desk, he could not sign them because the appropriation base today, unappropriated, is $42,384.91. The lapses that have been made and were in the process of being made and have now been made amount to $7,220,258.91. The regular deficiencies as required by law which is in House bill 57 is $7,136,390. That left an appropriation base of $83,868.91. We have on our calendar, House bill 73 and House bill 80, which are for additional appropriations in the 1961-1962 fiscal year, which reduce that by $41,484 to an unappropriated balance of $42,384.91. Those are the facts.

Now, Mr. Johnson says, Mr. Speaker, that he has read this report and there is $5 million additional revenue and that the budget secretary could very readily put in a new estimate. If you will digest this report and make an analysis of it, as I am sure as good an accountant as Mr. Johnson could, he will find that only in two areas—only in two areas—have the taxes exceeded. That is where this $9 million comes in and we take off the $4 million we are short, and it is true, for the eight-month period we are

approximately $5 million ahead. But I want to call his attention to two things. It is in only two areas, corporate net income tax and in the inheritance tax. The inheritance tax is something that does not come in on a monthly basis. It can run far behind or it can run far ahead. The monthly estimates used are simply dividing the total amount in this particular budget by 13. It is true they are ahead, but if you refer to the other categories you will find they are running behind.

To show how carefully the revenue estimates are following the actual receipts, I would like Mr. Johnson to refer to this graph which was sent to all members of the House. The dotted line is the estimated revenue and, if you will follow the actual line, which is the dark black, you will find it is practically on an even keel. There is no reason—and I have discussed this as late as two hours ago with both Revenue and the Office of Administration—there is no reason whatever to anticipate that they are going to be anything ahead more than the amount we have shown and we are going to collect on the revenue estimates. There is absolutely no evidence whatever that indicates that there will be any surplus above that.

I am going to say this. I hope everybody is wrong, that there will be a big surplus. I hope Mr. Johnson is right, but you cannot sign appropriation bills against an intangible factor, that by the end of the fiscal year we may have additional money. You also cannot sign appropriation bills against the factor that we may lapse money. You can only sign appropriation bills on the basis of the unappropriated amount, which I have given to you.

Mr. Johnson also said that the Governor could not sign the general appropriations bill. That is incorrect. With the general appropriations bill and all the appropriations bills, as they stand here today and if the amendments are adopted which slightly change them, we are within $2,782. In other words, we would have an unappropriated balance of $2,782, and the revenue estimates have been made and have been certified. Therefore, the Governor can sign all these bills.

Now when we are talking about House bill 57, we are talking about a deficiency bill, and there is absolutely no way the Governor can sign that bill at this time. I am not going to debate the merits of the amendments in any way. I am not debating the figures in any way. I am simply giving you the facts.

It seems to me that when we talk here, in early February, about raising the revenue estimates on the fiscal year that does not start until July 1, we certainly are getting away from fiscal responsibility. I think we are going to have to follow the people who have been right, and if anybody has been right in this Commonwealth, or as nearly right as possible in the revenue estimates, it has been the Department of Revenue. I certainly am happy that we never followed some of the other estimates that were given to us or we really would have been in a sorry mess.

If Mr. Johnson will follow that graph and the members of the House can look at theirs, they will see that the revenues are running on an even keel in line with the estimates. While we are over in some areas, we are behind in others. It is true that in January the sales tax collections did pick up. That is a normal thing for them to do, but overall the sales tax collections, which is the best indicator of general business conditions, are running slightly behind.

The other factor is the corporate net income tax, which reflects the increase at this time. We are now receiving the 80 percent acceleration of those who report on a fiscal year basis and, after analyzing that, it does not reflect in any way, that we can see, that there is any increase promised. And by the way, our revenue estimates here are based in part on the figures that the different corporations, the leading corporations of Pennsylvania, have told the department will be the basis on which they will pay their taxes.

If they are wrong and if they are kidding us, then perhaps the revenue estimates are wrong in corporate net. But when we take all the factors into the rule we are using, along with what the corporations themselves say, I do not think it would be safe to raise any of the tax estimates one single dollar.

Mr. Speaker, What I have attempted to do here today is to give you the plain fiscal facts as they exist. Anyone who wants to see them, I can furnish them further. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Gailey.

Mr. GAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the minority leader consent to be interrogated briefly?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the minority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I will, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. GAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman advise us whether or not the list of school districts which is attached, in which are his amendments to this House bill, includes every school district in the Commonwealth of every class?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. No, as stated, it only includes those that will lose revenue by reason of the tax equalization board certification.

Mr. GAILEY. So that there are some districts, am I correct in stating, of the third class, some in the fourth class, some perhaps in the fifth class, if they go down that low, that will not receive additional funds by virtue of these amendments, is that correct?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. GAILEY. The second question that I want to ask the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, is, am I correct also in assuming that the impact of these amendments would be the same as if this body were voting to freeze the State tax equalization figures at a prior level? Is that correct?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. That is correct. These figures, however, give in to the most recent certification. So, it is another polite way of getting around the unconstitutional, so-called unconstitutional, freeze clause inserted in the bill last year.

Mr. GAILEY. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

I am glad the gentleman from McKean was the first to mention the word "unconstitutional." And I will hear it. I do not hold myself out to be a constitutional lawyer. Certainly the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Bowman, and the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, are perhaps two of the leading exponents on constitutional questions here on the floor of the House. But, I, as a lawyer, and I think all of us as lawyers have reason to go to the basis of our statute law and that is our Pennsylvania Constitution, at one time or another, and I, over

the weekend, did that when I received this amendment in printed form from the chief clerk of the House this past week. I was struck by some very unusual aspects of it and that is, as every member knows as they look at it, it makes a specific appropriation to specific school districts. Now, after all, I think we are all conversant with the provision of our State Constitution which says that all taxes must be uniform. Now, there is a somewhat similar provision with regard to expenditures, as it were, and I am referring, as I am sure most of the lawyers here know, to Article III, section 7, of our State Constitution that says, "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law that," then it enumerates a long list of things and includes, among others, regulating the affairs of local municipalities or local school districts. "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law regulating the affairs of the school districts."

So, the question is, what do "affairs" mean? Are the moneys given by the Commonwealth to a local school district the affairs of the local school districts? I suggest to the members of this General Assembly that this is very obviously the affairs of the local school districts. I will not bother citing you long excerpts from past law, but for those counsel here in the House who may be interested, I would like to refer them to the case of Montgomery vs Commonwealth, which is found in 91 Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 125, and Frost vs Cherry in 122 Pennsylvania 426 Supreme Court, page 426. Both those cases treat on this very issue, Article III, section 7, on special or local legislation, and they say in effect that the test is, does this law, this local or special law, if it concerns the great body of people of the affected local municipality, be it a school district or county or township or what have you. Montgomery vs Commonwealth goes further and says that anything that affects the people of the district and certainly a direct appropriation by the Commonwealth to the local districts will have a very substantial effect on the local districts. White's Commentaries on the Constitution, which is probably the leading set of commentaries on our Pennsylvania State Constitution, says that "affairs," as used here, is to be construed very broadly.

So, I think it is without question that this is local or special legislation if it deals differently with different school districts. I think the members will recall in response to my question to the gentleman from McKean, when I asked him whether the third, fourth and fifth class districts were omitted, said, yes, they were. So that they are not all treated equally and as such I think, without question, this is special or local legislation. You know this leads us into an interesting by-pass. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, and, I believe other gentlemen on the floor of the House entered into it on the question of Berks County, wasn't it in Berks County, early in the past session, on the question of local or special legislation, and while I have not asked the minority leader, I would be willing to bet my bottom dollar that the introduction of this particular piece of legislation was not advertised thirty days prior to its introduction as our Constitution in Article III, section 8, so requires. It is local and special legislation and you can do it, but you have to advertise it. And of course this has not been done. Why has it not been done? Because, in spite of its unconstitutional aspects, it is not a constitutional question; it is a political question. There are other sections of the Constitution also which very clearly, to my mind, it violates. I call to the attention of this body Article III, section 1, which says that no bill shall be altered or amended so as to change its original purpose.

We all know by looking at the bill it is a deficiency appropriation bill, calculated to make up deficiencies in appropriations that we made previously.

Now it may be that the budgets in various school districts around the Commonwealth are deficient in funds. I do not think anyone will question that. There probably is not a school district in the Commonwealth that cannot be said to be deficient in some areas. However, there is a big difference between not having enough money, being deficient that way on the local level and being a deficiency appropriation, which this bill is.

In other words, this is the deficiency appropriation bill, and yet attached to it are brand new appropriations. It was not conceived at the time that we passed the original appropriation bill that payments of this sort would be made. So that in no sense can these amendments be said to be deficiency appropriations, and they must be deficiency appropriations if they are properly on the bill itself.

I think also that this particular amendment is violating Article X, section 1, of our Constitution, and this is the article which treats very directly on the duties of the legislature in the area of education. It says the General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools. This charge has been laid upon us for many years and it is one that we like to think we have met to the best of our abilities. But the important thing to remember is that we must do it with a proper system.

The system of state subsidies which we have set forth on our statute books is a proper system. It has been upheld by the courts. I call your attention once again, those who are interested, to two recent Supreme Court cases, that of Glen Alden Coal Company against the State Tax Equalization Board and that of the Newport Township School District against the State Tax Equalization Board, in 367 Pa. 63 and 366 Pa. 603, respectively.

In both cases the Supreme Court upheld the findings of the state tax equalization board. And among other findings in the case, the court said that the whole reason and purpose for a State tax equalization board, the whole reason for it to make findings as to market values was to enable the subsidies to be divided fairly and to provide a simple equitable basis for allocations to the school districts.

We have supplied such a proper system for our education. But when we attempt, as we do here—even assuming that it was constitutional in other aspects—to disrupt this system, once again it is favoring certain districts over others.

Finally, the gentleman has admitted on the floor, as we all heard him say, that this is just another way, he said a constitutional way, of attempting to insert the so-called freeze clause into an appropriation bill. Well, it has been so recent I need not do more than refer to it, and that is the attorney general's opinion of June of last year when the so-called freeze clause was considered on the general appropriations bill. It has been stated boldly on the floor of the House, without any pretense, that this does the same thing; only we are doing it by the back door. And

I suggest to you that once again, on this count also these amendments are unconstitutional.

Now I do not for one minute, unfortunately, believe that I am going to convince anyone to vote against these amendments by that which I have said here on the floor. I think the reason is this: I do not think that there is a lawyer—and there are a lot of us here in the House—sitting here in this House who under oath would not state that he believes these amendments would be unconstitutional. I do say, however, unfortunately, many of us are willing to attempt to assert partisan political purposes above our duties here in Harrisburg. And I say that these amendments are cynical. They are cynical politics of the worst sort.

I suggest the sponsors of these amendments, the people who are supporting them, know very well that these amendments are unconstitutional and as such the Governor cannot sign them. To the school districts involved, in effect, we are saying, here, we are trying to do something for you. We are patting ourselves on the back. We are attempting to make ourselves out to be generous patrons of public education here in the Commonwealth, but we know, we know, that that which we offer to them is nothing but a fraud and an illusion.

All the members of this House should be willing to appropriate the necessary funds to pay for our State educational system, but we cannot do it in this way. We must meet the problem straightforwardly; we must do it with proper taxes. We must do it not by way of subterfuge or for political advantage. I suggest that that is the sole purpose of these amendments, and I would ask every member of the House to vote against them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Boies.

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to attempt to argue the constitutionality—I am not qualified to argue the constitutionality—but as a layman there is one thing that has been said about the difference of the appropriations to different school districts, and I cannot see as a layman what difference it would make if you would make different appropriations to a hospital in one section and a hospital in the other section, why it would be any different making a different appropriation to a school district. Maybe I am all wrong but it seems to me as a matter of common sense, the two would be similar. But, there is a number one victim of this, shall I say, the infamous tax equalization board, the board that was designated by the Dauphin County Court as irresponsible, capricious.

I think that this House and the Senate both expressed their desires and the wishes of their constituents when they voted for the freeze clause in the last session. They showed their desire to help out these school districts that had been imposed upon. That is my sole reason for appealing for votes now in support of our brethren on the other side of the aisle. Once in a while they do come up with something that is right.

Mr. Speaker, these school districts which are suffering from the action of this board, through no fault of their own, through an unjustifiable and an illogical system of reaching these figures, certainly can be bailed out, in my estimation. Now, that was shown, as I said before, in our vote for the freeze clause. None of the master minds of the administration or the tax equalization board either did a thing about it, not a single thing to remedy this injustice when it was done, and I say this, if we do not do anything else, we will at least express the feeling, the desire, the belief of this legislature in doing something that their people want them to do.

On questioning this board before the Appropriations hearings, they admitted that their only basis for reaching these valuation figures was the county assessment and real estate sales. Now, in the one-industry town, such as I represent, there are no industrial properties there. When does the United States Steel Company sell any property? Our property sales are a few homes which are very desirable homes, but they are bought by people who want to live in that town, regardless of the price that they pay for the property. There is such an infinitesemal amount, that the real estate values on such sales are absolutely ridiculous. Therefore, I ask the members on both sides of the House, as a matter of fairness, whether or not it is constitutional or whether or not the Governor is going to veto it, to express the intent and the wishes of this legislature to get a fair and equitable system of subsidizing the school districts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Kramer.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I listened with great interest to the remarks of our esteemed Speaker, Mr. Andrews. He said that he hoped we would not get caught in a cold war on the floor of this House. As I stand here I say to him, I wish I had sufficient support from my people in Pittsburgh to start a hot war.

Doctor Boies, the gentleman from Allegheny, speaks about the number one victim. In my opinion the number one victim is, collectively the taxpayers of the city of Pittsburgh.

It was pointed out by the gentleman from York County, Mr. Gailey, that the whole purpose of having this subsidy formula of the tax equalization board is to attempt to equalize the local effort payments are the State subsidy among the various school districts in Pennsylvania.

As you all remember, about six months ago I presented an amendment to that formula and there were great gasps that came from the floor of this House because we are not allowed to touch this sacred formula. Now, what are they doing? They are not amending the formula. They are circumventing the whole thing. They are going to get some extra dough for their people by the side or back door.

These amendments as stated would cost some $9 million. If our city of Pittsburgh is providing some $25 million of sales tax money for this fund, that is 25 over 400 or about 1/16th. That means that my people back in Pittsburgh are going to have to provide over about half a million dollars for these select school districts whose property values just happened to go up. And isn't that a wonderful thing.

Just today I asked the budget department to give me some statistics on McKean County, because the gentleman who presented these amendments is from McKean County. I want you to listen to this. During the 1959 to 1961 biennieum, the people of McKean County paid into our treasury by way of sales taxes, $1,809,500. Now, do you want to know what they got by way of subsidies for their schools up there—and it is wonderful and I am glad they got it—they got $5,488,898, or they got $3,679,398 more than they paid in. How did this happen? This hap-

pens because of this screwy formula. I cannot agree with the gentleman from York that it is a proper formula. It is a terrible formula as far as we are concerned in Pittsburgh. I say to you, on page 24 of this long amendment, the gentleman from McKean wants, in addition to the $3.6 million, an additional $85 thousand and we are supposed to pay for it. No, siree, Mr. Speaker, this is a bad amendment. It is unconstitutional, and we should vote it down, period.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. McNally.

Mr. McNALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the minority leader, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the minority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McNALLY. Mr. Speaker, is it not true that the formula that you have put out assists only the rich districts and does nothing at all for the poor districts?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. No, that is not true. This is an appropriation to some 2,000 districts and it is supposed to have been scientifically prepared by the Department of Public Instruction to reimburse districts for their losses by reason of tax equalization board figures which we have stated we think are unfair.

Mr. McNALLY. In going over the districts, Mr. Speaker, in my county—and I do not think they are much different in any other county—I find that the rich districts are getting richer and the poor districts are getting poorer. For instance we have one district which received $15,000. The local tax effort is compensated to a degree that they are not in trouble. We have another district that in the beginning of the year owed $119,000. By the end of 1962 they will owe $171,000, and they are getting $1,310. I just do not believe that it is equitable. On the other hand, $1,310 is $1,310, and I plan on voting for it.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, I believe the gentleman from McKean could possibly have come up with a better formula than the one he did.

I have here a letter from the president of our school district supervisors. I am not going to take up the time to read it, but I would like to insert it into the record.

Mr. McNALLY submitted the following letter for the record:

FERNDALE-DALE JOINT SCHOOLS
600 Harlan Avenue
JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

February 5, 1962

Assemblyman Edward W. McNally,
1646 Colonial Street
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McNally:

This letter is being written as a result of several suggestions which were agreed upon during your informative and cordial meeting with representatives of our County Chief School Administrators.

We did agree that House Bill #57 would aid many of our county school districts and that it most certainly should have the support of our Representatives. However, it was agreed that if 9 million dollars is available for education it could be more evenly and equitably distributed by other methods. We suggested that a broader and more equal deficiency appropriation amendment be presented by the Democratic Leadership that will in effect "bail out" all school districts in the Commonwealth on an equal basis. By taking just 18 million dollars from the 100 million dollar windfall that has resulted from our going from a 13 month year to a 12 month year, and placing it with education, the effect would be similar to the $6,200 subsidy base that was voted down by the Senate this past year. We point out again that the money is available and it could be spelled out on a district by district share, based upon units of instruction multiplied by standard reimbursement fractions. This would in effect allow each school district, all of which have been deprived of subsidy base increases over the past 4 years, to share in a deficiency appropriation bill.

Following a discussion on the Reorganization Act (#561) and the statement by Mr. Farabaugh that amendments rather than repeal were most likely to succeed, your request for such amendments will be forth coming. At the suggestion of Dr. Stull, a committee composed of County School Directors and School Administrators will meet and draw up a series of amendments that would be favorable to most districts in Cambria County.

We want to further remind you that we do not need 73 additional Auditors to audit the books of more than twenty school districts in Cambria County who are and have been operating on short term loans—what they need is money!

On behalf of the Cambria County Association of Chief School Administrators, I want to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for inviting a representative committee to meet with you and Mr. Farabaugh for the purpose of discussing these most urgent issues. Our Association will be more than willing to meet with you and your colleagues at any future time for discussions concerning the educational welfare of the children of our County.

Very truly yours,
S. Ray Grimm, Jr.
President, Cambria County Association
of Chief School Administrators

SRG:elk

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley.

Mr. WORLEY. Because of the lateness of the hour I want to say that I rise to support these amendments. Without these amendments Adams County would lose $32,056, and I would like to submit my remarks, in addition to that, to be printed in the record.

Mr. WORLEY submitted the following remarks for the record:

I rise to my feet in support of these amendments. $32,056 is being restored for Adams County by these amendments. Without these amendments, Upper Adams Merger would lose $10,848, New Oxford Merger would lose $7,178, Berwick Township would lose $236, Conewago Independent would lose $30, Cumberland Township would lose $1,648, East Berlin Borough would lose $434, Fairfield Borough would lose $262, Franklin Township would lose $1,979, Germany Township would lose $1,160, Hamiltonban Township would lose $2,152, Highland Township would lose $605, Huntington Township would lose $791, Latimore Township would lose $1,350, Liberty Township would lose $1,232, Mount Joy Township would lose $683, Mount Pleasant Township would lose $470, Union Township would lose $65, and York Springs Borough would lose $934.

Why take this money away from these districts which need it? We need these amendments. Let's vote for them now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Carbon, Mr. Bonner.

Mr. BONNER. I desire to interrogate the minority leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the minority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the minority leader who verified these figures?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. The question asked me is, who certified these changes. I believe I stated the figures are by reason of certifications by the tax equalization board, and the basis for the amendments is this list of losses to the various school districts as furnished by the Department of Public Instruction. They were delivered to the reference bureau and from these figures the reference bureau made the amendments to date.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I realize that regardless of what I may say the amendments will come to pass in today's session. I am also aware that we owe a responsibility, whether in the minority or majority, and today I say that the amendments you have proposed are really nothing more than fakery in their greatest attempt on the school districts of Pennsylvania and no one else. To do something honestly and to work to do it to help carries with it an obligation of knowing what you are doing as well as fulfilling that promise.

When Mr. Johnson spoke a while ago he reminisced as to what happened, how the freeze occurred, how we came to vote for it, the program that was presented. I bring to your attention that when you talk about additional money to a district, whether it be my own or yours, that the tax equalization report, whether you like it or not, determines the market value of that school district, that that market value is determined also in its respective county by its county commissioners, or whoever they may have hired to do this.

For example, I noticed and I asked the tax equalization board, and I asked 13 counties that have completed an equalization report, all completed by the same firm employed by each of these respective counties. Curiously enough, the assessed market value of the townships and the cities in these counties are greater on the county books than they are in the tax equalization figures that we use here.

Of course, the counties range from 45 percent to as low as, perhaps, 4 percent. I am not going to dwell on this very long, but if the market value is a million dollars in a specific school district and the tax equalization report is less, we will say it is $900,000 market value and in the district it is a million, there is no question that on the local level the school board has the advantage of the market value determined in the county to help raise its local taxes, which it must do.

I am not here defending in any way the fairness or unfairness of how they determine the market value report, but in my humble opinion each county that does its own surely must have a system that it believes proper in determining the market value.

Mr. Johnson's amendments give you specific school districts which because of their increased market value would give them additional money because with the increased market value they are then reduced on the State reimbursement fraction proportionately in that school district. I know that whichever way you argue you will forever have a hassle on this in this House, whether you come from the city, the urban area, or the rural area. Basically speaking, there has not been a single soul come forward with a better plan up to the present date to try to equally and properly distribute this money to resolve these questions on market value as far as the State tax equalization board is concerned and the law that you live under.

I would say that there is a question about fiscal responsibility that certainly has to be faced in more ways than one and I think you and I must agree that in leadership you must face that responsibility and face it properly and attempt to do something proper.

We as Democrats a year ago proposed for every school district in Pennsylvania from 5,800 to 6,200, an increase in a teaching unit, and we provided the taxes to pay for it and we voted and passed it.

At that point there was not a single Republican vote for that measure, agreeing only that you were for the program, but disagreeing as to how you would pay for it. That program, compared to the amendments offered by Mr. Johnson, are here tabulated for every school district in Pennsylvania, all 2,400-and-some that properly fall in this category.

This amendment that he has offered today, of course, to me is amazing in more ways than one. I listened carefully as he spoke about the yield of revenue. I assumed that I heard correctly that it would exceed a certain figure. Mr. Johnson on the revenue estimates hearings on the 23rd day of January, beginning at 5:15 p. m., stated himself, which is on the record, "I feel this way. We Republicans in all sincerity are trying to get the money, as I announced for the schools. I grant you we have not been able to find any." This is from the disk and on the record of the appropriations hearing. If this be the case, perhaps now it makes another picture in providing the money to pay for this.

There is no one who wants to do more for the schools than we do in the General Assembly, Republican and Democrat. I guess we differ as to how we should do it, or how we hope we can do it, but, you will quite well have to agree that, when you leave out some school districts in appropriating money, you run into this problem, whether you call it a deficiency or whether you would use the words "additional appropriation," which would have made another category in the appropriations to the school districts.

I think you know quite well we cannot appropriate to some and leave some out. The public school system of this Commonwealth has all the categories, the first class, the second class, the third class and the fourth class school districts. That is all there are and it covers all of them.

I am well aware that it is a rather feeble attempt on my part to stand here and debate and fight, which we could do by the hour on these proposed amendments, because when the roll call shall be taken these amendments will pass. I notice that many members are deeply worried about this situation. There is no question, as the amendments are now written and as they will go into House bill 57, that they will be vetoed as being unconstitutional should they reach the Governor's desk.

As I mentioned to Mr. Johnson today, we asked the

attorney general of the Commonwealth and his assistant deputy attorney general to meet with us in conference last night to ask him specific questions regarding these amendments, so that we would know exactly the answer we would face in this situation, not attempting to change any of the picture, only to have the technical questions answered. These were answered that this is special legislation in every category by naming each school district, and, in addition to that, attaching it to a deficiency appropriation bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, may I say to the members, and I appreciate the hundreds who have tried to help and those who have rendered hours of service in trying to assist in this problem in every manner, when they do vote and they vote "aye," which many will, that they know exactly the situation they are confronted with as they vote for these amendments.

I cannot in any way overcome any of these arguments, nor shall I attempt to, and at no time shall I feel any bitterness about this situation, because basically you have offered the amendments, we have distributed them to all the members, and each of you has carefully checked his own school district. Many have complained that they are not proper as to the amounts. As members have indicated to me, they thought that this district should receive more in their county and the other less. But that, of course, was determined by those who worked out the formula of the amounts of money you have placed in your amendments.

So with that, Mr. Speaker, I will ask to insert into the record the report of the tax equalization board on the counties I spoke about, showing that it was done by one company in each of the respective counties, and the percentage is less than the market value reported in the respective counties, and an editorial from the Patriot of February 1, 1962.

I shall also ask permission to insert any other reports for members who may request permission to do so or to file reasons for the manner in which they vote. Their statements may be filed in the record, if they so wish.

The following was submitted for the record:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
February 1, 1962.

Subject:
State Tax Equalization Board
Market Values

To:
Honorable Stephen McCann
Majority Leader
House of Representatives

From:
Mr. John Bevec, Chairman
State Tax Equalization Board

The State Tax Equalization Board in determining market values applies uniform basic procedures to available information in all school districts. Despite this uniform application, the question has arisen as to whether the board's approach is biased against small rural districts.

To assist in answering this question, we are attaching tabulations of market values as determined by an independent appraisal company and by the State Tax Equalization Board. The following summary shows the board's market values are conservative as compared to the appraisal company and more so in small rural second class townships:

	MARKET VALUE	
	Second Class Townships	Cities
Appraisal Company	$2,294,873,205	$1,429,546,860
State Tax Equalization Board 1960	1,798,987,700	1,292,192,400
STEB less than Appraisal Company (Median)	—25%	—14%

The fact that market value variances between board and appraisal company are not uniform from county to county can be due to a combination of circumstances: (1) varying dates of appraisal and periods selected by appraisal company for basing market value evidence; (2) differences in valuation policies of county commissioners from county to county; (3) properties heretofore not on tax rolls picked up by appraisal company but not reflected by STEB until coming certification; (4) difference in basic approach, appraisal company uses costs while STEB uses sales-ratios; (5) changes by county commissioners subsequent to original appraisal; and (6) availability of information to the State Tax Equalization Board.

Despite these complexities, the comparisons show a pattern of board market values that are neither excessive nor biased against small rural districts.

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD
COMPARISONS OF MARKET VALUES OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY AS DETERMINED BY STEB AND APPRAISAL COMPANY (1)
SECOND CLASS TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD
COMPARISONS OF MARKET VALUES OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY AS DETERMINED BY STEB AND APPRAISAL COMPANY (1)
SECOND CLASS TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES

Second Class Townships

County	Market Value 1960 STEB	Market Value Appraisal Firm (1)	STEB Less Than Appraisal Firm (Percentage Median)
Beaver	$ 151,657,300	$ 194,684,640	—25%
Blair	79,578,800	96,013,800	—17
Cambria	131,873,000	193,078,600	—31
Chester	481,025,600	575,730,200	—18
Clinton	24,693,600	41,664,080	—37
Dauphin	178,772,600	234,022,270	—37
Lebanon	97,971,100	115,191,840	—14
Lycoming	99,698,800	103,044,000	— 4
McKean	90,677,200	104,159,100	—13
Northumberland	53,123,900	79,562,800	—33
Schuylkill	91,024,800	145,680,200	—35
Venango	65,813,900	72,691,530	—14
York	253,077,100	339,350,145	—28
TOTAL	$1,798,987,700	$2,294,873,205	—25

Cities

County	Market Value 1960 STEB	Market Value Appraisal Firm (1)	STEB Less Than Appraisal Firm (Percentage
Beaver	$ 51,937,100	$ 63,502,700	—18%
Blair	140,386,500	159,158,600	—12
Cambria	157,835,600	160,756,500	— 2
Chester	40,826,900	49,850,600	—18
Clinton	27,750,300	34,922,860	—21
Dauphin	293,846,500	302,582,730	— 3
Lebanon	85,048,800	93,148,200	— 9
Lycoming	111,421,900	121,440,630	— 8
McKean	47,528,200	55,265,900	—14
Northumberland	56,377,100	65,389,400	—14
Schuylkill	56,436,300	61,441,000	— 8
Venango	67,878,700	78,703,990	—14
York	154,918,500	183,383,750	—15
TOTAL	$1,292,192,400	$1,429,546,860	—14 (median)

(1) Appraised for County Commissioners, by same appraisal company.

PATRIOT, FEB. 1, 1962

TODAY'S EDITORIALS

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SUBSIDIES:

'Ability-to-Pay' Formula Shouldn't Be Compromised

There are two serious things wrong with the Republican-backed move in the House to restore more than $9 million in State subsidies that about 2,000 school districts stand to lose this year.

One is as simple as black and red. Governor Lawrence's proposed budget is barely in balance, and there's little likelihood that this much extra money can be found without upsetting the balance. The Governor is correct in opposing major spending increases unless they are accompanied by means to finance them.

The second thing wrong with the move is more complex than this. But it's at least as important.

Few State governments have as active a role in financing public school education as does Pennsylvania. Under the subsidy system that was introduced after the war, the share of public education costs the State assumes has risen steeply and steadily until it now hovers at about the 50 per cent mark.

This subsidy system is far from perfect. It does little to elicit local school-support effort, which is one reason the State is now spending so much. But it does have a supreme virtue—its formula of fiscal equalization. The poorer a school district in terms of market value of real property per pupil, the greater the portion of its basic education costs the State will bear.

The equalization-of-wealth factor is, or should be, a fundamental concept in state education aid. But it's precisely this concept that would be compromised by the move to give to school districts the money they would naturally lose.

These are not necessarily poor districts or rich districts. These are districts that on the equalization scale have been getting more prosperous. The 1959 report of the Tax Equalization Board revised real estate market values from their 1957 levels. The taxable wealth per pupil of some school districts increased, and their subsidies should have decreased; the wealth of the others went down, and their subsidies were due to go up. The Republicans controlling the 1959 Senate, however, decided to tamper with the formula. They forced through an amendment that maintained the subsidy increases but spared the losses. It was a foolish precedent.

Back came the free clause last year as an amendment to a general appropriations bill. The Governor vetoed it. But here we go again for a third time around.

Now it's one thing to favor more aid to public schools. It's quite another to rig artificial subsidies for districts that are becoming better able to pay their way. If aid is to go up, it should come via an increase in the basic subsidy (now $5,800 per class of pupils) figured on the present equalization formula or on a new formula that retains equalization while stimulating local effort.

The current Republican plan would push State spending up at the cost of eroding the ability-to-pay principle. That's ample reason for the Legislature to squash it.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—133

Adams,	Fulmer,	**Korns,**	Seltzer,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	**Shupnik,**
Ashton,	George,	Lippincott,	Simmons,
Auker,	**Gibb,**	**Long, Wm. Jas.,**	Slack,
Bachman	**Gibbons,**	**Long, Wm. Jos.,**	Snare,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Magee,	**Stank,**
Blair,	**Goodrich,**	Manbeck,	Steckel,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Stimmel,
Bonner,	**Gross,**	**Marsh,**	Stone,
Bossert,	**Guthrie,**	Maxwell,	Strausser,
Bower,	**Hamilton,**	May,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Haudenshield,	McCandless,	Tomascik,
Buchanan,	**Heffner,**	McDonald	**Tompkins,**
Bush,	Helm,	McInroy,	**Trusio,**
Capano,	Henzel,	McNally,	Ujobai,
Cioffi,	Hocker,	Meholchick,	Varner,
Crossin,	**Holl,**	Merry,	Verona,
Davis,	**Holliday,**	Miller,	**Wall,**
Dengler,	Holman,	**Mills,**	Walsh,
Dennison,	Horst,	Murphy,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	**Isaacs,**	O'Dell,	Weidner,
Down,	Jenkins,	Odorisio,	Whittaker,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Ogilvie,	**Willaredt,**
Elvey,	**Johnson, R. P.,**	Piper,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Prendergast,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Price,	**Wilt,**
Esler,	Kessler,	**Pursley,**	**Wood,**
Ewing,	**King,**	**Reibman,**	Worley,
Farabaugh,	**Kistler,**	Reidenbach,	**Wynd,**
Fetterolf,	Klein,	Renwick,	**Zember,**
Filo,	**Knecht,**	Rovansek,	**Zimmerman,**
Flynn,	Kooker,	Royer,	Yetter,
Foor,	Kornick,	**Rutherford,**	Andrews,
Fox,			**Speaker**

NAYS—66

Anderson, S. A.,	**Gailey,**	Lee, A. M.,	Pashley,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	**Leonard,**	Perry,
Branca,	**Goldstein, M. H.,**	Limper,	Petrosky,
Breth,	Gray,	**Lutty,**	Polaski,
Capitolo,	Greenlee,	McCann,	Polen,
Cauley,	**Gremminger,**	McCormack,	**Riley,**
Cianfrani,	Guesman,	McDevitt,	Rubin,
Clarke,	**Hankins,**	McLaughlin,	Rudisill,
Comer,	Hartley,	Monroe,	Sakulsky,
Curwood,	**Heavey,**	Morley,	Scarcelli,
Dougherty,	**Irvis,**	Mullen,	Schaaf,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Schuster,
Eilberg,	Jones,	Musto,	Shelton,
Fineman,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Sherman,
Foerster,	**Kelly,**	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Sullivan, J A.,
Frascella,	**Kramer,**	Parlante,	Welsh,
Fry,	**Lawson,**		

NOT VOTING—11

Cooley,	Mihm,	Stiteler,	Wescott,
Lamb,	Munley,	**Sullivan, T. F.,**	**Willard,**
McKeever,	Needham,	**Taylor,**	

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the able former Speaker for having presided.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, rise?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of making a brief statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is relative to the amendment that was just passed. I did not get into the debate but what concerns me very much, Mr. Speaker, being a lawyer, there are a lot of knowledgeable men in this legislature and men who are convinced that the amendment just passed was unconstitutional. Now, I know there are a lot

of practical politics involved in this, but at the same time and perhaps after viewing this debate maybe I realize that I should not be in this chamber. We have taken an oath to obey and uphold the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Despite that fact, practical politics rules. There are men in here who voted "aye" on this amendment and I say that is a disservice, not only to the people, but to the Constitution under which we operate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, very quickly, I think there are people in this House who are just as strongly convinced that these amendments are constitutional. That clause that was mentioned in our constitution says that we shall not pass a special law regulating the management of school districts. These amendments do not manage the school districts in any particular and it would take a great deal of one's imagination to think of giving a school district money to manage a school district.

The SPEAKER. The minority leader need not get excited. The gentleman from Philadelphia is shooting simply at the Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, may I very briefly clear up that point. I have voted for bills that later have proved to be unconstitutional in the House. I am not questioning you at all. I am not questioning any member of this House to vote yes or no on the amendment, but what I am saying is this, if you believe sincerely in your heart and soul that this amendment is unconstitutional, then you have a duty to uphold the constitution and to vote "no" because of how it will affect you in your district in the primary campaign. I am not at all questioning anybody else. They can do as they like. They have a right to do it. But, where you are convinced, sir, that it is unconstitutional and it is so stated to the people, then it is wrong and you are violating the constitution, period.

BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. This happens to be the birthday of the gentleman from Northampton County, Mr. Prendergast. It might be all right to have a song.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, let us sing "Happy Birthday, dear Jim." I think it would be good if we all sang from our hearts.

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday.")

Mr. PRENDERGAST. It has been a privilege to serve with the members on both sides of the House and these past three years have been very rewarding. I celebrated my birthday with my family yesterday, and I just want some of my closest friends to know that I think Harrisburg is another good place to celebrate it. Thank you, very much.

The SPEAKER. Has the majority leader any directions to the Chair as to the order in which various ones whom he knows have amendments to offer should be recognized?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, there are a series of amendments to various bills. I would like the House to be at ease for a couple of minutes while I have a conference with the Speaker and the floor leader.

(The House was at ease).

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request permission to turn to page 1 of today's calendar and begin with House bill 2.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 3, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourist promotional assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 4, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 6, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 8, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and conconsideration of House bill No. 9, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St. Christopher's Hospital.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Cancer Research Incorporated, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1952 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for the payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1987) and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvements or additions of certain sewage treatment plants.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. MURPHY offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 1 and 2 by striking out "four million fifty-eight thousand thirty-eight dollars ($4,058,038)" and inserting: six million eight hundred thousand dollars ($6,800,000).

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I take it these amendments increase the amount of money for local sewage disposal plants from the present figure of $4,058,038 to $6,800,000. Now I am addressing my question to Mr. Murphy. Is that correct?

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. That will raise it to the statutory 2 percent contribution by the State.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, we on the Republican side, with a fine assist from members on the Democratic side, today accepted $9.1 million of appropriations to the schools. We certainly are going to have to try and help the administration find this $9.1 million. That is the main objective as I see it, to try to help these beleaguered school districts. While these municipalities need this money, and my heart goes out to them, until we first have the $9.1 million, I do not see how we can accept this increase for the local municipality. I know it is an admirable thing and they should get the full 2 percent that the law provides, but, first, find out whether the $9.1 million is available. If you can show me that you have the $9.1 million plus $2.8 million more for this amendment, all right. Otherwise, I believe that the position we are in with our amendments, I do not see how we can go along with your amendment.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I do not think it should be up to me to point out to Mr. Johnson where he is going to get his $9 million. That suggestion was his and that amendment was his. I am only concerned with the $2 million in this particular appropriation.

Up until 1961 a total sum of $258 million has been expended by local municipalities on sewage disposal. This is a program that has been mandated to local municipalities by the Commonwealth. During that same period of time, when the local municipalities spent $258 million, the Commonwealth expended only $16 million, although they had been forcing upon the municipalities a deadline to secure this sewage disposal. Sewage disposal has become a very important item in view of Project 70 of which we are all aware, of which the basic underlying fact will, of course, be pure and clean streams in Pennsylvania.

We have a statutory contribution of 2 percent annual rental charges to local municipalities. For many years now we have been unable to meet this because of inadequate appropriations. If we are to merely squeeze out an additional $2 million on the 1962 budget we will be in a position to provide each municipality with a 2 percent contribution or reimbursement for their sewage disposal. I certainly think that is not too much to ask when several years ago this legislature imposed sewage disposal upon those municipalities.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask the membership to vote "no" on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Washington County.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. A. J. MURPHY and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—93

Adams,	Foor,	Lee, K. B.,	Rutherford,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fox,	Lippincott,	Seltzer,
Ashton,	Fulmer,	Magee,	Simmons,
Auker,	George,	Manbeck,	Slack,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Markley,	Snare,
Bonner,	Gibbons,	Marsh,	Steckel,
Bower,	Goodrich,	Maxwell,	Stimmel,
Bowman,	Haudenshield,	May,	Stone,
Buchanan,	Heffner,	McCandless,	Strausser,
Bush,	Helm,	McDonald,	Thompson,
Capano,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Trusio,
Crossin,	Holl,	McNally,	Ujobai,

Dengler,	Holliday,	Merry,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Horst,	Miller,	Walsh,
Down,	Isaacs,	Mills,	Whittaker,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	Murphy,	Willaredt,
Elvey,	Keiser,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Odorisio,	Williams, E. S.,
Esler,	Kessler,	Ogilvie,	Wilt,
Ewing,	King,	Piper,	Wood,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Price,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Filo,	Korns,	Renwick,	Zimmerman,
Flynn,			

NAYS—104

Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Kramer,	Prendergast,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Lawson,	Reibman,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lee, A. M.,	Reidenbach,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Leonard,	Riley,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Bossert,	Gray,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rubin,
Branca,	Greenlee,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rudisill,
Breth,	Gremminger,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Capitolo,	Gross,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Cauley,	Guesman,	McCormack,	Schaaf,
Cianfrani,	Guthrie,	McDevitt,	Schuster,
Cioffi,	Hamilton,	McLaughlin,	Shelton,
Clarke,	Hankins,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Comer,	Hartley,	Monroe,	Shupnik,
Curwood,	Heavey,	Morley,	Stank,
Davis,	Henzel,	Mullen,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Dennison,	Holman,	Murray,	Tomascik,
Dougherty,	Irvis,	Musto,	Tompkins,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	O'Dell,	Verona,
Ellberg,	Jim,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wall,
Eshback,	Johnson, A. W.,	Parlante,	Wargo,
Fineman,	Jones,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Foerster,	Kamyk,	Perry,	Welsh,
Frascella,	Kelly,	Petrosky,	Yetter,
Fry,	Klein,	Polaski,	Zember,
Gailey,	Kornick,	Polen,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—13

Cooley,	Mihm,	Royer,	Taylor,
Knecht,	Munley,	Stiteler,	Wescott,
Lamb,	Needham,	Sullivan, T. F.,	Willard,
McKeever,			

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 13, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 15, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. POLEN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, lines 15 and 16, by striking out all of said lines.

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 16, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University, Chester County.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, East Falls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 29, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 40 entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, on page 4, House bill 18 was passed over. It is agreed to bring it to third reading and amendments will be offered tomorrow.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 18, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request permission to go to page 1, to House bill 1, and the amendments that are agreed to will go into the bill and the others will be debated tomorrow.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, there are two amendments which were presented to Rules Committee this morning which I understand are not controversial; however, we will want to debate the amendments taking the surplus in revenue from this current year and giving it to next year. We will want to debate that, so that, in a sense, is controversial.

Mr. McCANN. All right, Mr. Speaker, then we will call up House bill 1 and there will be a total of three amendments that will be agreed to even though there will be debate. Mr. Polen will offer two and I have one. The other amendments to the bill will be offered tomorrow.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1962.

The first section was read and agreed to.
The second section was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?
Mr. POLEN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 2, page 17, line 10 by striking out "environmental"

Amend Sec. 2, page 18, line 17 by striking out "$868,171"

Amend Sec. 2, page 21, line 5 by striking out "$4,564,473" and inserting: $4,614,473

Amend Sec. 2, page 22, line 5 by striking out "4,163,218" and inserting: $4,213,218

Amend Sec. 2, page 44, line 9 by striking out "the" and inserting: The

They were agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McCANN offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 2, page 38, by inserting after line 14: All general fund revenues actually received during the fiscal period 1961-62 in excess of the estimated total general fund revenues available for appropriation for the said fiscal period, amounting to one billion, twenty-three million, eight hundred fifty-four thousand dollars (1,023,854,-000.00) as certified by the Secretary of Revenue on September 12, 1961, according to law, are hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the fiscal year 1962-63, for the purpose of making additional payments to all of the school districts of the Commonwealth to be prorated among the school districts on the basis of the number of teaching units of each school district for the school year 1960-61 and the basic account standard reimbursement fraction of each school district for the school year 1961-62.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the amendment that has been offered to House bill No. 1 is probably the most unique amendment that I have ever seen offered to the general appropriation bill during my career in the General Assembly.

What it does, in effect, is that in the event during this current year we receive in revenue more than $1,023,000,-000, as estmated, that money which would be ascertained to be available at the end of the current fiscal year would then automatically, by this amendment, be appropriated to the schools for the fiscal year 1961-1963 according to a proportionate formula depending on what the school district is presently receiving.

In other words, it is a polite insertion into the general appropriation bill of a clause similar to the freeze clause which was declared unconstitutional by the attorney general last year.

Now, I am not going to quibble with the ruling of the attorney general of last year. Why? Because I think that Miss Alpern's ruling on the freeze clause was absolutely erroneous and I believe that once it hits the high court it will be shown to have been erroneous. But that is not the question here, although it involves practically the same question because now you are inserting a programming, as it were, into the general appropriation bill. I suppose I could say that it is unconstitutional and submit it to a vote of the House. But for me to say it is unconstitutional, then I will have to go back and agree with Miss Alpern and say that the insertion in the last general appropriation bill of the freeze clause was unconstitutional.

But under the Green case, which is the present prevailing law in Pennsylvania, the freeze clause insertion was constitutional, and I suppose I will have to say this is constitutional, unless it is an illegal programming inserted in the appropriation bill and would not come within the limitations as laid down of what we can do this session.

But be that as it may, what this really does is this:

This amendment was thought up over the weekend because the revenue department has reported that so far in the eight months of this current fiscal year there is over $5 million in additional revenue over and above that which was estimated. Something had to be done with that money. They did not want to give it to us today.

To repeat, Mr. Speaker, this amendment was conceived over the weekend, as we understand or surmise it. Let us say the law of probabilities would say that is what took place, when the report was issued that there was $5 million surplus in taxes, you had to find some way of spending it because this current budget spends every bit of taxation money, apparently, that you could say is coming in. But be that as it may, here we have $5 million so far and we have all these glowing reports of huge sales tax revenues coming in for the month of December and court decisions that might bring in additional money. It is conceivable in this current year there could be $20 million more. How embarrassing that would be. Therefore, we will have this amendment to the general appropriation bill that says, if at the end of June there is any money left over, we will give it to the schools. Well, that is fine. That is commendable. We think it is great that you people are also joining with us in trying to do something for the beleaguered school districts of Pennsylvania. So we would not be right in saying we are against this amendment. We are going to support the amendment. But in doing that I know we are, in effect, saying, this $9.1 million that you voted today is not available out of revenues during this current fiscal year, but, from what I pointed out to you on the floor, we think you have that money to spend, you have more money to spend in your revenues next year that you have not counted on and, under this theory of attrition of Mr. Baldwin, you can cut the budget and provide the $9.1 million, too.

So you are on the right track. You are being, I say, responsible, and we know what you are doing. You are not kidding anybody. But I know what the Governor will say if this is inserted in the general appropriation bill and he has in front of him House bill 57. He will say, why, you people have taken the money that is available by this insertion in the general appropriation bill; therefore, I have another additional reason for vetoing out of the bill the money you put in House bill 57 today. I was not born yesterday.

To show you what good sports we are, we think you have got the money for this and for ours, too, and we are going to support this amendment. We do not want the Governor to veto this $9.1 million under that crutch, always that crutch, of unconstitutionality. It has availed many, many a governor of Pennsylvania, and Governor Lawrence has crawled out from under that tent many a time and he plans on doing it again. But he is not kidding the school districts of Pennsylvania, because there have been a lot of things he has signed that you could say were unconstitutional, and I might say this amendment will be declared unconstitutional.

We will go along on it, but you are not fooling anybody because the Governor can sign this and give us the $9.1 million besides. Therefore, we are going to support this amendment.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few remarks on these amendments. I wish also to observe that, in my opinion, these amendments could be declared unconstitutional and I use as a basis for it this:

In 1959 we had a separate bill, not in the appropriations bill, but a separate bill, which provided should there be any surplus money over and above the appropriations in the 1959-1961 budget that any monies in excess of $5 million would be applied to reduction of the public debt. That, of course, applied only to that particular budget period. If it took a separate bill at that time to do it, instead of inserting it in the appropriation bill, then, in my opinion, it would take a separate bill for the same purpose in this particular session.

Also in the 1961 budget, if you will recall, there was a provision forbidding the payment to hospitals of anything in excess of their regular contract price, and, because of the question of the constitutionality of it, that was taken out and incorporated as a separate bill.

For that reason, although I am going to support these amendments, yet at the same time I raise that question at this point on this amendment to the general appropriations bill.

The SPEAKER. Any objection to a voice vote or do you want a roll call?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. We want a roll call, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief.

I can see that Mr. Johnson, Mr. Speaker, got really worked up over there. He was waving first his left arm, then his right arm and then both arms, because the facts are very simply this:

There could be many millions of dollars available at the end of this fiscal year, or there could be none, because in the courts of this Commonwealth are probably many million dollars of tax claims that are in those courts right now. They could produce some money which would be in this fiscal year, or they may not produce any. What we are doing in these amendments we are doing properly. We are saying that every school district in this Commonwealth shall, if there is any additional money over the amount estimated on September 10, 1961, by certification of the Secretary of Revenue, if there is any additional money we want to give it to the school districts of this Commonwealth. And I hope that the gentleman would be so correct, because, Mr. Speaker, if Mr. Johnson is now correct as he has argued for weeks about what the revenue yield will be, the increased yield from corporate net income tax, the increased yield from inheritance tax and the increased taxes from any other source, then you can say to the school districts of this Commonwealth that we provided the money and will give it to them all and not just a few. We show no chance or opportunity to say that we will exempt any and give to some, and I hope we will be correct in this assumption and these amendments. I am sure, from the attorneys who have checked and those who have been a part of this, that they are constitutional and I am so pleased, extremely pleased, that after all this hassle in the last few hours here, now they are going support the amendments, and I thank them for eventually seeing the light of day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am completely confused. I closed my eyes and I thought the majority leader was the minority leader. He spoke about a possible surplus but has, for the past many weeks, described a possible deficit. This is what one of my associates said, an "iffy" appropriation, but I say it is that we in Pennsylvania have outlawed apparently the numbers game. Now we have traded the legislative numbers game for the so-called benefit of the public schools. I intend to vote against the amendments. It is fiscal irresponsibility of the worst kind.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask if the gentleman from Allegheny County said that I stated there was going to be this surplus?

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. The gentleman stated an envisioned surplus and therefore when he had this vision which might have been a dream or an hallucination, I got confused, so if I made an error, it is because I cannot understand what is going on in this House of Representatives.

So that if you say now, firmly, that you do not expect a surplus, then I repeat my statement, it is "iffy," it is a legislative numbers game and is fooling the school districts of the State of Pennsylvania. Why introduce it at all?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I want the record to show clearly that I was quoting what Mr. Johnson had been stating about the surpluses. My name happens to be different.

Mr. Speaker, I hope everyone will vote "aye" on the amendment.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. McCANN and A. W. JOHNSON and were as follows:

YEAS—195

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	George,	Limper,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Lutty,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Seltzer,
Branca,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Shelton,
Breth,	Gross,	Maxwell,	Sherman,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	May,	Shupnik,
Bush,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McCann,	Slack,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McCormack,	Snare,
Cauley,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Stank,
Cianfrani,	Haudenshield,	McDonald,	Steckel,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Stimmel,
Clarke,	Heffner,	McLaughlin,	Stone,
Comer,	Helm,	McNally,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Henzel,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Hocker,	Merry,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holl,	Miller,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Holliday,	Mills,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Holman,	Monroe,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Horst,	Morley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Varner,
Doughten,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Verona,
Down,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Wall,
Edwards,	Jim,	Musto,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Perry,	Wilt,

Filo,	King,	Petrosky,	Wood,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Piper,	Worley,
Flynn,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Polen,	Yetter,
Foor,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Zember,
Fox,	Kornick,	Price,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Korns,	Pursley	Andrews,
Fry,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Speaker

NAYS—3

Auker,	Bowman,	Goldstein, M. H.,

NOT VOTING—12

Cooley,	Mihm,	Royer,	Taylor,
Lamb,	Munley,	Stiteler,	Wescott,
McKeever,	Needham,	Sullivan, T. F.,	Willard,

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendment was agreed to.

The third to tenth sections inclusive and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. May I observe, Mr. Speaker, that today we have provided $9.1 million for the schools for this current fiscal year, and I venture to say that this amendment, if it is found constitutional and so forth, will give the schools in the next year approximately $20 million. So we, in effect, have provided $29 million because I feel that the way things are going and with the nice reports we are getting that while the taxes right now for 8 months show a $5 million increase, you have five more months to go and you have some glowing reports to come in and we, in effect, have provided our school with $29 million today. I hope my prediction is true, and there is another thing, at the end of June when you find that you have this $20 million surplus, I know you will mail out the checks to the school districts about three days before the November election. Of course I can see through that gimmick too.

The SPEAKER. The Chair never saw so much money made so fast. Are we now prepared to obey the rules?

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, before I do that we want to change the schedule of the House tomorrow due to the fact that we have amendments that will be debated by the hours, as I understand it, therefore even though the notice said we would come in at 1 o'clock, we ask permission that the House convene at 11:30 a. m. There will be no break for lunch, but go straight through in an effort that we will finish tomorrow evening.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 41, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 42 entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 45, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 46, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 47, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 48, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing

bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township Warren County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 49, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 50, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. POLEN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 3, line 18 by striking out "$"

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, line 12 by striking out "360,930" and inserting: 280,120

Amend Sec. 1, page 8, line 2 by striking out "Memorial Hospital"

Amend Sec. 1, page 9, line 16 by striking out $82,500" and inserting: 112,500

Amend Sec. 1, page 10, line 11 by striking out "168,720" and insering: 208,720

Amend Sec. 1, page 10, line 14 by striking out "110,160" and inserting: 70,160

Amend Sec. 1, page 13, line 13 by striking out "41,970" and inserting: 101,970

Amend Sec. 1, page 14, line 5 by striking out $187,360" and inserting: 87,360

Amend Sec. 1, page 14, line 11 by striking out "122,290" and inserting: 113,100

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second, third, and fourth sections and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 51 entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 53, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 54, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 55, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 56, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 60, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on account of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 62, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act".

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 63, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 65, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 73, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital Philadelphia Pennsylvania on problems of aging.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 80, entitled:

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961" approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No 5-A) making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 82, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversay of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address subject to certain conditions.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. WALSH asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 5, 1962.

Walter Carlyle Shaw came to McKeesport in 1911 as an ambitious young man with a sound mercantile idea.

Death removed him on January 10, 1962, as the community's leading benefactor and most popular citizen.

Between the two dates stretched a career of outstanding business and personal success for Mr. Shaw—years in which the present G. C. Murphy Company that he helped to found grew to national prominence and he achieved a place in the hearts of all of us.

Mr. Shaw was fortunate in having the knack of translating plans into profitable business achievements. But he was even more fortunate in having the goodwill and humanity to use the results of these achievements to help his fellowmen.

His personal drive and financial interest in the McKeesport Hospital resulted in a new institution, rated as fine as any in its size in the Commonwealth.

His interest in young people brought about the founding of the McKeesport Boys' Club and its new building which was dedicated to him to promote juvenile decency, thereby building the "Citizens of Tomorrow."

He was also interested and gave financial aid to the McKeesport Y. M. C. A., The Boy Scouts of America, Camp Yohagania, T. Frank Soles Summer Camp in the Laurel Mountains of Somerset County, the creation of the Helen Richey Memorial Baseball Field in McKeesport's Renziehausen Park, and also the creation of the Dr. J. C. Kelly Little League Ballfield adjoining the Boys' Club building.

Religious and educational institutions of many areas also merited Mr. Shaw's attention, which brought about the Walter C. Shaw Dormitory of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, which was dedicated to him in September, 1959, The First Methodist Church of McKeesport, The Presbyterian Church of Stewartstown, the Youghiogheny Country Club, The Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children and numerous other charities.

Mr. Shaw enjoyed doing these deeds immensely. He was appreciative of the society which made it possible for him to do so. His climb from farm boy to the top of the business world was in the American tradition. He wanted this tradition maintained.

In this desire was found another side to Mr. Shaw's life, as noble as that of the benefactor and as great as that of the businessman. He was a patriot—a resolved, courageous and active defender of the American way of freedom and justice against the threats to it at home and from abroad.

Those who knew him personally were kept constantly supplied with material in what, in his later years, became a spirited one man's battle against an encroaching Communism. He gathered it from newspapers and journals published over the country. He found it in books. And he saw that it was circulated in an evergrowing mailing list; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby expresses its deep-seated and profound sorrow at the passing of Walter Carlyle Shaw, whose death creates a void in the lives of his family and in the lives of his grateful friends and neighbors; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Shaw's family.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. WALSH asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 5, 1962.

The McKeesport Little Tigers, coached by Bill Lickert, Sr., won the 1961 Milk Bowl game, symbolic of National football championship among the boys' teams in this country. The victory was recorded over the team from Phar, Texas, by a score of 40—8. Previous to participating in the Milk Bowl game, the Little Tigers won the Pennsylvania State Championship. They have established the outstanding record of having won 29 of their last 30 games.

Throughout the past season, two players have distinguished themselves. Gerald Grayson has averaged a gain of 25 yards per play in which he has carried the ball. Quarterback Bill Lickert Jr has been outstanding in every game, and has shown ability far beyond his age in running the team.

The coaches, managers, treasurer and junior managers, as well as the team membership, have contributed much to the glowing success of the McKeesport Little Tiger football team; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its hearty congratulations to the McKeesport Little Tiger football team, and to the staff of coaches and managers; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to head coach Bill Lickert.

RESOLUTION

Mr. GALLAGHER offered a resolution which was filed with the clerk under the rules.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE HEARING-Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, Room 245, Tuesday, February 6, 1962, at 11:00 a. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, Febraury 6, 1962, at 11:30 a. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 7 p. m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

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Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1962. No. 12.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1962

The Senate met at 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Martin Silvert) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RUSSELL C. LAWRY, Pastor of The Dallas Methodist Church, Dallas, offered the following prayer:

Members of the Senate, before I begin this prayer, may I ask that when I conclude the invocation, will you please remain standing for a special prayer for two persons who have died this week?

Shall we be in the attitude and the spirit of prayer?

Dear Lord, as is our custom, we pause at the beginning of this Legislative Session to seek Thy guidance and blessing in all that we are endeavoring to do and say. May this seeking of divine guidance be more than a custom; rather may it be a real sincere desire on the part of each of us to come to know Thy will for our lives individually and as a Commonwealth of people.

We would pray that you will, O God, touch each one of these Senators individually with Thy Holy Spirit. May each one of them be aware of Thy presence and let them do their best to represent Thee before the people of this State regardless of race, color or creed. By Thy counsel, O Lord, may all who make, interpret and administer the laws in this State find joy, peace of mind and satisfaction as they carry out their assigned duties.

Give us a sense of what is important and needful and then possess the courage and perseverance to accomplish it. As we now pause in prayer, may we be aware of the many blessings we receive and enjoy that come from Thee as a gift to us, O God.

Send us forth this day, O God, to carry out our mission and task with renewed strength and courage.

All these favors and blessings we ask for, in and through the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Now may we remain standing and in silent prayer remember Mrs. Eleanor Jennings, who was Library Clerk of the Senate and was killed and is being buried this day. May we also remember Mrs. Garlock, who is the mother of the Senate Librarian.

These two persons have passed from this earthly life and we feel that it would be good for the Senate to pause now and pray. May we pray silently for a moment and then I will pray?

(Observance of moment of silent prayer.)

Rev. LAWRY. Our gracious and loving Father, we realize the sorrow which has come into the hearts of these people. We pray Thy blessing upon them and comfort them. May the prayers of these Senators, in the silence of these moments, be a source of strength and comfort to those they leave behind.

This is our prayer. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. SEYLER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate L. B. Longaker (pharmacist), 416 State Road, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Health Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

ALDERMAN

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Evanish, 33 Coal Street, Nanticoke, Luzerne County, for reappointment as Alderman in and for the Second Ward of the City of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

ALDERMAN

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Herman Good, 325 North Eleventh Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Sixth Ward of the City of Lebanon, Lebanon County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Russel F. Erby, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PARK COMMISSION

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John P. Donohue, 3021 Old Arch Road, Norristown, Montgomery County, for appointment as a member of the Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leopold Salkind, 2101 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Philadelphia State Hospital:

Mrs. Esther F. Clark, 235 West Winona Avenue, Norwood, Delaware County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Dorothy T. Marcucci, 2153 Mary Lane, Broomall, Delaware County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Planning Board, until December 13, 1965, and until their successors are appointed and have qualified:

John P. Robin, 5324 Wynnefield Avenue, Philadelphia 31, Philadelphia County.

Joseph S. Clark, Jr., 440 Rex Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Michael M. Abrahms, 517 Dewey Avenue, Bridgeville, Allegheny County.

Fraser P. Donlan, 206 Third Street, Blakely, Olyphant, Lackawanna County.

John R. Lenahan, 1220 Gibson Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Felix E. Vittone, 725 Main Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE CLINTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Clinton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

James G. Nevins (Democrat), 940 Huron Avenue, Renovo, Clinton County, vice R. O. Raymond, Renovo, whose term expired.

LeRoy H. Good (Republican), 230 Sixth Street, Renovo, Clinton County, vice Dr. Neal F. Carlson, Renovo, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE LACKAWANNA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ernest R. Cicerini (Democrat), 116 Lackawanna Avenue, Olyphant, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Lackawanna County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Regina W. Rehner, Mayfield, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Gerald Elfner, R. D. 1, Red Lion, York County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Chanceford, York County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice William R. Howard, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Harry R. Crawford, Abbottstown, Adams County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Abbottstown, Adams County, until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Victor L. Farrell, 59 Crestview Boulevard, Warren, Warren County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pleasant, Warren County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate LeRoy J. Wiler, Box 184, Pittsfield, Warren County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pittsfield, Warren County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Lawrence E. Twentier, Box 48, Portersville, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Portersville, Butler County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph P. Zamgulis, 744 Main Street, Edwardsville, Luzerne County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Edwardsville, Luzerne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Zellner, R. D. 3, Mansfield, Tioga County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Richmond, Tioga County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice King G. Rose, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles F. Crawford, Sr., 129 Cedar Hollow Road, Paoli, Chester County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Willistown, Chester County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice W. H. Kohlmeyer, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Stanley L. Homan, 400 Maple Street, Kane, McKean County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Kane, McKean County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Emile Stenger, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles I. Saxe, R. D. 3, Clarks Summit, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Newton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Fred W. Schick, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence **HB 57, 58** and **72,** which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 100

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, numbered and entitled:

Serial No. 100—Memorializing Congress to Establish a Federal Medical School in Pittsburgh

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

ALDERMAN

January 25, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John

C. Gibson, 421 North Third Street, Jeannette, Westmoreland County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Second Ward of the City of Jeannette, Westmoreland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Paul Shrader, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

REGISTER OF WILLS AND EX OFFICIO CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

January 30, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Josephine M. Douglas, 302 North Main Street, Houston, Washington County, for appointment as Register of Wills and ex officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Washington, until the first Monday of January 1964, vice James H. Douglas, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Jess M. Hampton, Box 228, Imperial, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Findlay, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John R. Uffelman, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edwin B. Shane, 538 Center Street, East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Raymond Rodgers, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

January 2, 1962.

John L. Brunner, Burgettstown, from December 13, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Michael M. Abrahms, 517 Dewey Avenue, Bridgeville, Allegheny County.

Fraser P. Donlan, 206 Third Street, Blakely, Olyphant, Lackawanna County.

John R. Lenahan, 1220 Gibson Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Felix E. Vittone, 725 Main Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HAYS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, in memory of our late employee, Mrs. Eleanor Jennings, I would suggest, if it is agreeable to the two Leaders, that perhaps all Members of the Senate sponsor the following resolution.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, it was my privilege to know Eleanor Ayers Jennings for over thirty years, from the time when she first started as an employee in the First National Bank of State College. I have known most of her employers since that time. I think it can be truthfully said that everyone of her employers was satisfied that she gave her full self to every day's work. In other words, I am saying she did her work well. This, I think, is the best tribute I can give.

SENATE RESOLUTION

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE
MRS. ELEANOR AYERS JENNINGS

Mr. HAYS, on behalf of the entire Membership of the Senate, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 12)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 6, 1962.

We pause in silent prayer for Mrs. Eleanor Ayers Jennings whose life came to an unexpected and untimely end on February 3, 1962, in an automobile accident while enroute to her home in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania.

While her employment with the Senate as Library Clerk was of a comparative short duration, she has been a familiar figure in Harrisburg as a State employee. She first started as an employee of the Department of Mines, and worked as an employee of the Department of Justice, Parole Board, the Department of Labor and Industry and the Department of Agriculture.

A willing worker and dedicated public servant, she will be sadly missed by her many friends and co-workers as well as by her mother, Mrs. Winifred Ayers, with whom she made her home in Philipsburg; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania expresses its deepest sympathies in the death of Eleanor Ayers Jennings; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to her mother, Mrs. Winifred Ayers, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I move for the immediate consideration and adoption of this resolution by the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, on behalf of all of the Members on the Republican side of the Senate and myself, I desire to second the motion for the immediate consideration and adoption of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Members on the Democratic side of the Senate and, I believe, for all the Members of the Senate, I wish to state that al-

though this young lady was only in the employ of the Senate for a short while, I am sure her mark was made here in that everyone came to know and like her. She inherited a very difficult position in this Senate because it was held by a lady for many, many years who did her job well and efficiently. This young lady was also falling into this same category. She will be sorely missed because of her untimely passing by not only the Members of the Senate, but also by the employees of the Senate with whom she came in contact.

On behalf of the Members on the Democratic side of the Senate, as well as all of the Members of the Senate, I wish to also second this resolution which was offered by Senator Hays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to announce its great shock at hearing this morning about the untimely passing of Mrs. Eleanor Jennings.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HAYS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, this resolution, of course, as you will hear, deals with the esteemed Leader of the Majority Party in the Senate. I am happy to sponsor this resolution with Senator DiSilvestro. Senator DiSilvestro was on hand I think when this particular award was given. I am sure that Senator DiSilvestro would also like to say something at this time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President and brother Members, being shocked this morning on account of the tragic departure of one of our employees and also by the passing away of the beloved mother of our very able Senate Librarian, Mr. Marl H. Garlock, I did not think the Senator would call on me at this time. However, I was so enthused last night at the affair given at the Bellevue for a young man who came into the Senate a number of years ago and brought with him integrity, honesty and decency. The affair was such a wonderful demonstration of humanity and love of one man to another that I was really very much touched.

Senator Weiner arrived in the Senate at a very young age, and I immediately recognized his potentialities and the intelligence and integrity that he brought here.

I take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Charlie Weiner on the same floor where I have been for twenty-six years with many of my colleagues. Charlie, to me, is a figure that will contribute many more achievements to the good of humanity and the people of this State.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO HONORABLE CHARLES R. WEINER, MAJORITY LEADER OF THE SENATE, ON BEING NAMED THE RECIPIENT OF THE ANNUAL PHILADELPHIA FELLOWSHIP AWARD

Messrs. HAYS and DISILVESTRO offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 13)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 6, 1962.

Senator Charles R. Weiner, Majority Leader of this Senate and one of its highly esteemed Members, has been named recipient of the Philadelphia Fellowship Award. He was chosen for his leadership, singleness of purpose and zeal in effecting the enactment of laws prohibiting discriminatory practices on account of race, color or creed, with particular emphasis on fair housing and fair educational opportunities.

This award is given annually to publicly recognize individuals, organizations and institutions which have made notable contributions during the year in furthering the objectives of the Fellowship Commission in promoting better understanding and equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and nationality groups in the Philadelphia area; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania congratulates and extends its warmest feelings to Charles R. Weiner, Majority Leader of the Senate, on his being named the recipient of the Annual Philadelphia Fellowship Awards, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable Charles R. Weiner.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I move for the immediate adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, if I did not know differently, I would have thought this was the concluding day of this Session of the Senate from the encomiums which Senator DiSilvestro just now heaped upon my good friend, colleague and opposition, Senator Weiner.

I want to say, Mr. President, that I cannot too heartily join in those sentiments. Therefore, I am extremely happy to second the motion to adopt this resolution immediately.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to state to the Senate that he was present at the inspiring presentation last night of this award to Senator Weiner. It was not only interesting, but it was greatly inspiring. This award was given by the Fellowship Commission of Philadelphia, one of our finest humanitarian commissions of all time.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I want to thank you for this honor accorded to me by my colleagues, which means a great deal more to a man than any award anyone can give him.

As I stated last night,—and I want to state here and I have always stated for the record—the work of any Legislator is only the sum total of all of the work of all of his colleagues. I could no more pass a bill myself without the help of everybody here than do any of the other feats that people cannot accomplish by themselves. The work that all of us do is the sum total of all of the Legislators and all of the legislative action.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have been very cooperative and very helpful, and who have made me look very, very good in times

when things have been very, very tough here. Without this kind of help, neither I nor anybody else could do anything in the way of leadership or do anything in the way of producing some of the results that we have accomplished in concert here for many years in the State Senate.

Again, thank you very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you, Senator Weiner, for giving credit to your brother Members of the Senate in the great work of law.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STIEFEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, I had the honor of attending the affair last night in the Bellevue-Stratford. What impressed me more than anything else was the deep humility with which Senator Weiner accepted all of the honors. That was, indeed, the most impressive thing, aside from the oratory and the speeches. However, that was the thing which was the most important—the deep humility and sense of serenity.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SARRAF offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 6, 1962.

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Tuesday, February 13, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Tuesday, February 13, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HAYS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, Larry Husted and Wesley Lowe, twenty-three days ago, were two active eleven- and thirteen-year-old Boy Scouts of West Decatur, Clearfield County. On Sunday, January 14th, with the spirit of boylike adventure, they went to visit an accustomed hide away, a long time abandoned clay mine which had been abandoned for twenty-four years. That evening, Larry and Wesley did not return to their homes.

The following two weeks, a story with which you, the whole State and much of the Nation are very familiar was written; a story of dedicated devotion to a search with hope, anguish, disappointment and sorrow; a search in which a whole community participated; and a search which united the community in bonds of dedication seldom exhibited, but always deeply imbedded in the hearts of people. The search ended two weeks almost to the hour from the time the boys entered the abandoned cave, and the findings were two lifeless bodies clasped together, crushed in a slide which obviously had taken place on the Sunday of their adventure.

The round-the-clock search was directed very effectively on the job by the Secretary of Mines, Lewis E. Evans, who was dispatched there by Governor Lawrence. Sheriff Reese, of Clearfield County, and local county and State officials were tireless in their work also. Thousands of man hours, hours of use of valuable equipment, as well as much consumable materials went into this two-week day and night search.

In order that the State may share in an expression of concern in this tragedy, I am now introducing an appropriation bill, which, under certain specifications provided in the bill, would compensate this community in a small way for some of the contributions which were made so willingly and voluntarily.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. HAYS, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 23**, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries for payment of services, materials and equipment in connection with Clearfield County clay mine disaster.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

GUESTS OF SENATOR GUS YARTON PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. YATRON. Mr. President, I request that the Chair acknowledge the presence of a group of high school seniors from my District, the city of Reading, in Berks County. This is a group of students in the Problems of American Democracy Class of the Reading High School. They are on a one-day tour of the State Capitol.

Accompanying the pupils are Mr. Owen James Davis and Mr. Peter Carril, both Social Studies teachers.

I would appreciate it, Mr. President, if you would acknowledge their presence while they are here visiting in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you, Senator Yatron. Since the Lieutenant-Governor is here in person, he requested the pleasure of making the acknowledgment himself.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Yatron, I was not entirely listening to what you were saying in the beginning. Is this a political science class from the Reading High School?

Mr. YATRON. Yes, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. Since I started my career in political science in the very same class, ladies and gentlemen of Reading High School, I am very happy to greet you. I was a graduate of the Reading High School for Boys in June of 1924. My only regret is that they did not have a trip like you are having today to see the Pennsylvania Senate functioning as it is.

I wonder whether you will rise while the Members of the Senate greet you.

I hope that you will find the Capitol and all of its activities very interesting, indeed.

GUESTS OF SENATOR M. HARVEY TAYLOR PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would also like to recognize a group from the Seventh Day Adventist School, here in Harrisburg. On behalf of Senator Taylor, I bid

you welcome. I am very happy to have Mr. Sparks with you.

Will the group rise, please, for proper recognition?

It is our belief that education cannot be complete without the very trips that you are taking at his time. We do welcome both groups here in Harrisburg.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read the nominations.

The nominations were read by the Clerk as follows:

REGISTER OF WILLS AND EX OFFICIO CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

January 30, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Josephine M. Douglas, 302 North Main Street, Houston, Washington County, for appointment as Register of Wills and ex officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Washington, until the first Monday of January 1964, vice James H. Douglas, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

ALDERMAN

January 25, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John C. Gibson, 421 North Third Street, Jeannette, Westmoreland County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Second Ward of the City of Jeannette, Westmoreland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Paul Shrader, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Jess M. Hampton, Box 228, Imperial, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Findlay, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John R. Uffelman, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edwin B. Shane, 538 Center Street, East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Raymond Rodgers, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

January 2, 1962.

John L. Brunner, Burgettstown, from December 13, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his succesor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

February 6, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Michael M. Abrahms, 517 Dewey Avenue, Bridgeville, Allegheny County.

Fraser P. Donlan, 206 Third Street, Blakely, Olyphant, Lackawanna County.

John R. Lenahan, 1220 Gibson Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Felix E. Vittone, 725 Main Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the reason I am taking the floor at this particular time is because one of the nominations we have before us for consideration is that of Mrs. Josephine M. Douglas, the widow of James H. Douglas who had been a public official in our county for the past twenty years.

I might say, Mr. President, that, in my opinion, Mr. Douglas was one of the finest men I have ever had the opportunity of meeting. I first became acquainted with Jimmy Douglas back in 1930. He was of Welsh extraction and he had that Welsh lingo, so to speak, and quite a strong accent. He was a man who was loved by his fellowmen.

For the past three years, this family has suffered many hardships. Mr. Douglas was afflicted with a severe heart condition. He had been in various hospitals in western Pennsylvania. During the course of his convalescence in these institutions, he repeatedly contacted me because we had a lot in common. He knew he was going to pass away and he was a fellow who was re-

signed to that fact. I never realized that anyone could be so resigned as was Jimmy Douglas when he knew that he could not live.

When he passed away, Mr. President, it was a shock to a great number of the citizens of our county. We had hoped that this old fellow would live a long, long time. However, that was not God's will.

I am now happy to say that the Governor has nominated Josephine M. Douglas to take his position. I will say to the Members of the Senate that she is a very wonderful lady. She has suffered with her husband; she was with him constantly during his illness. She was a devoted wife and she will be a great public official. I am indeed happy about this, and I hope the Members of this Senate will give her their unanimous consent and support. Mrs. Josephine Douglas certainly deserves that honor.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS EXTENDED TO SENATOR CLARENCE D. BELL

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the Senate an event which might otherwise escape State-wide notice, it having happened on Sunday and, of course, the Senate was not in Session yesterday, which was Monday. I refer, of course, to the birthday of our esteemed and distinguished colleague, Colonel Clarence D. Bell, of Delaware County. We offer the congratulations of the Senate to Colonel Bell, or Senator Bell, on the event which occurred on Sunday; to wit, his birthday.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I know that Senator Bell will not mind the contingent from Philadelphia wishing him a happy birthday, despite the fact that he finds it difficult to come into Philadelphia from time to time. Should he find himself in that area, however, any and all the Senators in that area—I might also add the Members of the House—will be very happy to receive him and make sure that the celebration is of an appropriate nature.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the entire Senate Body, I would say to you, Senator Bell, that we are very happy to congratulate you on the achievement of another milestone and to wish you very happy and healthful years to come.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, for the first and probably only time in my political career, I am speechless.

The PRESIDENT. It is a good time, Senator Bell. We are very glad that everything came off well.

RECESS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request a twenty minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a Democratic Caucus and, I believe, a Republican Caucus, to be held in the respective Caucus Rooms.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a twenty minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Hugh J. McMenamin) in the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Weekly Adjournment

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request a short recess in order for the Committee on Legislation to hold a meeting, to be held in Senator Berger's office. During this time, the Senate may continue with its business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Committee on Legislation will proceed with its meeting.

SENATE RESOLUTION

COMMENDING THE NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CORPORATION OF WEST MIFFLIN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Mr. STAISEY, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 14)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 6, 1962.

WHEREAS, The Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation, a corporation duly qualified to do business under the laws of this Commonwealth, maintains its principal place of business in West Mifflin Borough of the County of Allegheny; and

WHEREAS, Said corporation has been a pioneer in the development of applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and

WHEREAS, This development has resulted in a better way of life for the citizens of this Commonwealth and of the Nation; and

WHEREAS, The pre-eminence of said corporation has been established and contributes to the position of this Commonwealth as the leading State in nuclear research and industry; and

WHEREAS, Said corporation shall dedicate new nuclear laboratories on February 28, 1962, in the Borough of West Mifflin of the County of Allegheny; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, meeting in Harrisburg on this sixth day of February, 1962, by means of this citation expresses the due and proper recognition of the Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation for its role in the development of the nuclear industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. SEYLER, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 24**, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section eighteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania making apportionment of senatorial, representative and congressional districts mandatory and providing for an Apportionment Board.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

BILLS REREFERRED

Mr. LANE, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 11,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 10, 12, 13, 14** and **16,** which were rereferred to the Committee on Finance.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 15, 17** and **18,** which were rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING, OVER IN ORDER

SB 8 (Pr. No. 8)—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, news in the public press over the week end indicates that the Republican Party is again putting the Governorship of Pennsylvania on the auction block.

A columnist and a political editor, who are acknowledged authorities and political experts, both of the Philadelphia Inquirer, more than bring us this alarming news.

The money bags from New York are again making the bid. The dispensers of the mercenary loot, the economic enemies of Pennsylvania, the "Sharpies," the "Pitfalls," the Pews, and their brethren, want a Casper Milquetoast to run the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into economic ruination from which it is slowly recovering after years of Republican misrule.

They want their man. He has to look like a lion and lie down like a mouse. No particular qualifications are required, provided he can confuse the people, make fake promises, and then kid the people into believing them. Later he must destroy, bit by bit, the economic advantages our State has gained since they exploited our mines, wore out our factories without replacement, moved our industries into other States and made most of Pennsylvania into a depressed area.

Mr. President, I do not believe the office of Governor of Pennsylvania is a commodity for sale. However, it seems that the men who run the Republican Party do.

When the people really speak, you will find real statesmen with tough decency and dedication to governmental progress elected to the high office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania; men who are truly interested in the welfare of the more than 10,000,000 people of our State.

The people of Pennsylvania are entitled to a Governor who has the vision and determination to rebuild our industries and farms on a firm foundation, to lead us into a new prosperity, and to carry through our program of development of our State resources, our mines, forests, roads, recreation, culture, welfare, and health and education.

Do you hear anything like this being discussed by those political hirelings who want to make Pennsylvania a colony of New York and, perhaps, other places, not excluding foreign countries where their billions are invested? Do you hear this when they discuss a candidate for Governor?

For the Democratic Party, which has controlled the Governor's office for the last seven years, I will say this: When the people wanted the sterling qualities of character and ability dedicated to the people, from the soil of rural Pennsylvania, George M. Leader took the helm, and in the four allotted years began a vast program of reconstruction.

When a great architect of government was needed to carry on, the people went to Pittsburgh and chose the great master builder of the renaissance of a great city.

I am confident that when the Party, of which I am a Member, chooses a nominee for Governor, he will be a man of similar caliber, who will carry our State to new heights of achievement, and the office of Governor of Pennsylvania will be the people's own, and not bought, not sold, and not delivered to financial bosses. I am confident that Pennsylvania will reject the men from outside our borders and their hirelings within it.

Someone told me today that the Republican Party had decided. I asked them who the Republican Party was and who made the decision. However, no answer was forthcoming. I would like to know today who made the decision, who is the Republican Party, and who is the boss who can tell us who will be our next nominee for Governor on the Republican ticket.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Mullin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Mullin, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MULLIN. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, is the gentleman at liberty to tell the Republican Members of the Senate who is going to make the decision as to who the Democrat candidate for Governor is to be?

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I understand, from my information, that the Democratic Party has a State Committee from which is elected a Policy Committee, and that this Policy Committee has been discussing the qualifications of various candidates, and will present a candidate to the Democratic State Committee, which is made up of members elected by the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, can the gentleman tell me who are the members of that Policy Committee?

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I do not know who they are. I know some of them. Governor Lawrence, I believe, is one.

Mr. BELL. Would Congressman Green be a member?

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I understand he is one.

Mr. BELL. Would he be one of the—

Mr. MULLIN. Senator Clark is another. However, I do not know them all. I believe there is quite a large number.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, would Congressman Green be one of those to pick the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket?

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I think the Policy Committee will pick the person who will be submitted to the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, would the gentleman be at liberty to tell us whether there are what is known as "weighted votes"? That means some vote has a little more effect than another.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I think the Republican Party has them. I do not know whether they are members of the Policy Committee or not. However, I do know they have plenty of loot.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, will the gentleman answer concerning the Party on which he is an expert?

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I do not know of any such person in our Party.

Mr. BELL. Nobody has any more influence on that committee than anyone else?

Mr. MULLIN. To my knowledge, no.

Mr. BELL. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, very briefly, I want to recall one of the happiest remarks that I recall ever being made in the Senate of Pennsylvania. I cannot pinpoint the date. However, I recall that the statement came at the conclusion of a few remarks made by our former and still esteemed colleague, Senator Joseph Barr, when Senator Mahany, who was then Republican Floor Leader, said: "The voice is the voice of Barr, but the words are the words of Pennington."

I am just wondering whose words those might have been issuing from the lips of Senator Mullin.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, is that a question?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcement was read by the Secretary of the Senate:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1962

Lincoln Birthday Ceremonies will be held in the Senate Chamber at three o'clock p.m., under the chairmanship of Senator Stiefel.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 7, 1962, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:14 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 6, 1962

The House met at 11:30 a.m., e.s.t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Reverend Robert E. Grimm, Executive Minister of the Erie Council of Churches, guest Chaplain, and guest of the gentlemen from Erie, Messrs. Schaaf, Polaski, Odell and Blair, and of the House Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, as we begin the business of another day, we would be reminded of all the ways in which you have been concerned for all people in love, justice and mercy. Show us again Thy action to men of old in the beginnings of law and government; in Thy concern of justice, mercy and the rights of all people expressed by the prophets of old; Thy lifting of simple, humble people to glory by the living example of Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ; Thy present speaking to us as we seek thee in worship and prayer—both in church and home; both in temple and marketplace, both in great social decisions and a search for inner strength.

As we meet as Representatives, we ask again for the wisdom and love of Thy way—to pierce through the complex ways of our task and show us again how we may represent all people. We are disturbed and dazzled by large budgets, complex administrations, the push and pull of special interests, even the revolutions shaking our world. Help us to set these things in proper place—and to find in our time the way of placing first the growth of human personality, and a society marked by human relationships of understanding love.

And as we live through this day, O God, help us to conduct ourselves so that we may turn to Thee at its close, saying—Lord, we have honestly tried, often failed, but having done our best we commit the rest into Thy hands. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, February 5, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. HORST, CIOFFI, DOWN WILLARDET, FETTEROLF, HOLL and GROSS. HOUSE BILL No. 88.

An Act amending the "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," approved March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), extending the exemptions for processing to include the manufacturing of pipe nipples.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. HOLL, HELM, KORNS and GEORGE. HOUSE BILL No. 89.

An Act making an appropriation to the joint commission appointed by the House of Representatives and Senate to conduct an investigation of the operations of the Department of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. STONE, ASHTON, SLACK and UJOBAI. HOUSE BILL No. 90.

An Act making an appropriation to the Paoli Memorial Association for improvements and repairs and for re-erection of a wall on the Paoli Parade Ground, situate in Malvern Borough, Chester County.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. HELM, K. B. LEE, KORNS, KING, HOLL, GEORGE and GROSS. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 26.

In the House of Representatives, February 5, 1962.

Although Pennsylvania's Department of Highways is spending over four hundred million dollars a year, an all-time high, the maintenance of the Commonwealth's highways is at an all-time low.

Snow removal during the 1961 Christmas holiday weekend, during which twenty-five people were killed in automobile accidents in the State, did not begin on some major Cumberland County highways until twenty-two hours after the snow started to fall.

The roads were rutted, drifted and hazardous, and on Christmas night they were icy and slippery. A Carlisle resident, in a letter to the Editor of the Harrisburg Evening News published December 30, wrote:

"It certainly gets sickening to hear all the cries about safety on the highways when there is no resultant cooperation on the part of government . . . At the beginning of what looks like another severe winter, why not make provision for the proper attention to highways in bad weather? Motorists, through no choice of their own, have to pay the extra two cents a gallon gasoline tax while riding on roads that are slick with ice, uncindered, and often drifted."

Secretary of Highways, Park Martin, in trying to excuse the twenty-two hour delay in the start of snow removal by State highway employes over the Christmas weekend, is reported to have said that Highway Department employes deserve to have Christmas vacations just like everybody else.

On September 20, 1961, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin stated editorially:

"While Governor Lawrence is going around seeking campaign issues against the Republicans next year, he is letting his guard down in permitting the State Highways Department to treat the roads so shabbily . . . Not in modern times has City Line from the bridge to the Township Line been allowed to go to pot so badly . . . Upper Ridge Avenue is almost a disgrace to a big city and a prosperous State . . ."

On March 26, 1961, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported: "A citizens work battalion, equipped with shovels, rakes and brooms was threatened with arrest Saturday when they launched a do-it-yourself repair project on rutted and pot-hole infested roads in Hatboro, Montgomery County. A work crew, 150 strong, had purchased its own blacktop and was sprinkling it on Warminster Road . . . when a police lieutenant ordered them to halt . . . The officer . . . said he was acting on a request from the State Highway Department . . . (and that) he had been told that unless the citizens quit 'tampering' with State property, the workers—many of whom were women and children—would be arrested by State Police.

"Karl L. Meyer, a spokesman for the residents (and president of the Upper Moreland Board of Commissioners) said the neighbors had decided to 'roll up their sleeves and get the job done themselves' after State Highway Director Park Martin and S. C. Weikert, director of the department's Philadelphia area district had ignored repeated requests to get the job done."

The Pennsylvania Highways Department is rolling in money. Money allocated for road maintenance and snow removal this year amounts to over sixty million dollars and the same amount is budgeted for next year. The Lawrence administration has been concentrating too much

on using these huge amounts of money to build up the Democratic party machine and not enough on maintaining and improving roads and highways.

The dismissal in October, 1961, of Worth Hammond, superintendent of highways in Warren County because he failed to deliver enough new voter registrations and campaign contributions to the Democratic Party is an illustration of the fact that politics comes first and performance second in the Highways Department under Governor Lawrence.

Commenting on the reasons for Hammond's dismissal, Secretary Martin said: "There is absolutely nothing involved in the quality of his work."

Reliable reports from York County clearly indicate that the superintendent of highways in that county, J. A. Kinneman, a former barber, has left much to be desired in the quality of his work.

When the Christmas snowstorm began, Superintendent Kinneman and other Highways Department employes were allegedly attending a party in a Highways Department shed. No instructions were issued with the result that plows and crews were delayed over six hours in starting to clear the snow-covered roads.

It is also reliably reported that Superintendent Kinneman has required Highways Department employes to attend political meetings during working hours and on Highways Department property and to make political contributions according to the following schedule: Laborers, two ten-dollar tickets; truck drivers, one ten-dollar and one twenty-five dollar ticket; and foremen, two twenty-five dollar tickets to Democratic party fund-raising dinners.

With this fine political approach to his job, there is no chance that Superintendent Kinneman will displease the Lawrence administration, and thus be dismissed, as was Worth Hammond, former Warren County Highways Superintendent. The condition of York County State highways, under Superintendent Kinneman, is deplorable.

Laxity and idleness on the part of Highways Department employes in Somerset County have also been reported. Work on repairing Route 31, between Bedford and Somerset, has been delayed not only by the weather but by the alleged incompetence of Highways Department inspectors. After work was discontinued December 1, on Route 31 for the remainder of the winter, nine Highways Department inspectors continued to show up for "work" spending their time playing cards and reading newspapers.

Certainly the poor performance of the Department of Highways reported from all parts of the Commonwealth can not be attributed to the shortage of money. Pennsylvania motorists are paying one of the highest gasoline taxes in the nation. They deserve the best highways and road services that their tax money can buy; therefore be it

Resolved (The Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint six members of the House, three from the majority party and three from the minority party, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint six members of the Senate, three from the majority party and three from the minority party, who shall constitute a joint commission to conduct forthwith a full investigation of the operations of the Department of Highways, with particular emphasis upon maintenance and repairs of roads and highways in the State highway system as well as the whole subject of snow removal and cindering of icy and snow-covered highways; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make a study of reports of poor highway maintenance and repair of highways throughout the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make an inquiry into the type of personnel engaged by the Lawrence administration to direct and carry out the work of the Highways Department in the sixty-seven counties of the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigation whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the commission, and to produce books, papers, records and documents as the commission deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this commission or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make a report of its findings to the General Assembly on or before September 1, 1962, together with its recommendations for appropriate action by the General Assembly or by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways to improve conditions existing on State highways throughout the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GALLAGHER. RESOLUTION No. 27.

In the House of Representatives, February 5, 1962.

Article 2, Section 18 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania mandates the apportioning of the Commonwealth into representatives districts after each United States decennial census.

The United States decennial census of 1960 has been completed and the results thereof have been made known but no steps have been taken to reapportion the representative districts in compliance with this mandate of the State Constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House Committee on Legislative Apportionment is hereby directed to study the problem of reapportioning the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as required by the State Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation, no later than January 31, 1963.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. McINROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McINROY. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, what I have to say this morning I would like the Democrats as well as the Republicans to listen to, because it is going to be absolutely nonparisan.

I want to say for the gentleman of the press that I am not saying this for any votes, any headlines or anything else, because I am not running for reelection and I do not care whether the press likes it or who likes it. It makes no difference whatever. I think you will know after I have finished that I am speaking this morning from the heart and it will not affect me personally but might affect you assemblymen listening to me this morning.

One week ago today, coming up in the elevator

on the Governor's side here, I guess you call it the south side, as I went to get out of the elevator I let two women get out ahead of me, which I still think I should do out of courtesy for the women, and as I backed out of the elevator, the elevator man shut me in the door and broke my glasses. I got glass in my eye. It could have been worse but fortunately I went to see this gentleman, and I can highly recommend him, Dr. Wengert, down in front of the capitol. He examined my eyes and he found a piece of glass in there. It could have ruined my eyesight. I could have lost this left eye of mine and I would not take $10,000 or more for that eye.

I am well aware of what the Bible says, "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out." But I do not want my eye plucked out; I want to retire in peace. I want to have time to catch some of these big fish that I have been wanting to catch for a good many years. I want you to know I am perfectly happy to retire, but I want to retire with both eyes and in good health while I can still cut the mustard a little bit; not very much, but a little bit.

But, anyhow, out of that accident, and I have been thinking about this for some time and perhaps I can say this a little bit easier and with less chance of any harm being done to me—there are no votes back in Tioga County or anywhere else because I am not coming back. I do not care for popularity this morning and I do not care for headlines from any gentlemen of the press. I do not care what you say about it because it will not hurt me, don't you see?

I did not like some of those gibes you put in the press about raising our salaries and about our mileage allotment. I did not like that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is straying a bit far afield in his question of personal privilege.

Mr. McINROY. All right. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I presume in my anxiety, those old wounds are still open a little bit, they have not closed yet, and I presume as a result of some of that I am likely to go afield.

But the thought struck me, and I have talked to several people on this Hill and I find out that we assemblymen and Senators are neglected people throughout the State, we are not protected by any form of insurance.

Now I can stand the hundred dollars that it cost me for this accident, and the day lost on the railroad and the grief, there was some grief to it and some shock to my nervous system, getting shut in that door and hit as hard as I was. I find out the only remedy I have, which I am not going to use, is to sue that poor old man who negligently shut me in the door, and I can prove that it was negligence, but I do not want to do it. I want the man to keep his job or some other job in the legislature. I am just wondering if we are not missing the boat, looking toward the future, to protect yourselves and future assemblymen and Senators and the rest of the elected officials, if perhaps you ought not to consider some kind of liability insurance for elected officials while they are on the job. Had I fallen down the stairs out here, or should you have done that and broken your back and been injured probably for life, under the present rules you have no remedy. Now I can stand that fifty dollars, as I said, or the hundred dollars it cost me, but what if I had been injured for life? How about some of you younger fellows, if you were injured for life? I think it is worthwhile considering.

I would go a step further myself, I would not expect you to, but I would go a step further to protect assemblymen and Senators and other elected officials who are sent to work on business, State business. I think they should be protected. For instance, I am on a State committee that is investigating Byberry Hospital. We are going to meet in Philadelphia soon. I am of the opinion, my humble opinion, that I should be protected, and others who go. For instance, if I go, from time to time, down to Philadelphia on State business, I am just wondering if I should not be protected on that trip to Philadelphia and back, and certainly down in Byberry Hospital where something might happen to me down there, but I have no protection. Suppose somebody shoots from up in the gallery, as I am pointing back to the left. It happened in Congress just a few years ago and several Congressmen were shot.

What remedy have we? Well, you say we assumed the risk when we came here, when we were elected we assumed the risk. Well, that old statement is about fifty years old. I am a graduate of law school myself and I know that years ago different businesses, other organizations, mines, and so on, used to say to their employes that when you work for us, you assume the risk. And if they were injured they recovered nothing unless they could show negligence.

You may say in regard to this, we should not be covered because we ran with our eyes open. That may be so, but who knows what can happen? I think something should be done about it, or with it, rather, and I would be willing to go on a resolution in this House, and it will not affect me, as I said before, but looking toward the future something should be done on this very serious question. Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, for listening to me.

The SPEAKER. The elevator man in question was not an employe of the House—not on the legislative payroll. He was employed by another department.

What is the pleasure of the majority leader?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request permission to turn to page 1 of today's calendar and call up bill on final passage, House bill No. 57, printer's No. 137, for a final vote.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House bill No. 57, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961," by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred sixty-two.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—193

Adams,	Fulmer,	Kramer,	Pursley,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lawson,	Reibman,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Lee, A. M.,	Reidenbach,
Arlene,	George,	Lee, K. B.,	Renwick,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Leonard,	Riley,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lippincott,	Royer,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rubin,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rudisill,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Lutty,	Rutherford,
Bonner,	Gray,	Magee,	Sakulsky,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Manbeck,	Scarcelli,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Markley,	Schaaf,
Branca,	Gross,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Breth,	Guesman,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	May,	Sherman,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Capano,	Hankins,	McCann,	Simmons,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Slack,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McDonald,	Snare,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Clarke,	Helm,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Comer,	Henzel,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Merry,	Strausser,
Curwood,	Holl,	Mihm,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holliday,	Miller,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Holman,	Mills,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Horst,	Monroe,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Irvis,	Morley,	Varner,
Doughten,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Verona,
Down,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Wall,
Edwards,	Jim,	Murray,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, A. W.,	Murphy,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Johnson, R. P.,	Musto,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Jones,	O'Dell,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Keiser,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kelly,	Odorisio,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Ogilvie,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Parlante,	Wilt,
Filo,	King,	Pashley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Perry,	Worley,
Flynn,	Klein,	Petrosky,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Piper,	Yetter,
Foor,	Kooker,	Polaski,	Zember,
Fox,	Kornick,	Polen,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Korns,	Prendergast,	Andrews, Speaker
Fry,			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—17

Bowman,	McCormack,	Schuster,	Taylor,
Cooley,	McKeever,	Stank,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Needham,	Sullivan, J. A.,	Wescott,
Gailey,	Price,	Sullivan, T. F.,	Willard,
Lamb,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, with permission of the House, we would like to call an immediate Republican caucus for one-half hour. And I would like the members on the Republican side to bring with them their calendars and House bill No. 1 that is on their desks. The members will please bring their calendars and House bill No. 1 to the caucus.

READING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. Before you depart, the Chair notes the presence in the gallery of 88 students from the Reading Senior High School. These students are interested in the problems of democracy. They are members of the problems of democracy class. They are here under the guidance of their teachers, O. James Davis and Peter J. Carrel. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Berks, Messrs. McDevitt and Zember. Will the members of that delegation please rise.

The Chair thanks the delegation and regrets they came in just at the beginning of a recess.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to request a Democratic caucus and request all the Democratic members of the House to come immediately to the new House caucus room and bring with them their House calendars. There is no break for lunch. Come straight to caucus.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair will declare a recess of one-half hour for the purpose of a Republican and a Democratic caucus.

The Chair hears none, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 6, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Tuesday, February 13, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate, and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Tuesday, February 13, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1962.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. MURRAY asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 2, page 23, lines 16 to 19 by striking out all of said lines.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of an amendment at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, these amendments which I have presented to House bill No. 1, it has been said, are controversial. It has been said that they will cause a chaotic condition—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Perhaps the gentleman will take the microphone at the floor leader's desk.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I have always hoped and I knew that one of these days I would become the floor leader, but this has taken me by surprise, believe me.

Because of the trouble we have developed, I have to be repetitive and repeat what I have said, that these amendments I presented for House bill No. 1, it has been said, were controversial and they would if they were passed cause a chaotic condition in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In neither of these cases do I agree, Mr. Speaker, simply because these amendments are soul-searching. They stem back to the time when we read in the newspapers where the counsel for the milk commission in open court, a court of law, said that the customer is not an issue in this particular case.

At that particular time, Mr. Speaker, when the statement was made, I had taken issue with the counsel for the milk control commission by writing a letter to the chairman, Mr. Uhl, and in my letter I quoted Article I, section 1, section 2, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which, in essence, Mr. Speaker, says that the citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is sovereign; that government which it creates it can destroy.

The question today is very simple, Mr. Speaker. All I am asking in this amendment is that we deny this commission, which to me is a cancerous malignancy which must be gotten rid of. There are certain times, in the case of a cancerous malignancy, when it is not proper to operate at that particular time to remove it. So it be today and so be it with my amendments. Under the mandates of the constitution we can only, this session, deal with bills of appropriation and revenue. So I say, when I presented these amendments, and I presented them on the premise that we would deny them that $200,000 as prescribed by the budget so that they would become inoperative. To anybody who might say that their becoming inoperative is going to be an injustice to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that I deny.

All I say in conclusion, and I do not want to carry on this debate today, but I ask this of every member of this House, be he Democrat or Republican, that he support these amendments, because if these amendments fall today, and I am not exaggerating the cause, the only right that the citizenry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has now is a spiritual one, and that is to pray to Saint Jude Thaddaeus who is the patron saint of the lost and the helpless, because, believe me, ladies and gentlemen, if this amendment falls, the people will have lost the very integrity they deserve and they become helpless under the milk control commission. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Kramer, desire to be recognized at this time?

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the amendments submitted by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Murray, but for perhaps different reasons than he has given.

The scuttlebutt around the halls of the House has been that I was supposed to speak for several hours on this subject and that scuttlebutt was correct. I have since just yesterday been taking my own poll around the House and decided it is sort of an impossible task to pass this amendment.

I should sing the popular song of the day, changing a few words: "I've become accustomed to your votes," and I feel like the mythical voice crying in the desert, but I will try to make straight the way.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, you spoke to us about some faults that you found concerning the way our legislature is treated or handled with reference to certain budgetary matters. Yet do you realize, Mr. Speaker, that in this Commonwealth there is passed every year tens of billions of dollars' worth of legislation that never crosses this House at all? I am going to explain that to you, if I may.

Our forefathers, in their wisdom, created for us what is known as a triparte form of government, consisting of the executive, the judicial and the legislative, with all the delicate checks and balances tied in thereto. For the last 50 or 60 years in this country, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the entire United States, there has developed a fourth branch of the government that our forefathers never thought of. This fourth branch of government is called the administrative branch of government. It is also known as administrative law, public law, government regulations.

This administrative branch is so fantastically big that we overlook it. Let me give you an example. The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, which is the regulatory agency that I am most familiar with, in regulating the rates of just the telephone, electricity, gas and water, forgetting all the rest of the industries that they regulate, just taking those four, directly affects the pocketbook of the citizens of this State to the tune of $2 billion, and, Mr. Reporter, you spell that with "b." Compare that with the action of this House during this session. We are here debating, working, and let me say this now, that nobody works harder than the chairman of our Appropriations Committee, and we are indeed indebted to him.

Could we go out and do all this thinking and arguing and even name-calling sometimes, over $1 billion to run our entire State? That is on our budget. Yet one regulatory agency in only four of its industries directly affects the citizens by $2 billion. Now multiply this by the hundreds of agencies we have in this State and you start to get the picture.

Even the milk control commission we have been talking about does not sound like too much, but the regulated sales amount to about $850 million. That is almost as much as our entire State budget. And the courts have held that the orders of the regulatory agency is, in fact, legislation.

Now picture this. The legislature creates this body, this regulatory agency. The executive is given the power to appoint the heads of the agency, usually from three to ten years. But once the thing is organized it is subject

to no one. It makes its own laws; it adjudicates its own laws; it executes the laws. All of a sudden we find out that this fourth branch of government is a combination of all the three branches that are supposed to be separated.

Many legal writers have said that the growth of administrative law is the one single greatest advance that has been made in government in the last fifty years. There does not seem to be much doubt about that. Now, why do we need government regulations like the milk control commission? Basically, we need government regulation because people are people. Human beings, unfortunately, are greedy. Any time you find one person, or a group of persons, or a business, or an industry that does or can operate its business or industry to the detriment of the public, at that point government regulation is needed.

I am not ready at this time to state that milk control should be taken off in this State. Mr. Speaker, if these big dairies out in our area of Pittsburgh can control things the way they obviously are controlling them, just imagine what they could do without any regulation. We would be right back into the situation we had in 1934 in no time, in my opinion. They would be cutting down on payments to the farmers, holding up payments to the farmers, and pretty soon the farmers would have to do something to live and we would be back again to dirty milk and not very fresh milk, and I am not willing to risk that for our youngsters. So we see that any time a group of people like these big dealers can take advantage of the public, there is a great need for government regulation.

But too often I have heard criticism of the agency itself, usually picking out the commissioners. I will tell you from my experience, which is, I would say, 80 percent of the last 10 years of my professional life working in government regulation, there are certain faults, perhaps maybe even called evils, connected with this government regulation, and it is not so much tied in with the commissioners.

Let me give you an example. A commissioner, as I stated, is only appointed, let us say, for a period of three to ten years. He may come in there as a stranger to the regulation. It may be a part-time job, and some of them are. So who, in effect, regulates the prices in any of these commissions or agencies? It is the key personnel down the line. By and large, it has been my experience that these people are pretty down-to-earth honest people. But who do they deal with every day? Do they deal with the public? Rarely, if ever. Do they deal with us, the legislators? Only occasionally. Do they deal with the Governor? They might see him in the halls here. Who do they deal with day in and day out? They deal with the very people they are supposed to be regulating day in and day out and, after the passage of maybe 10, 15, or 20 years in a job like that, it is only human through the power of suggestion to become imbued with all of the thoughts, principles, philosophies, and problems of the industry that they are regulating, and pretty soon you find it coming to the fore.

Let me give you an example. The milk control commission back on July 25, 1960 put out this yellow pad of proposed regulations for their commission. Let me read to you these words, "A great many of the suggestions filed by the industry in response to the commission's request for the same have been adopted and are incorporated herein." Our industry, they say. Our industry, not the public. Yet what does the law say? This legislature directed the milk control commission to carry out all of the provisions thereof for the purpose of "the protection of the public health and welfare and to prevent fraud". That is their job. When counsel for the commission gets up in court and says, "What the public wants is not in issue here," he is not obeying the law and it is about time, when that happens, that this legislature steps in and tells them, "By gosh, you are going to follow our mandates or we are going to change the law." And we have arrived at that time.

Let me give you another example of this insidious practice that I have been talking about. Right here in our own Pennsylvania Manual, volume 94, we find a section describing the milk control commission. At the end it states, and I quote, "Members of the commission have organized a committee composed of fourteen producer representatives and fourteen dealer representatives to meet from time to time in order to advise the commission concerning various policies which may work to the benefit of the industry." Not one public representative, not one. Help our industry.

Now, out in Pittsburgh there has been one lone voice crying out trying to help the consumer, and that has been the city solicitor's department of the city of Pittsburgh, and through four city solicitors they have fought to no avail.

Now, some people may say to me, oh, well, heck, the citizens are protected; they can always go to the courts. This, too, is fallacious. Let me give you an example. In order to take an appeal from a regulatory order that a common citizen may have been not happy with, had wronged him, the first thing he must do in filing his petition with the Superior Court is to come up with a printed record. The printed record in one of these cases will run around 2,000 pages. All of a sudden he has got to come up with $6,500, $7,500.

There are so many things that must be changed. I am not going to go on and on. I could stand here and tell you about the price of milk to our school kids. We have been talking about schools here and how much money we are going to spend and how we are going to protect them, and our kids out in Pittsburgh are charged 7.1 cents for a half pint of milk. These dealers say they cannot give them milk for anything less. Yet when there was competitive bidding for the Federal hospitals, which sales do not come under the milk control law, they sold it for 5.64 cents per half pint, and they are selling those hospitals half gallons of milk for 36.9 cents, and they are charging us 51 cents.

I could go on and on. How about the vitamin D milk. There is a "beaut." They charge us a penny a quart for vitamin D additive. Do you know how much it costs them? .00013 cents. What a mark-up. What a terrific mark-up.

Why should we pass this amendment? I say to you that we should pass this amendment so that we put everyone on notice that this House of Representatives will not let our agencies get away with what this commission has allowed the dealers to get away with. This is a good amendment. If anyone is worrying about doing away with 40 percent of the commission's revenues, there

are other ways of taking care of that. If you look in your histories, you will see that way out. This is a good amendment. This is a helpful amendment. I hope that it will pass.

In closing, I wish our legislative committee investigating the milk control laws every success in the world and I hope that they are going to delve into this matter and give us some proper legislation in 1963. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Donaldson, desire to be recognized at this time?

Mr. DONALDSON. I will yield to the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Cauley.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Donaldson, yields to the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Cauley.

Mr. CAULEY. Thank you, Mr. Donaldson.

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to as well support this amendment.

This amendment bespeaks some of our legislative deficiency. Once a bill passes into law we have little control, and this very bill in this very budget that we seek to propose here, subject to this amendment, bespeaks that very thing.

In our Pittsburgh milking area we have had a commission that has had a "public-be-damned" attitude. Their attitude is such that the public has no interest in these things, as far as they are concerned. I say that we must support this amendment in order to focus this. When we focus it, we then come to the situation where we are able to implement this law. Once it is implemented we will be able to protect that very public that we seek to protect and that we are here sitting representing. I ask all the members on both sides of this House to support this amendment in order to focus the attention on what we in the Pittsburgh area are faced with in this commission. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Donaldson, now desire to be recognized?

Mr. DONALDSON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, for what the famous President Lincoln used to call the great State of Allegheny, this is a happy day.

The Republican members from Allegheny County enthusiastically join their Democratic cohorts in urging support of this amendment. If, in fact, the amendment had not been offered, we were prepared to offer the identical amendment signed by all of the nine Republican members from Allegheny County.

We once had a whiskey rebellion in Allegheny County a long time ago. I want to assure the members of this House that we are on the verge of a milk rebellion. And since we have strayed a little bit here and there, and I have enjoyed the comments of my former classmate, Representative Kramer, I would like to explain to the House exactly why we in Allegehny County are proposing this amendment in order to hurt the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

First of all, we have been paying for a long, long time far too much for milk, far too much for milk that is sold on one side of the Ohio line than they pay for the identical milk in the State of Ohio, and that is bad.

Last fall the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, after certain hearings, came up with the amazing mathematical formula that one and one no longer equal two. I would like to beg the indulgence of the House to explain that rather briefly. You can buy a quart of milk in a bottle and you can buy a quart of milk in a cardboard container for the same price in Pennsylvania. You can buy a half gallon of milk in a bottle and you can buy a half gallon of milk in a cardboard container for the same price and that price is slightly below what two quarts would cost you if purchased separately. Then the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission last fall, during a state campaign, said that you can now buy a gallon of milk in a bottle for something less than the price of four quarts purchased separately, or the price of two half gallons purchased separately. This was a great boon to the consumers of milk. But when a dairy, after learning of this new price of milk by the gallon, proposed to put out a cartoon of two half-gallon cardboard containers stapled together equaling one gallon of milk, the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission issued a cease and desist order and said, I think the reasoning was, it would put the other dairies at a competitive disadvantage. Now, Mr. Speaker, the comments that the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Kramer, made about bureaucracies and administrators I think are epitomized in this ruling that one and one no longer equal two.

All of the legislators from Allegheny County, I believe, on both sides of the political aisle are in favor of this amendment. The chairman of the board of county commissioners wants something done about it, and he is a Democrat. The Republican member of the board of county commissioners wants something done about it; the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and he is a Democrat, wants something done about it. But the only thing that we can do as legislators in this session, the only thing that we as legislators can do, is to vote for this amendment. But there is one other person from Allegheny County who could do something effectively about it, and the people of Allegheny County are waiting for his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, to do something about it. We, the Republican members from Allegheny County, requested him to call a special session concurrently with the special session on reapportionment to deal with this problem. To this date that request has not been answered. We believe that he could, at least, prevail upon the members of the commission to modify the ridiculous order of one plus one does not equal two.

I say to the people of this county, while all of your Representatives here are for this, while your county commissioners are for it in fact, these amendments will fail, and the only redress, the only person who can offer redress is a citizen of Allegheny County, the Honorable David L. Lawrence.

I hope that the amendments pass and I hope that all of us can support them.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to get involved in this debate, but I think the House should be aware of the fact that one of our former governors, who was quite an authority on both milk and whiskey, said that there were more headaches in a quart of milk than in a gallon of whiskey. Certainly that still prevails today.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have before me a volume, the first volume, of the legislative history of 1955. I do not intend to introduce the entire volume into

the record, but I am extremely pleased to support my fellow members from Allegheny County, Mr. Murray, Mr. Kramer and Mr. Cauley, because this particular vote will now give the Democratic Party the opportunity to carry out its platform pledge of 1954.

We always say, and I am afraid I am correct in that respect, that platforms are created by idealistic statesmen and are implemented by ordinary politicians, and such is the state of affairs with regard to the 1954 platform pledge—let me read it to you—on milk control.

The Democratic Party in 1954 said if it were elected—and the then majority leader of the House, Mr. Readinger, read the entire platform into the record and said, we will release these bills from committee and will pass them, and here is one of the items in the platform:

> Milk Control: To end the dealer domination—the dealer domination—of the milk control board by giving adequate representation to the producers and to the consumers, to close the gap between the low prices paid the farmers and the high prices paid by the consumers and to develop a more progressive program of merchandising.

During the 1955 session the Democratic Party was in complete and absolute control of the processes of legislation and during that session Democrats and Republicans alike introduced full measures to implement this platform pledge by either regulating, abolishing, and/or giving labor representation on the commission. Not a single one of these bills was released to the floor. So far in 1955, no runs, no hits, all errors.

In 1959 the Democrats also had control of the House and a bill was introduced to abolish the milk control commission by a Democrat—never released out of committee.

In 1961 the majority party still had the control and the only bill released to the floor was not one to decrease the power of the milk control board, but to increase the power of the milk control board. Incidentally, this particular bill was fought by a gentleman from Mercer County, Mr. Down, who rephrased and introduced a bill into the legislature to give the milk control board a new name. I think it is very apropos and I am sorry this bill was not on the floor. He named the milk control board in his bill, never released, "The Pennsylvania Milk Dealers' Protective Association." Mr. Down was right. For nigh onto eight long years the majority party has never implemented, never carried out, this pledge. I say to you gentlemen, whether you are from Allegheny County or whether you are from a rural county, if you believe in carrying out a platform pledge, then you should vote for the amendment introduced by Mr. Murray.

I am going to vote for the amendment for two reasons, because I want this particular issue to be high-lighted because it is right in principle, and because I want to help my friends on the Democratic side to carry out the 1954 platform pledge. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Schaaf, desire to be recognized?

Mr. SCHAAF. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Erie.

Mr. SCHAAF. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of attempting to be somewhat objective here and despite the fact that my colleague, Mr. Goldstein, has seen fit to interject a political issue into this thing at this point, I think the membership of this House knows, or at least should know, that this matter currently is under study in depth, and I think perhaps the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Donaldson, would concede that point.

The consequences of adopting this amendment—and I do not think it is a political issue—are, of course, that you will thwart what is basically the consumers' and the buyers' only protection, at least until 1963 when we adopt the new budget. In 1963 I assure you we will be faced up with the choice of whether we want to maintain, alter or repeal the existing milk control law. But here in the interim, if you strike $200,000 out of the budget of the milk control commission, you will only work against the interests of the consumer and of the farmer because the purpose of this money, as I understand at least, and the only real effective control that the commission has on the dealer is by auditing their particular books. And if you remove $200,000, I suggest that is the operation which is going to be curtailed, and in doing so, we work an injustice on the very people we attempt to protect.

This is an inflammatory issue certainly in western Pennsylvania, certainly in my own bailiwick. I do not want to put this on a personal basis, but there are some people who are willing to suggest that if you take a "go slow" or "wait and see" attitude on something such as this, you obviously have sold out to reprehensible interests connected with this particular commodity. I sort of resent that, but I guess it can come off my back as it can probably come off anybody else's. But I strenuously suggest that perhaps if we give this thing another eight months we can come up with something of substance which will let us all make an intelligent and objective decisions as to whether or not we ought to maintain milk controls here in Pennsylvania. But I again urgently suggest that if you remove this appropriation, you are curtailing the very thing which presently protects those people whom you seek to protect the most, the consumer and the farmer.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Farabaugh.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Mr. Speaker, maybe I should let it go at that, with what Mr. Schaaf has said. However, I think there have been a few statements made that ought to be corrected.

First of all, we realize that there is only about 9 percent of the population in agriculture, and only a percentage of them who are in the dairy business. And apparently there are not many of them in Allegheny County, by the sound of things. I resent some of the statements that have been made here even though there is a lot of oratory connected with it.

I would like those people who would indicate that there is nothing done for the consumer to attend some of the hearings. They would have you believe that the consumer has no voice in this. I have attended hearings across this State, milk control hearings, since, I believe, back in 1917. I have never yet been in a hearing when the consumer was not given the same opportunity to present testimony as the producer or the distributor. So that accusation is incorrect, that they are not taken into consideration.

I think you should go a little further. Mr. Kramer should have gone a little further when he quoted part

of that law. My recollection is that that law was set up to give the producer the cost of production and the dealer the cost of distribution and to guarantee the public a sufficient amount of wholesome milk.

I do not always agree with what the commission is doing. I have made suggestions from time to time and I am not always in agreement with certain figures. If they are wrong, we should do something about it. But in trying to have it appear that the dealer and the producer are the only ones who are being protected, it is wrong. I wish you would check the records of the producers of milk in some of the other States. These gentlemen from Allegheny, of course, are more concerned about the price in that area. And Ohio does sometimes have milk a little cheaper, which can get into Pittsburgh.

Two years ago New Jersey had milk control of a little different type. New York had control of a little different type than we had. They abandoned that some time back. Today they have controls again in New Jersey. They do not have it in New York State. Now what has been the result? In most States the producer is getting less for his milk while the consumer is paying more. I do not want to go into detail here or carry this on too long, but I can tell you fairly accurately, I think, what would happen if you abandon milk control, which you are attempting to do by this amendment, or curtailing their efforts. Maybe this is a good political issue, I do not know, but I think there is too much politics in milk now and I do not believe it should be approached in this manner. If the law is wrong, let us change the law. If the board is not doing the job right, let us do something about that, but do not tie their hands so they cannot do anything, as you are trying to do with this bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Butler, Mr. King.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that the proponents of this amendment would treat the sick patients by killing them. The Joint State Government Commission is making a study of the problems presented here today. This has been outlined by my colleague, Mr. Schaaf. I say to the members of this House, let us give that special committee an opportunity to come up with the proper solution to these problems. Voting for this amendment will not abolish the commission but will only give more power to the dealer because then he will be completely financing the commission. Thank you.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, just because there may be some injustice, allegedly, in the operation of the milk commission does not say that because a patient may be sick that we put a cellophane bag over the patient's head and deprive him of oxygen to cure the illness, and by depriving the milk control commission of the necessary funds to operate would kill the commission or lead to its eventual death.

If it were not for the farmers who are producing the milk and getting a fair price for this milk, there would not be any milk in Pittsburgh at 36 cents or 51 cents. If they are going to drive more farmers out of business and reduce the production, in all probability milk would wind up at a higher price than it is now. I do not think that the members on both sides of the aisle of this House are going to be foolish enough to throw the farmers of Pennsylvania to the mercy of the Pittsburgh politicians. I oppose these amendments.

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of this House a few years and I have always kept in mind the people back home. I do not think the records will show that at any time I voted for a bill that was detrimental to the people of Pennsylvania. I consider myself a servant of the people of Pennsylvania.

For the life of me I have not heard yet—and I have listened very attentively to all these remarks that have been made now mostly in favor of this amendment—anybody say that this will rectify the situation. I am sure every member of the House knows that we can do nothing about the milk commission until next year. If we want to throw it out or change the setup, that will be up to the legislators in the next session. All we are doing here is taking up the time of the members of the General Assembly and playing politics with a very important subject. Thank you.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take issue with my very good friend who sits behind me, Mr. Leonard.

Whether this amendment passes or fails, I assure him it will not make one iota of difference to me. I have seven kids at home and I buy one awful lot of milk, and I get pretty much upset when these "birds" push us all over the place and we cannot do anything about it. We can do something here, and I propose to support whatever it is we can do.

The gentleman from Cambria says, take a look at the prices in other States and you are going to be surprised. Oh, you are going to be surprised because I have a paper right here from the United States Department of Agriculture Statistical Reporting Service, DA 1-31161, and here is what it says. I will read off all the States that sell milk in gallon jugs. In Massachusetts you can buy milk at a store in gallon jugs for 76 cents to 83 cents. That is in Boston. If you would like, I will go through every one of these. Springfield, Massachusetts, 78 cents; Worcester, Massachusetts, 70 cents. Now we will skip down to Rhode Island, 79 cents; Connecticut, 79 cents; New York—now there is one they hollered about—let us take a look at it. In Buffalo you can buy a gallon of milk for 92 cents; you can buy it in New York City, well, there is a range of prices here from 85 cents to $1.05; Schenectady, New York, 87 to 89 cents; Pennsylvania, you can buy it in Philadelphia for 94 cents; in Pittsburgh, 96 cents as long as you put 36 cents on that jug. But I want to see a three- or four-year-old kid lift up 12 pounds of milk and pour a glass for himself.

Well, let us travel across the United States. How about Indiana, 74 cents. That is in Fort Wayne; South Bend, Indiana, 81 cents; Illinois, 85 cents; Peoria, 69 cents; Rock Island, Illinois, 76 cents.

How about Wisconsin? It is a dairy State, 77 cents; Madison, 84 cents; Milwaukee, 77 cents. How about Iowa? Eighty-four cents. Missouri, 69 cents; North Dakota, 84 cents; South Dakota, 84 cents; Nebraska, 89 cents. I have not yet heard any of them come up to Pennsylvania. Kansas, 66 cents; District of Columbia, 90 cents. Well, there is just no sense in going on. It is like that all the way through the whole United States. Take a look at the other States, if you will.

Somebody questioned me about what the law says. I am going to read it to you. I quoted it from memory, but I am going to read it to you now:

"This act shall be and is hereby enacted for the pur-

pose of regulating and controlling the milk industry in this Commonwealth for the protection of the public health and welfare and for the prevention of fraud." That is exactly what I said.

Another thing was brought up, that the consumer is well-protected in these hearings. Here is a ruling on evidence—now picture this, especially you lawyers; just picture this. The law says that the records of these hearings, because they are in a highly competitive state, are secret. Who knows how much it costs to deliver a quart of milk? It is their secret.

The city of Pittsburgh filed a petition in the 1961 case demanding to see the records of these dairies. The commission said, that is a highly competitive industry and you are not going to look at the records, so the city of Pittsburgh does not know what it costs to deliver a quart of milk; no one knows. Do you know what they do? I will tell you what they do. We have 144 dairy dealers in area 2, that is the Pittsburgh dairy area. So 43 of them belong to this greater Pittsburgh association, and the system is that they take a real good dairy operation and they take a real bad one and then they take a couple in the middle and they make a conglomeration of figures and say, boy, look at that, you are going to pay 51 cents for a half gallon of milk. There is no way that you can check it. The consumer is protected, ha!

The dairy dealers were begged, and I read the record on this and I will stand on that. They were actually begged to come in and put some statistics in here to prove that the price of this milk should be what they say it should be, and they refused. They did not come forward with any plan. And the small dealers, mind you, wanted, supported and put in a little of their testimony for quantity discounts on milk.

These big dealers holler about labor. The record in that case shows that the labor cost in the Pittsburgh area is just about the same as it is for any other urban area in the United States, but the record also shows that the marketing margin as they call it, that is, the difference between the price they pay for the milk and the price they charge the consumer is the highest in the United States.

And do you know what else they do? You talk about protecting the consumer. These deals jumble up all the regulated cost and the non-regulated cost so you cannot tell how much a quart of milk should cost on that basis. We have about the cheapest cottage cheese price in the Pittsburgh area for the whole United States. So, what are they doing? They are shoving up the cost of cottage cheese on the little people so they get a nice big fat fancy price. This is what is going on. You can take a look at these prices all you want; you can take a look at the record; you can take a look at the evidence, and the whole thing stinks.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Cambria desire recognition?

Mr. FARABAUGH. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria.

Mr. FARABAUGH. I am very glad that my friend, Mr. Kramer, brought out the real issue, the jug business. I have not been in sympathy with the methods the board has used. I do not think they should ever had told the distributor or anyone else what kind of a package to put it in so long as it is sanitary. That is the issue really, the jug business. That is why people are hollering about it, the idea of putting it in a gallon jug, across the State, beginning in Philadelphia.

Now, he quotes prices. He is quoting gallon jug prices. I can give you one better. You can come right up in my county and you can buy it in a gallon jug for 40 cents a gallon. Why don't you come and get it?

Here is the thing that happens. A producer lost his market because he was not keeping up his sanitary regulations. He then lost his market on account of that, he got his place cleaned up to where he could get an okay from the state inspector who only comes around once in a while. So he starts selling it to farms for 40 cents a gallon. Now, you can quote that price in Cambria County where you can buy it for 40 cents a gallon, when you are talking about gallon jugs. I never did approve of the board setting a price when they name the container. And if they had not done this the controversy would not be. I believe there should be a discount for the people who buy a gallon or more, and I could give you a lot of reasons to justify it. But when they specify a gallon jug, I disagree with them and, as I said before, I do not agree with everything and there are some things that are wrong. Let us do something about it, but let us not tie their hands.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Fox.

Mr. FOX. I would like to return to the discussion of the amendments and ask if I might interrogate the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Murray.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Allegheny permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MURRAY. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, the first question I had that I wanted to ask was, what does the sponsor of this amendment want to accomplish by it? I believe that has been answered—he wants to render the milk control commission ineffective. Mr. Speaker, would you say that your amendment will reduce the cost of milk to the consumer?

Mr. MURRAY. I would say yes.

Mr. FOX. You say your amendment will reduce the cost of the milk to the consumer? In what way?

Mr. MURRAY. I will repeat my answer, Mr. Speaker, that I think the media of free enterprise and competition will reduce the price.

Mr. FOX. If the commission is merely rendered ineffective but still exists and its rules still exist and its regulations, will free competition and free enterprise prevail in that situation?

Mr. MURRAY. I would say yes.

Mr. FOX. I cannot but disagree. However, you have given me your answer. What functions of the commission would be curtailed if these funds are taken away?

Mr. MURRAY. I do not say, Mr. Speaker, that it will curtail the commission. I do say this, it will make it most obvious as to who the beneficiaries of the milk commission may be. I feel that the commission will go back to the dealers, or whatever it may be, increase their fees and in so doing will tip the hand. There has been some talk about the fact that we should abolish it, and, as we know, in this session we cannot do it but I still maintain again that through free enterprise and competition we can get a decent, respectable price for milk.

Mr. FOX. I do not believe that the gentleman has answered my question. What function will be curtailed if the commission does not have funds?

Mr. MURRAY. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that when I started out I answered the question. I do not think that any of them will be because the government will have to seek this $200,000 if that is what it takes to operate in addition to the $300,000 they are getting in fees now. And I think at that particular time it will be determined by that just who is paying for the preservation of the milk control commission.

Mr. FOX. I do not follow the reasoning that this amendment will curtail the operation, render it ineffective and still none of its functions will be affected. How could it be ineffective and still have all its functions?

Mr. MURRAY. I beg your pardon?

Mr. FOX. How can the commission be ineffective, as you want it to be, and yet perform all of its functions?

Mr. MURRAY. The point that I am trying to convey here is that during this interim I do not believe that the milk control commission is going to be abolished because it cannot be abolished even by jeopardizing $200,000 of its appropriations, but I do think it is going to make it most evident to those people and especially the consumer, to the citizen, just who is financing the milk control commission.

I cannot for the sake of me see why—and I have to repeat—in the case of industry—and I am not condoning what industry did in price fixing—we, as the legislature, legally establish an agency that can do just that. I say that in 1963, if I may, without deviating from the right of argument under this amendment, that in 1963, should I and the rest of us be elected, I think that I will, at least, introduce a bill to completely abolish the milk control commission, put it out of existence. It serves no purpose. It is not serving the purpose for which it was originally intended.

Mr. FOX. I will ask this further question. Will the commission without these funds be able to conduct audits on the dealers' records to insure that the producers are promptly and correctly paid?

Mr. MURRAY. Again, Mr. Speaker, I contend that they will get the $200,000 if that is what is needed and they will be able to conduct their audits.

Mr. FOX. In other words, you take the money away but you still expect them to get it from another source and still continue as of now?

Mr. MURRAY. Absolutely. That is the only thing they can do under the present laws.

Mr. FOX. And if that happens, then there will be no reduction in the price of milk?

Mr. MURRAY. I beg your pardon?

Mr. FOX. If that happens, if they get their funds elsewhere and continue to function, continue in all of their functions, as you say they will, then there will be no reduction in the price of milk, which you said would happen?

Mr. MURRAY. What I said, Mr. Speaker, is, if the commission does the job that it is supposed to do, fairly and squarely, for the consumers, for the producers, for the dealers, yes, we can have a reduction.

Mr. FOX. But not by reason of your amendments? Your amendments will not bring it about?

Mr. MURRAY. Maybe I might ask him, Mr. Speaker, why he thinks that.

Mr. FOX. I say that because the price is already established. Whether or not the commission has funds, that price will remain unless they have a hearing and change it. Your amendments will not change it. I thank the gentleman for his answers.

I would like to just make a brief comment. I think that this amendment is a pathetic piece of legislation. It represents a tactic that is not truly a responsible tactic.

There are those here who favor repeal of the milk control law. There are others here who favor the revision of this law. There may be still others who favor its retention without change, I do not know. But either of these courses would be proper, if, after due study and deliberation, the General Assembly decided such a course best for the Commonwealth.

However, this amendment would have us proceed at once in no direction at all. It does not repeal the milk control law; it does not abolish the commission. It cannot, through this amendment, reduce the price to the consumer by a single cent. It does not benefit the consumer —I am speaking of the amendment—it does not benefit the consumer; it does not benefit the producer or the processor.

The Pittsburgh papers have given this amendment wide publicity as an opportunity for us to show whether we are for milk control or not. I am sure they will persist in this distorted interpretation. Actually, we do not even have this choice. It is simply a choice between responsibility and irresponsibility.

This amendment has been offered by a gentleman on the Democratic side. The commission affected by this amendment is composed of three Democrats, appointed by a Democratic Governor, advised by deputies to a Democratic attorney general, including that deputy who made the statement that what the public was interested in was not before the court. It is complemented with a Democratic staff. The controversy now raging in Pittsburgh is over a gallon price established by this commission at the insistence of highly placed Democrats, and its action has been sanctioned by the Governor.

In the regular 1961 session, an appropriation of $200,000 was approved, representing an increase of $50,000 to this commission, and no amendment was offered by any of the gentlemen who have spoken here today to delete or reduce it by a single cent.

If, in the face of these facts, the gentlemen on the other side are in the mood to harass one of their own agencies, I will certainly not ask them to refrain from so doing.

I will merely conclude that at best this amendment will accomplish nothing; at worst, it could head one of Pennsylvania's major industries toward a condition of chaos.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to be privileged to recognize the majority leader for the purpose of concluding the debate. It is so agreed.

Mr. McCANN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen, I will be very brief. The amendments offered by the gentleman from Allegheny to eliminate the $200,000 has been discussed in both caucuses last week and certainly by all the members here today. I think

they have a full impression in their minds of whether they want to vote for or against the amendments.

I will say, though, that a public hearing will be held in Pittsburgh on Monday, February 19th, on this very important item. They will hold this particular hearing, I believe, beginning at 10 o'clock, and also in attendance will be the task force from the Joint State Government Commission, that has this very same problem to report on to the 1963 session of the General Assembly. I am sure the task force will present a recommendation to the Joint State Government Commission Executive Committee. Whether it would be favorable or unfavorable in your opinion depends upon which side of the fence you may be on in this milk control commission problem.

The Commission has done some good things, and I realize it is difficult, but I bring to your attention that in the month of January 1962 alone, the commission secured payments of $118,174 due from milk producers on delinquent accounts. This is very important. To eliminate the $200,000 at this point would leave the commission with $340,000 received from fees set by law that you in this General Assembly set. I believe it is one percent, or one cent per hundred weight, and in the 1961 session there was legislation proposed at that time that would change the fees so that it would not take any appropriation from the general fund. If I remember correctly, there were very few who favored that proposal. So, you have set, in prior years, the fees that they are to receive by putting into law the amounts they shall receive in fees per hundred weight.

I would like to say to you that I sympathize deeply and I certainly know that these men who have spoken here in wanting to reduce this appropriation are, in my opinion, very sincere. They believe, and they certainly would be the ones who would say, that the milk commission should be abolished. I assume that they would be voting on this issue in a proper session. But, in the situation that we are in today, in the fiscal session of 1962, by which this amendment would reduce the general fund appropriation given to the milk commission by $200,000, I have to ask the membership to oppose this amendment.

With that, I hope and I am sure, that those who will serve here in 1963 will have their opportunity for argument regarding the abolishment, because I believe Mr. Murray indicated in prior debate a moment ago that he will be offering such proposals in the 1963 session, and I am sure there will be others.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that a roll call be taken on this and I ask the membership to vote "no" on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Murray.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. MURRAY and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—36

Boles,	Foerster,	Jim,	Petrosky,
Cauley,	Gibb,	Kamyk,	Sakulsky,
Cianfrani,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Klein,	Schuster,
Cioffi,	Guesman,	Kramer,	Simmons,
Clarke,	Hamilton,	Lamb,	Stone,
Donaldson,	Haudenshield,	McLaughlin,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Esler,	Henzel,	Mills,	Thompson,
Ewing,	Irvis,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Filo,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Wilt,

NAYS—166

Adams,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rovansek,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gelfand,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Royer,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Lutty,	Rubin,
Arlene,	Gibbons,	Magee,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Manbeck,	Rutherford,
Auker,	Goodrich,	Markley,	Scarcelli,
Backenstoe,	Gramlich,	Marsh,	Schaaf,
Bachman,	Gray,	May,	Seltzer,
Blair,	Greenlee,	McCandless,	Shelton,
Bonner,	Gremminger,	McCann,	Sherman,
Bossert,	Gross,	McDevitt,	Shupnik,
Bower,	Guthrie,	McDonald,	Slack,
Bowman,	Hankins,	McInroy,	Snare,
Branca,	Hartley,	McNally,	Stank,
Breth,	Heavey,	Meholchick	Steckel,
Buchanan,	Heffner,	Merry,	Stimmel,
Bush,	Helm,	Mihm,	Stiteler,
Capano,	Hocker,	Miller,	Strausser,
Capitolo,	Holl,	Monroe,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Holliday,	Morley,	Tomascik,
Crossin,	Holman,	Mullen,	Tompkins,
Curwood,	Horst,	Munley,	Trusio,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Musto,	Ujobai,
Dengler,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Varner,
Dennison,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wall,
Doughten,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Wargo,
Down,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Edwards,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Elvey,	King,	Perry,	Whittaker,
Eshback,	Kistler,	Piper,	Willaredt,
Eshleman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kooker,	Polen,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wood,
Fineman,	Korns,	Price,	Worley,
Flynn,	Lawson,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Foor,	Lee, A. M.,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fox,	Lee, K. B.,	Reidenbach,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Leonard,	Riley,	Andrews,
Gailey,	Limper,		Speaker

NOT VOTING—8

Cooley,	Maxwell,	McKeever,	Taylor,
Fry,	McCormack,	Needham,	Willard,

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Armstrong to preside.

Mr. HELM IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Filo.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of those 36 that went along to vote for this amendment, I just want to quote four words out of context of the prayer offered by the gentleman from Erie this morning, "Lord, we have tried."

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. SELTZER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to amendments to be introduced by him.

Messrs. SELTZER, OGILVIE, SNARE, HORST, GEORGE, DOWN and ADAMS asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 2, page 26, line 7, by striking out "$9,494,-640" and inserting: $9,403,640

Amend Sec. 2, page 31, line 7, by striking out "990,920" and inserting: 1,081,920

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Lebanon desire to be recognized on his amendments?

Mr. SELTZER. The only thing I would like to say at this time is that the amendments are very simple and all they do is transfer $91,000 from the Department of Property and Supplies to the Department of Public Instruction for the Scotland School.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Greene, Mr. McCann, rise?

Mr. McCANN. Did the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer, say that the amendment takes from the Department of Property and Supplies? I thought he informed me that the amendment was a reduction from the Auditor General.

Mr. SELTZER. No, Property and Supplies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. OGILVIE. Mr. Speaker, members of this House, I feel very humble today in coming before this body and talking about $91,000. It seems that I have a tin cup in my hand when you compare it with the millions that we were talking about yesterday and the rosy climate that was envisioned at that time.

I am proud, however, to represent Scotland School. For the benefit of those members who do not know Scotland School, it is located in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. It came into being following the battle of Gettysburg, when two little orphans appeared before the Governor, rapping at his door—and, of course, in those days the Governor answered his own door—and they said their father had been killed at Gettysburg and their mother had died. And that was the beginning of Scotland School.

Scotland School has had a wonderful history. Today, we have 555 students there. We have had graduates such as, Dexter Very, the great end at Penn State, and Chief Justice Kephart.

Now, the question is this $91,000. The school asked for $1,093,038. This was cut to $990,000. The school is asking for a restoration of $91,000 which consists of $68,000 for operations and $23,000 for equipment to equip the new hospital which is now under construction at this state institution. This is a very modest request. As I said before, it is like peanuts when you talk about millions.

Now, let us look at the history of this school comparatively from the cost standpoint, what it costs to keep a student there in this school, clothe him and give him a complete education clear through high school. Last year it cost $1,740 a year. There is a similar school in Ohio, The Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home. The cost there was $2,700 per student. At the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home the cost was $2,748 per student. At the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Children's School at Norman, Illinois, the cost was $4,855 per student.

Here is evidence of efficiency. We are not asking for something unreasonable, as proven by the figures that I have just quoted.

Now, the next thing is, what happens to these students? They go on to college. We have 22 of them in college for which the American Legion is paying the scholarships of $800 per year. We have one boy in his second year at the Naval Academy. Now, these boys and girls do not come always from broken homes. Four years ago we graduated the daughter and son of a West Point Colonel who was killed in the Battle of the Bulge and his wife went berserk. So you see the type of children they are. The slogan at Scotland School is, "Visit the School and see for yourself."

Now, where do these children come from? Let me list just a few of the counties where they come from. Out of the 67 counties, 47 counties send these children. Allegheny has 13, Beaver has 9, Blair has 66, Butler 16, Centre has 7, Clearfield has 4, Lancaster has 30, Lebanon has 10, Philadelphia has 51, York has 28, Westmoreland has 51. That is just a few of them.

I have been informed by the superintendent that this school has been adjudged the best of its kind in the United States. He says that he cannot continue the program, which is a fine one; that if this money is denied he will have to measure his program in keeping with the monies that are available.

I have tried to present the picture to you. It is a small sum of money, $91,000, and I ask each member of this House on both sides to vote for this appropriation of $91,000 to continue this program, which is the finest program of its kind and of which the State should be most proud. Thank you very much.

Mr. HORST. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many of the members of this House have ever been in Scotland School but to what Brother Ogilvie said I say, "Amen."

I just want to give you a little highlight of what this Commonwealth has invested in at Scotland School, near Chambersburg, Franklin County.

It is a 165-acre farm. They have a nice main building. They have 38 dormitory homes. They are eight-room two-story, colonial-type built homes, with 38 mothers. These children of various ages stay in these dormitory homes. They have a nice laundry, well equipped. They also have a high school and an elementary school which runs from the first to the twelfth grade.

The old hospital or infirmary has been demolished and they are in the process of building a new hospital or infirmary for which we passed several years ago an appropriation to the General State Authority.

They have a shop building in which they teach various trades and in those shops they teach baking, shop work; they have a machine shop; they have a sheet metal shop; they have a printery; they also have a barber shop training school to teach barbers and beauticians.

When the child graduates from Scotland School he or she receives a barber's license or a beautician's license. They are well equipped and they are self-sustaining, these boys and girls when they leave the school.

They also have at Scotland School 31 teachers and principals who teach from the first to the twelfth grades. They have 45 house mothers and help around the plant, 64 administrators and elder help on the grounds who supervise the students. The boys and girls all work as a team.

Today we have between five and six hundred students there. They are all worthy wards of our Commonwealth. They are daughters and sons of veterans of this State, whose father or mother died, or of a broken family. It is

our obligation to help to put this across and keep it in operation.

We have already invested approximately $20 million to $30 million on this 165-acre estate of the Commonwealth known as Scotland School for Veterans' Children, Scotland, Pennsylvania, and I urge you ladies and gentlemen to think twice before you vote against this amendment. I thank you very much.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I will admit that they have a very fine institution in the Scotland School for Veterans. My county is represented on the board, but I believe we should pick out the true facts and that is that this school in this fiscal year will receive a large increase over the previous year. Comparing the 1961-62 twelve months, we are giving an increase of 10.3 percent on operation and exclude from that in budgeting percentage $25,000 which is for movable equipment.

Now, this appropriation was supported by the Joint Senate-House Appropriations Committee. At no time was any mention made by anyone or by the superintendent of this institution that the amount contained in the budget was not correct or sufficient. Last Monday, after all the decisions were made, I did receive a letter from Superintendent Stevens asking for this additional amount. Like I told him personally, and as I noted, we were down to a few thousand dollars in our appropriations and I have no way of considering an adjustment. However, I did confer with the budget secretary and we went over it in detail, and I also went over this in detail, or pretty much in detail, with Representative Ogilvie and others who discussed the matter with me. This should be voted down inasmuch as the overall increase is 13.1 percent, which is the highest amount we have given any similar institution, and inasmuch as the budget figures indicate that there will be no financial problem involved with this institution and that there is sufficient money to operate it; but, mainly, at this late hour, we have an appropriation base left, we had yesterday, of $2,782. The Governor could not sign this bill even if we passed it. We will be back here in January with only half of the fiscal year elapsed, and if it would develop that additional funds would be needed for this institution, I feel that this General Assembly would meet that need as they have always done in the past. I think the budget for this institution is a sound one. I think it is a well managed institution and we can be proud of it, but the plain facts are, we do not have $91,000 additional money for this appropriation. We can safely carry the matter over to the next session of the General Assembly even, if it would develop that the budget figures, which have never been disputed by anyone, are incorrect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. OGILVIE. In order that we might keep the record clear, this school, of course, is under the Department of Public Instruction, and Dr. Stevens informs me that he was never invited to the budget hearing. If he had been, he would have made his position very, very clear. I wanted to get that into the record.

Furthermore, this is a growing institution. You are starting to get the orphans of the Korean Conflict. In fact, we have a larger enrollment today than we had in the Civil War. In 1953 it started with 422 orphans, and today, by the end of June, it is estimated to be 555. The provisions down there physically provide for facilities for approximately 600 students, and I think that has been pretty fine figuring. But, in the case of this extra money, we feel, it is necessary. The superintendent, whom Mr. Polen says never questioned it, says it is necessary. For my part, I say let us take his word since he has done such an excellent job, and, comparatively speaking, this is the lowest cost school of that type in the country, and give him the paltry $91,000 which, in my estimation, is like peanuts when you are talking about millions. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, just to keep the record straight, this amount is contained in the budget for the Department of Public Instruction and was handled in that manner. We have never, to the best of my knowledge, invited the superintendents of the individual institutions to appear. However, in any case where they requested such appearance, or any association requested it, we were glad to grant them a hearing. But, furthermore, until last Monday I have never heard anything at all from Mr. Stevens or anyone else concerning this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to correct one statement made by Mr. Polen, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in that the Governor can sign this bill because we are not creating an additional burden, we are not adding additional money to the appropriation bill; we are transferring the proper amount of money from one department to another. So the Governor could sign this bill with the $91,000 added.

There is one other comment I would like to make concerning the hearing of the Department of Public Instruction. The chairman is correct in that the superintendent of public instruction, or one of his employes, did speak in behalf of the Scotland School, but, if my memory is correct, I think I asked three or four questions of this gentleman, I have forgotten his name, and he could not answer one of them. In all fairness to Doctor Stevens, he did not approach me nor did I approach Doctor Stevens because I did not get satisfactory answers from this certain individual from the Department of Public Instruction, whom I understand has never been on the campus of Scotland School. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. SELTZER and OGILVIE and were as follows:

YEAS—100

Adams,	**Fulmer,**	**King,**	Seltzer,
Anderson, J. H.	**George,**	**Kistler,**	Simmons,
Ashton,	**Gibb,**	Knecht,	Slack,
Auker,	**Gibbons,**	Kooker,	**Snare,**
Backenstoe,	**Goldstein, J. H.,**	**Korns,**	Steckel,
Blair,	**Goldstein, M. H.,**	**Lee, A. M.,**	Stimmel,
Bossert,	**Goodrich,**	Lee, K. B.,	**Stiteler,**
Bower,	**Gramlich,**	Lippincott,	**Strausser,**
Bowman,	**Gross,**	Magee,	**Thompson,**
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	Manbeck,	**Tompkins,**
Bush,	**Haudenshield,**	**Markley,**	Ujobai,
Davis,	**Heffner,**	**Marsh,**	Varner,
Dengler,	Helm,	May,	**Wall,**
Dennison,	Henzel,	McCandless,	**Weidner,**

Donaldson,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Wescott,
Down,	Holl,	Merry,	Whittaker,
Edwards,	Holliday,	Miller,	Willaredt,
Elvey,	Holman,	O'Dell,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshback,	Horst,	Odorisio,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshleman,	Isaacs,	Ogilvie,	Wilt,
Esler,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	Wood,
Ewing,	Johnson, R. P.,	Price,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kernaghan,	Royer,	Zember,
Fox,	Kessler,	Rutherford,	Zimmerman,

NAYS—105

Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	McCann,	Reidenbach,
Bachman	Gray,	McCormack,	Renwick,
Boles,	Greenlee,	McDevitt,	Riley,
Bonner,	Gremminger,	McDonald	Rovansek,
Branca,	Guesman,	McLaughlin,	Rubin,
Breth,	Hamilton,	McNally,	Rudisill,
Capano,	Hankins,	Meholchick,	Sakulsky,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	Mihm,	Scarcelli,
Cauley,	Heavey,	Mills,	Schaaf,
Cianfrani,	Irvis,	Monroe,	Schuster,
Cioffi,	Jenkins,	Morley,	Shelton,
Clarke,	Jim,	Mullen,	Sherman,
Comer,	Jones,	Munley,	Shupnik,
Crossin,	Kamyk,	Murphy,	Stank,
Curwood,	Kelly,	Murray,	Stone,
Dougherty,	Klein,	Musto,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Doughten,	Kornick,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Eilberg,	Kramer,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Tomascik,
Farabaugh,	Lamb,	Parlante,	Trusio,
Filo,	Lawson,	Pashley,	Verona,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Perry,	Walsh,
Flynn,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Foerster,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Frascella,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Polen,	Yetter,
Fry,	Lutty,	Prendergast,	Andrews,
Galley,			Speaker

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON and HOCKER asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 9, by striking out "$749,844" and inserting: $674,860

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 13, by striking out "240,000" and inserting: 215,000

Amend Sec. 2, page 4, line 2, by striking out "$47,500" and inserting: $42,750

Amend Sec. 2, page 4, line 10, by striking out "General Fund" and inserting: general and other funds

Amend Sec. 2, page 4, line 13, by striking out "General Fund" and inserting: State Treasury

Amend Sec. 2, page 4, line 17, by striking out "2,989,800" and inserting: 2,189,800

Amend Sec. 2, page 4, line 20, by striking out "80,016" and inserting: 72,014

Amend Sec. 2, page 5, line 6, by striking out "$978,225" and inserting: $880,402

Amend Sec. 2, page 6, line 8, by striking out "130,871" and inserting: 117,784

Amend Sec. 2, page 7, line 17, by striking out "1,456,-151" and inserting: 1,310,535

Amend Sec. 2, page 8, line 15, by striking out "$3,919,-484" and inserting: $3,527,536

Amend Sec. 2, page 11, line 7, by striking out "$173,334" and inserting: $156,000

Amend Sec. 2, page 12, line 17, by striking out "1,316,-757" and inserting: 1,185,080

Amend Sec. 2, page 13, line 13, by striking out "$6,639,-863" and inserting: $5,975,880

Amend Sec. 2, page 13, line 17, by striking out "56,834" and inserting: 51,150

Amend Sec. 2, page 14, line 3, by striking out "$253,775" and inserting: $228,398

Amend Sec. 2, page 14, line 6, by striking out "171,752" and inserting: 154,587

Amend Sec. 2, page 14, line 10, by striking out "123,988" and inserting: 111,590

Amend Sec. 2, page 14, line 14, by striking out "17,718" and inserting: 15,946

Amend Sec. 2, page 15, line 19, by striking out "55,120" and inserting: 49,608

Amend Sec. 2, page 16, line 12, by striking out "$9,807,-011" and inserting: $8,826,310

Amend Sec. 2, page 17, line 16, by striking out "866,145" and inserting: 779,530

Amend Sec. 2, page 18, line 6, by striking out "$1,314,-507" and inserting: $1,183,057

Amend Sec. 2, page 18, line 15, by striking out "1,496,-724" and inserting: 1,347,052

Amend Sec. 2, page 20, line 3, by striking out "$4,614,-473" and inserting: $4,108,026

Amend Sec. 2, page 20, line 10, by striking out "15,000,-000 and inserting: 14,700,000

Amend Sec. 2, page 24, line 13, by striking out "$2,876,-603" and inserting: $2,588,943

Amend Sec. 2, page 24, line 17, by striking out "59,666" and inserting: 53,700

Amend Sec. 2, page 26, line 7, by striking out "$9,494,-640" and inserting: $8,545,176

Amend Sec. 2, page 27, lines 1 to 5, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Sec. 2, page 28, line 9, by striking out "$4,030,-553" and inserting: $3,627,498

Amend Sec. 2, page 28, line 18, by striking out "388,747" and inserting: 349,873

Amend Sec. 2, page 29, line 9, by striking out "29,316" and inserting: 26,384

Amend Sec. 2, page 39, line 11, by striking out "$2,-593,711" and inserting: $2,334,340

Amend Sec. 2, page 40, line 15, by striking out "$5,-854,887" and inserting: $5,269,339

Amend Sec. 2, page 43, line 3, by striking out "$976,015" and inserting: $878,413

Amend Sec. 2, page 43, line 9, by striking out "513,722" and inserting: 462,350

Amend Sec. 2, page 43, line 14, by striking out "283,-009" and inserting: 254,708

Amend Sec. 2, page 49, line 2, by striking out "$11,788,-645" and inserting: $10,609,780

Amend Sec. 2, page 50, line 3, by striking out "$644,497" and inserting: $580,047

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from McKean, Mr. A. W. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, owing to the lateness of the hour and the membership are getting tired, I am sure, I will try to be as brief as possible in my remarks on these amendments.

Yesterday, as you will recall, we were successful in having inserted in House bill 57 approximately $9.1 million additional appropriations to our schools. At that time I stated that one of the ways of financing these amendments would be to cut the government operation budget by some 10 percent. That is exactly what these amendments do. With the exception of two departments that receive no increases and seem to be operating on a modest budget, there were no cuts made. However, in addition to the 10 percent cut there is a $500,000 purchasing fund removed from the Department of Property and Supplies.

There is a cut in the Auditor General's budget of $800,000 and several other minor cuts which total approximately $9 million.

Now, you say, why are you cutting this budget 10 percent. We are cutting it because of our making a review of the Governor's budget now as compared to ten years ago. I quoted figures yesterday to show some startling increases in the various budget amounts, some of which I will just quickly read.

For instance, in the Department of Public Instruction, in 1951—this is one year's figures—it cost $2.4 million to run the department. Now we are asking $7.2 million. Property and Supplies was, ten years ago, $5.8 million; they are asking for $10.488 million. The Department of Revenue, ten years ago, spent $3.1 million; now $12.36 million. That gives you some idea. Some of them are double; some of them are triple; some of them are quadrupled.

I want to say about how we audited the Governor's budget. I grant you that Mr. Polen called his hearings rather quickly, a little quicker than we would like to have had them. He did give us on the Republican side ample opportunity to cross-examine all the department heads that came before us, and I want to congratulate the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee, as well as the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee. Many days there were almost unanimous membership of the entire committee present at these hearings. And we did our best to try to find out what was going on. But, as I said in other years, we had just a few fleeting moments of talking to a department head to find out what is going on in his department, what his actual needs are.

Now, for instance, take the Department of Health. We asked them, what is your complement of employees? Well, it is 3,950 employees, and we have some 160 vacancies. Well, now we do not know what they need.

To repeat, that particular Department of Health, which I stated at the hearing is doing an excellent job, I think, because Pennsylvania has been singularly free from epidemics, yet they have 3,950 employes and we do not know whether they need that many employees or do not. Someone said there is more featherbedding over in the Department of Health than any other place. Of course, that is just hearsay. We have no way of proving it.

Likewise in going down through the various amounts of money that the department heads said they needed in addition to the salaried items, we on the Republican side here cannot, even at this time, following the hearings, we cannot state whether the money is necessary or whether it is not. All we can do is compare it with previous years and come to the conclusion that it is inordinately high and one of the ways of providing this $9 million for our schools would be to cut this department 10 percent for operations and let them live within that money.

You ask, "Why do you say the budget is high?" Here are just some quick figures: In 1955-57 Governor Leader's budget, one half of his budget for two years was $652 million. Governor Lawrence's expected budget now is $1 billion 8 million. Subtract the smaller amount from the large budget now and you will find that in one year, this year, the Governor's budget is $348.8 million more than was Governor Leader's budget for one year. Now I am talking on figures for just one year.

Let us go back to Governor Fine's last budget, 1953-55. One-half of that would be $507 million. Compare that with Governor Lawrence's $1 billion 8 million now and you will find that the increase in one year is $501 million, a half billion dollars increase in one year, Governor Lawrence's budget over Governor Fine's.

As we have repeatedly stated, in this particular budget now they are requesting $52 million more than the budget for the current fiscal year. I grant you, however, it is one-half of what the increase was for this fiscal year over the last fiscal year. For instance, the last budget, the budget we are working on now, is for $104.6 million more than the year before and now $52 million again. That goes to show you how rapidly the cost of government is created. We have had figures on the increase in the number of state employees. I grant you we have increased some state functions, but have we increased state functions so rapidly that we must have the myriad of state employees that we have in and around this State Capitol?

Therefore, in order to say that we are offering a plan to supply the schools with this money we are submitting these amendments today.

I want to say something about his budget. I will say it now, then I will not speak again on the Governor's budget which is before us.

The Governor does say he has a surplus. I asked at the hearing, we asked the budget secretary, well, what type of an accounting system does the Commonwealth have? They have a double entry accrual method system of accounting. In other words, are we on the accrual basis, the question was asked. Yes, we are on the accrual basis as far as expenditures are concerned, purchases are concerned, but we are on a cash basis as far as taxes are concerned. Why must we do that? Why must one be on a cash basis and the other on an accrual basis? In other words, you know what the answer is? Because taxes, by reason of acceleration, have been paid in advance anywhere from $80 million to $120 million, so that if the Commonwealth were on an accrual accounting method right now, accruing not only its expenditures, but setting up as a liability to unearned income taxes paid in advance, this budget would be out of balance from $80 million to $120 million. A lot of people do not realize that, but if you are an accountant and understand accounting procedures, you will have to say, yes, a true balance sheet of the State of Pennsylvania today would show liability due to companies that have paid taxes in advance of $120 million which would reflect itself in a deficit of that amount as far as our bookkeeping is concerned, or a liability of that amount of money because we have asked corporations to pay taxes one year in advance.

Now let me again say something about the lapses. This budget calls for $16 million in lapses. I take it that for us to pass this House bill No. 1 today, the full complement of lapses of $16 million have been made. If the lapses are illusory and a hoped-for lapse by the end of the current fiscal year, then we do not have a balanced budget because we might not have these lapses. Be that as it may, I think for us to legally pass House bill 1 today, the total lapses should be made and we should be furnished with a statement of the lapses.

Now of the lapses of $7 million that have been made up to now only $700,000 of it is in the current year's budget. The other $6 million plus is in from continuing appropriations going away back to 1955, 1954 and 1957. That is the reason why I said at the hearings that when they came in they should explain their estimates of revenue. No, we Republicans have not found a place to cut this budget. If we had been furnished a statement of the lapses we would have known which department did not need the monies they were getting. There would have been $8 million or $10 million no doubt that we could have found somewhere in the budget that was not necessary now that we could use for schools.

I do not think that you should deliberately cut this Governor's budget unless you cut it with a purpose in mind. It is like being in a lawsuit. They tell you to cross-examine and cross-examine with a purpose. Here you should cut the budget and cut it with a purpose, either to reduce taxes or to provide money for some other very, very necessary item.

In this case we have provided $9 million for our schools and we are asking to cut the budget in various degrees to make up for the $9 million. Therefore, I am offering these amendments and I am asking the members of this House to vote "aye" on the amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, the minority leader, is correct when he says that the amendment proposed a 5 percent cut across the board in the general administrative expense.

Now, Mr. Speaker, quite a few years ago when Governor Fine was the Governor of this Commonwealth, this General Assembly did the same thing as they are attempting to do now, only they put a 5 percent slash on general administrative expense. And what happened? Governor Fine ended up with a deficit of $74 million when he had started in with a surplus of $22 million.

I said in this House and I said in the Joint House-Senate Appropriations Committee hearings that anyone who had any proposals as to making cuts should tell me about them, tell me what programs they intended to eliminate, because, Mr. Speaker, about 92 percent of our budget is for things that this General Assembly has mandated or instructed be done. The salary picture is about 8 percent of the total.

In the brief time since I received a copy of these amendments yesterday evening, I have attempted to partially analyze some of them as to what would happen. I think there are several things that have been overlooked.

I think it ran into an item of $500,000 to the purchasing fund, which was eliminated. It is entirely possible that could be done, but what you did not do is to take into consideration that $350,000 of that is shown in the receipts as a return, so the net difference is $150,000.

Now in many of these programs that are cut there are federal augmentations affected. I am not going to go into detail in all of them but I am going to mention a few.

Let us take the Department of Commerce. They have no new employees in their program. Now when you apply that 10 percent cut there, what you are going to do is to reduce the staff for industrial development programs because there are no new programs in this budget. I have a letter here from Dr. Stevens of the Historical and Museum Commission. I am not going to read it in detail. I am going to bring out a couple of the highlights.

> A 10 percent further reduction would leave absolutely no room for the absolute essentials in terms of staff and so forth, to provide for the planning and operation of facilities now being constructed.

They are going to construct nearly a $10 million memorial to William Penn, which is badly needed in this Commonwealth. The ground was broken the other day. That is going to take intensive planning, a lot of research, if they are going to be ready to take that building over. He further goes on to say:

> The Commonwealth would be faced with having some of the finest new facilities in the country and of great value to our tourist industries standing more or less and unable to be utilized. If we are forced to take a 10 percent cut, I shall recommend the closing of several properties now administered by the commission and erecting signs that they are closed for budgetary reasons.

That is what the Historical and Museum Commission said.

In Forests and Waters the 10 percent cut applied to general administration would create a chaotic inconvenience, because in this I think Mr. Johnson will recall was the increase for the timber sales program, which would bring in $250,000. If these cuts are made, that program would be eliminated.

Also we would be forced to close many of the beaches because of a lack of life guards. The four regional park offices which are necessary to provide adequate facilities to the general public could not open. In the water resources, the department would have to eliminate its free camp service and reduce the amount of dredging on the Schulykill River. The dredging is an activity required by law and under agreement with the Federal Government.

Now here is one here, the Public Utility Commission. The Public Utility Commission, with what it earns in fees, is practically self supporting. There is only a small percent that is not earned by this commission, comes back to the general fund. In the last session of the legislature we gave an increase of $50,000 so that the commission could be represented in Washington on the rate hearings on the gas cases from the suppliers in the southwest. And what we have been able to accomplish in connection with that by having this representation has resulted in savings totaling $14 million to the gas consumers of Pennsylvania, and we anticipate that an additional savings of $13 million can be expected if we continue this program of representation.

Now, it seems to me that we are cutting it pretty fine on a commission that generates the greater part of the cost of operation, when we are going to cut them below what they earn.

Now, in Welfare, there are many serious things which take place. As I said, Mr. Speaker, there are many areas in this budget where we have serious problems. Now I will mention one. Where this reduction would reduce a federal implementation by $145,167 because we would not have the matching money, and in this particular area it is not only the question that the general government is affected, the diagnostic and evaluation centers have been cut 10 percent, the Eastern Mental Health Center has

been cut 10 percent, the Western Mental Health Center has been cut 10 percent. I do not think that those are wise cuts. In connection with the Department of State, it will seriously curtail many programs there but the administration of the auctioneers' license act, and the municipal employes retirement system and the State employes retirement system would be seriously affected.

In the Department of Revenue, and Mr. Johnson mentioned, Mr. Speaker, how the expenses have gone up in ten years, but, I want to say to him that in 1951 we did not have the administration of a sales tax bringing in $4½ million.

And, Mr. Speaker, all the way down the line we could go over many more of these, but I want to say this, we are not in 1951. We are in 1962. And we have to face the things realistically, that this is a different age, that we have progressed. And if we wanted to compare expenses we might take on the problem at the General Assembly, which would show a substantial increase.

Now, it was mentioned about the large number of employes we have. In connection with the hearings, I was having some statistical data worked up and I have these figures and I would just like the membership of the House, if they would, to pay a little attention to this.

Mr. Speaker, the statistics that I am going to give you show the number of employes in State and local government for 10,000 population. That is the way it is compiled by the State Council. It does include municipal employes, but we find that the ratio is practically the same in the other States. In other words, our radio on State government follows down the line with the other municipalities. Take the State of New York, our sister State. They have 367.7 governmental employes for 10,000 population. We, in Pennsylvania, have 249.8. We stand 13th on the list in the Nation today, of not the small States, but the large States.

I think that when we talk about this budget I know that Mr. Johnson is fairly disgusted with me and talks about attrition. Some of the members came to me today and asked me what it meant. I am not going to give a definition out of a dictionary, but I am going to try to explain here briefly as I did in our caucus what it means. To make it simple, we will say there are ten positions at $1,000 a year. That would be $10,000. That is the way it use to go in the budget, but in this budget it is not in there that way. They have taken into account, department by department, bureau by bureau, what was your past relationship, how many vacancies did you have, how many were vacant during the entire year, when a vacancy occurred due to resignation or death or retirement, how long was it before you filled it? And the result was, that figure which in the past would have been in the $10,000 and left money over, is now in there at the exact figure they arrived at, which is probably, say, $7,200. In other words, we have taken off the attrition and the benefit that we had in the past of it is making lapses.

Now, when we go into the question of lapses, as I told the House yesterday, we have lapsed $7 million plus. We have used it up in the deficiency bills. It is anticipated that the balance will be lapsed by the end of the year, but I do not believe that Mr. Johnson believes, or anyone believes, that now in early February, with practically six months still to go in this fiscal year, that it would be wise to make the lapses now. How could anybody intelligently do that? But, I want to assure the members of this House that we have the tightest budget control under the present Secretary of the Budget that we have ever had and he is going to see to it that not one dollar is expended except what is absolutely necessary to be spent, and I think that instead of criticizing this administration for having lapsed money, they should be congratulated.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am about to close. I have figures here I could talk on all night, but I do not think it is going to impress anybody, but I do think it might be good that I have talked here and spoken here today and told you some of the basic facts regarding this matter. I do not think it will change any votes, but I want to say this, you can rest assured that if you would cut this budget five percent where you have cut it, that you would create a chaotic condition in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and I believe that you would end up the same way in the next fiscal year as Governor Fine did after you arbitrarily cut him five percent. Mr. Speaker, I ask all the members of this House to oppose these amendments.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON and HOCKER and were as follows:

YEAS—98

Adams,	**Fulmer,**	**Kistler,**	Simmons,
Anderson, J. H.	**George,**	Knecht,	Slack,
Ashton,	**Gibb,**	Kooker,	**Snare,**
Auker,	**Gibbons,**	**Korns,**	Steckel,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	**Lee, A. M.,**	Stimmel,
Blair,	**Goodrich,**	Lee, K. B.,	**Stiteler,**
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Strausser,
Bower,	**Gross,**	Magee,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Guthrie,	Manbeck,	**Tompkins,**
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	**Markley,**	Ujobai,
Bush,	**Heffner,**	**Marsh,**	Varner,
Davis,	Helm,	May,	**Wall,**
Dengler,	Henzel,	McCandless,	**Weidner,**
Dennison,	Hocker,	**McInroy,**	Wescott,
Donaldson,	**Holl,**	Merry,	Whittaker,
Down,	**Holliday,**	Miller,	**Willaredt,**
Edwards,	Holman,	O'Dell,	Williams, A. D.,
Elvey,	Horst,	**Odorisio,**	Williams, E. S.,
Eshback,	**Isaacs,**	Ogilvie,	**Wilt,**
Eshleman,	**Johnson, A. W.,**	Piper,	**Wood,**
Esler,	**Johnson, R. P.,**	Price,	**Worley,**
Ewing,	**Keiser,**	Royer,	**Wynd,**
Fetterolf,	Kernaghan,	**Rutherford,**	**Zember,**
Foor,	Kessler,	Seltzer,	**Zimmerman,**
Fox,	**King,**		

NAYS—105

Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	**Reibman,**
Arlene,	Gelfand,	**McCann,**	Reidenbach,
Bachman	Gray,	McCormack,	Renwick,
Boles,	**Greenlee,**	McDevitt,	**Riley,**
Bonner,	**Gremminger,**	**McDonald**	**Rovansek,**
Branca,	**Guesman,**	McLaughlin,	Rubin,
Breth,	**Hamilton,**	McNally,	**Rudisill,**
Capano,	**Hankins,**	**Meholchick,**	Sakulsky,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	Mihm,	Scarcelli,
Cauley,	**Heavey,**	**Mills,**	Schaaf,
Cianfrani,	Irvis,	Monroe,	**Schuster,**
Cioffi,	Jenkins,	Morley,	**Sherman,**
Clarke,	Jim,	Mullen,	**Shupnik,**
Comer,	Jones,	**Munley,**	Shelton,
Crossin,	**Kamyk,**	Murphy,	**Stank,**
Curwood,	**Kelly,**	Murray,	**Stone,**
Dougherty,	Klein,	Musto,	Sullivan, **J. A.,**
Doughten,	**Kornick,**	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Sullivan, **T. F.,**
Eilberg,	Kramer,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Tomascik,
Farabaugh,	**Lamb,**	Parlante,	**Trusio,**
Filo,	**Lawson,**	Pashley,	Verona,
Fineman,	**Leonard,**	Perry,	Walsh,
Flynn,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Foerster,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Polaski,	**Welsh,**
Frascella,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Polen,	Yetter,
Fry,	**Lutty,**	Prendergast,	Andrews,
Gailey,			**Speaker**

NOT VOTING—7

Cooley,	McKeever,	Pursley,	Willard,
Goldstein, M. H.,	Needham,	Taylor,	

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. GOODRICH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to amendments to be introduced by him.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. GOODRICH, K. B. LEE, ADAMS, J. H. GOLDSTEIN, PIPER, BUSH and WHITTAKER asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 2, page 32, line 16, by inserting after "open" and for payments to school districts on account of the equalization guarantee provided in the following paragraph:

The superintendent of Public Instruction shall calculate reimbursement payments for each school district on account of instruction and on all other accounts which, under the provisions of the Public School Code of 1949 require the use of market valuations on the basis of the market valuations certified to the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the State Tax Equalization Board in the year 1961: Provided, however, That if the sum total of payments so calculated is less than the sum total paid to a school district on all accounts requiring the use of market valuations for the school year 1959-1960, the total amount paid for the school year 1959-1960 shall constitute the amount due and payable to such school district for the school year 1961-1962, unless the number of teaching units upon which reimbursement for instruction and tuition is based is lower in 1961-1962 than in 1959-1960, in which case the amount due payable for 1961-192 shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference in the number of teaching units, multiplied by the reimbursement for the school year 1959-1960 on account of instruction, plus tuition divided by the number of teaching units for 1959-1960."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. GOODRICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we were well belabored on aid to schools. The amendments being offered are an identical freeze clause to that which was offered to the 1961 general appropriation bill.

I think all the members of the House were aware of the contents of the 1961 amendments. I would point out to the members that the Attorney General at that time informed the Governor that it was the Attorney General's opinion that the amendments were unconstitutional.

Now, I offer them at this time because it is my opinion, and I have a brief to that effect, that the amendments are constitutional. I believe that the attorney general's opinion was an administration-serving opinion. In supporting these amendments you do this then, if the constitutionality of the 1961 amendments were taken to court and the decision rendered by the Supreme Court was to uphold the constitutionality of the amendments, the amendments that I offer today would be constitutional. In doing that we would assure $7 million. The gentleman from the other side and the press say that it was $8 million in the last session, but it is $7 million. This amendment costs $7 million for payment in the next year, 1962-1963. So the school districts, in effect, would receive $7 million payable this year and $7 million payable in the next year of 1962-1963.

Let me point out just what this would do to a few districts. It has been said that this is for rural Pennsylvania, but that is not correct. I believe that Allegheny County is the biggest gainer through this amendment. Just take Clairton City as an example. It would gain approximately $100,000 each year. The city of Williamsport would gain in the neighborhood of $55,000 for each year. It does affect rural communities. Benzinger Township in Elk County would gain $24,000 for each year. Now, these amendments are not a solution to the serious school problem we have. They are stop-gap legislation. They help out until such time as we can get the data as suggested by the Speaker yesterday and come up with a program to take care of the problem. I would ask the members on both sides of the House to support the amendments today.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the amendments offered by the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Goodrich, to House bill No. 1 again is the freeze clause as we commonly call it, in terms of the school districts, of the market value as presented by the tax equalization board report which goes back to that period. In this situation the amendments he has drawn are similar, word for word, to the amendments that were placed in the bill, except for changing the year date. I believe those are the only changes that are in this amendment when compared to what was in the bill which was vetoed as being unconstitutional. The only change is the years that are in this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the membership of this House vote down these amendments, because this is again another example of fiscal irresponsibility of appropriating, he says, $7 million, the Department of Public Instruction says, approximately $8 million, so give-or-take it is $7 million or $8 million of funds for school districts which have not been provided for and this would appropriate this particular money. I will not argue because we did not have time to check what the gentleman says, $7.1 million. We are satisfied it is seven-some million dollars, but we are not in a position to again appropriate something that we do not have available. I believe it is the responsibility of all those who are elected to public office that if you want something, provide the way to pay for it. We believe that to be the right way. Perhaps you do not agree on, as I said yesterday, how to pay for this, but then choose the way that you would like to recommend as the way to pay for it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the members vote "no" on this amendment, because again we are adding, as we will in other amendments that will be offered, additional appropriations in the millions. This, to me, adds a considerable amount of money to the budget and I believe the other amendments that will come later will be in a similar category of adding additional appropriations.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask for a roll call and ask that the members vote "no" on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Speaker, in view of my position yesterday, I think the House will allow me a few words on this question.

I think the House plainly demonstrated yesterday that the majority of the members are in favor of bailing out these school districts which have been imposed upon by the tax equalization board. We showed that last year when we passed this very same piece of legislation they are trying to pass now.

I am not here to kid anybody, Mr. Speaker, and I am not here to create a false impression with the school boards of the State. I think we did what we thought was the best thing under the circumstances in passing this piece of legislation yesterday, to provide this money.

Regardless of what the learned attorneys have said, there is still a question as to whether or not that is constitutional. I believe it is constitutional. I have no proof, of course, I am only a layman, but I am basing my action on the premise that the act is constitutional.

This piece of legislation has been judged by the Attorney General and the Governor as unconstitutional. The Governor vetoed it. Why in the name of sense would he allow it to go through now again? If he thought it was unconstitutional last year, in his opinion it is still unconstitutional and he will veto it again.

So, who are we trying to kid? We passed the legislation to remedy this situation, if the Governor wants to go along with it. That is as far as I am willing to go, Mr. Speaker, and I think that is the honest attitude to take.

I, therefore, ask the members to vote down these amendments.

Mr. GOODRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to correct both Mr. Boies and the majority leader. The Governor did not veto the amendments in the 1961 general appropriation bill. For Mr. Boies' information, this can be mandated by court action. I have a brief in my hand as to the constitutionality of the 1961 amendment, which would apply to this amendment. This is the case of Commonwealth, ex rel, Greene vs. Gregg, 161 Pennsylvania 582-586 (1894). Let me quote from this. It was an identical amendment, an amendment identical in content to the 1961 amendment, and this is what the Supreme Court decision contained:

In general it will not be disputed that the legislature is the exclusive judge of the form in which its enactments shall be put, and its mandates in that respect cannot be questioned unless it transgresses a plain prohibition in the constitution.

Now, there is not a plain prohibition in the constitution as to this amendment and you will so find, if it is taken to court, and it will be. If you refuse this amendment, you are cutting the aid to your schools in half.

It was not a veto. The Governor said, I will not make the payment on the basis of a self-serving opinion. If the Supreme Court takes the same attitude that has been taken in every case in the past concerning this particular question, the amendment is constitutional and it does not matter what the attorney general or the Governor say. It is a matter for the Supreme Court to say.

You are mistaken in your interpretation. I ask your support on this amendment. As to the funds, you put this in the appropriation bill and we will take care of the funds. We ask your support for this amendment.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. GOODRICH and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—99

Adams,	**Fulmer,**	**Kistler,**	**Simmons,**
Anderson, J. H.,	George,	Knecht,	Slack,
Ashton,	**Gibb,**	Kooker,	**Snare,**
Auker,	Gibbons,	Korns,	**Steckel,**
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lee, K. B.,	**Stimmel,**
Blair,	**Goodrich,**	Lippincott,	**Stiteler,**
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Strausser,
Bower,	**Gross,**	Manbeck,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Guthrie,	**Markley,**	**Tompkins,**
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	Marsh,	Ujobai,
Bush,	**Heffner,**	Maxwell,	Varner,
Davis,	Helm,	May,	**Wall,**
Dengler,	Henzel,	McCandless,	**Weidner,**
Dennison,	Hocker,	**McInroy,**	Wescott,
Donaldson,	**Holl,**	Merry,	**Whittaker,**
Down,	**Holliday,**	Miller,	**Willaredt,**
Edwards,	Holman,	O'Dell,	**Williams, A. D.,**
Elvey,	Horst,	**Odorisio,**	**Williams, E. S.,**
Eshback,	**Isaacs,**	Ogilvie,	**Wilt,**
Eshleman,	**Johnson, A. W.,**	Piper,	**Wood,**
Esler,	**Johnson, R. P.,**	Price,	Worley,
Ewing,	**Keiser,**	**Pursley,**	**Wynd,**
Fetterolf,	Kernaghan,	Royer,	**Zember,**
Foor,	Kessler,	**Rutherford,**	**Zimmerman,**
Fox,	King,	Seltzer,	

NAYS—105

Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	**Long, Wm. Jos.,**	**Reibman,**
Arlene,	Gelfand,	**Lutty,**	Reidenbach,
Bachman,	Goldstein, M. H.,	**McCann,**	Renwick,
Boies,	Gray,	McCormack,	**Riley,**
Bonner,	**Greenlee,**	McDevitt,	**Rovansek,**
Branca,	**Gremminger,**	**McDonald,**	Rubin,
Breth,	Guesman,	McLaughlin,	**Rudisill,**
Capano,	Hamilton,	**McNally,**	**Sakulsky,**
Capitolo,	**Hankins,**	Meholchick,	**Scarcelli,**
Cauley,	Hartley,	Mihm,	**Schaaf,**
Cianfrani,	**Heavey,**	**Mills,**	**Schuster,**
Cioffi,	Irvis,	Monroe,	Shelton,
Clarke,	Jenkins,	Morley,	**Sherman,**
Comer,	Jim,	**Mullen,**	**Shupnik,**
Crossin,	Jones,	**Munley,**	**Stank,**
Curwood,	Kamyk,	Murphy,	**Stone,**
Dougherty,	Kelly,	Musto,	**Sullivan, J. A.,**
Doughten,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	**Sullivan, T. F.,**
Eilberg,	**Kornick,**	**O'Donnell, J. P.,**	Tomascik,
Farabaugh,	Kramer,	Parlante,	**Trusio,**
Filo,	**Lamb,**	**Pashley,**	**Verona,**
Fineman,	**Lawson,**	**Perry,**	Walsh,
Flynn,	Lee, A. M.,	Petrosky	Wargo,
Foerster,	**Leonard,**	**Polaski,**	**Welsh,**
Frascella,	**Limper,**	**Polen,**	**Yetter,**
Fry,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Prendergast,	Andrews,
Galley,			**Speaker**

NOT VOTING—6

Cooley,	Murray,	**Taylor,**	**Willard,**
McKeever,	**Needham,**		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, what I have to say in connection with this bill is not going to change any votes, nor is it going to change mine. However, I think there are certain observations in connection with this appropriation bill that should be made and, with the indulgence of the House, I am going to try to make them.

Now, everything that was done in the appropriation hearings was for the purpose of justifying the budget, instead of trying, in my opinion, to have a thorough study of it and see if there was any place where we could eliminate some of the money.

Michelangelo once said that trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle. Some of the things I have to say may be considered a trifle in here, but I think they all add up to one answer which I will give at the conclusion of my remarks.

I did not have the opportunity—and for that matter how many members of the House did—of attending all the hearings on the budget. I did attend enough of the hearings to see a new banner unfolded bearing a strange device called "attrition."

At all of the hearings I attended it was stated by each department the number of employes presently on the payroll, the number of vacancies that existed, and still another and bigger number that it would take to bring the number of employees up to the full complement that the budget called for.

It was explained a number of times that the Governor balanced the budget by a theory of attrition, that is to say that when vacancies occurred they did not fill them but rather continued to allow the vacancy to exist, and from the money saved from not filling the vacancy, the Governor was able to save money enough to balance the budget. The Governor called it by another name, "austerity."

Not having attended all the hearings, I do not know the total number of vacancies presently existing nor the additional number over the vacancies to bring the complement of authorized employees up to full strength for which money is provided in the budget.

The paradox of the age, so far as I am concerned, is how the Governor has not filled so many vacancies that he could balance the budget and still have added 10,000 to 12,000 or 20,000 additional persons to the payroll.

The total present payroll, according to the figures just released by State Treasurer Grace Sloan, for which the Commonwealth is making contributions to the social security fund are 80,743 in 83 departments.

I am further impressed that if the government can operate efficiently—and the Governor so admits—without filling so many vacancies that he can save enough money to balance the budget, then as, if and when he does fill said vacancies, and as, if and when he does bring the payroll up to full complement, then all vacancies filled and all additional employes placed on the payroll to bring the departments up to their full complement will constitute a grandiose government featherbedding.

I wonder how many $100 tickets "Mr. Vacancy" and "Mr. Full Complement" will purchase.

Another analysis which I am unable to harmonize is that in private industry, with the installation of automation, employment decreases and unemployment increases. However, in government with the advent of Univac and other automation, the payroll required to operate the government was supposed to decrease. But, on the contrary, it has risen. Maybe there is a hidden secret in governmental automation that increases employment that labor organizations in industry should look into and see if they cannot break the secret code.

And so the moving finger writes. In the 1959-1961 budget a number of new jobs were created in mental hospitals and State institutions and appropriations provided to cover the cost. However, either because said jobs could not be filled or would not be filled, there was a surplus of money left from the jobs that were not filled. So rather than use the money for the purpose appropriated, the Governor took the money and gave a salary raise to the then complement of employes in these institutions. I have no objection to raises given to the employes, but was it properly done from monies appropriated for another purpose? All of which raises a very important question, by what authority can the Governor take money appropriated for one purpose and use it for another? He, no doubt, has legal opinion on such matters, but, if it is legal, then I say to you that it is a practice this General Assembly should stop; otherwise, we will never be able to establish any controls over the use of monies we appropriate. I think legislative controls over the use of monies is something the people want.

Now to another subject as it relates to the budget. A press report of December 22, 1961 states: "Governor Lawrence said Thursday he wants to be sure there is enough money before he implements a 1961 legislative authorization to increase the public assistance food allowance by $2.00 per month." Continuing, a member of the Governor's office is reported as saying: "We delayed it (increase of $2.00 per month) to be sure there would be no deficiency in the present budget.

Dr. David Kurtzman is reported as saying the estimated $2.00 across-the-board increase would cost $200,000 monthly.

The Governor since then has stated the payment of the additional $2.00 per month to those between the ages of 18 and 65 will start on March 1, 1962, which, according to the estimates of Dr. Kurtzman, would involve 100,000 persons.

A closer analysis of the situation indicates that for nine long months, from June 1, 1961 to February 28, 1962, 100,000 people in the Commonwealth were each denied $18 worth of food, bread, butter, meat, milk, and the necessities of life in order "to be sure there would be no deficiency in the present budget."

I can well tolerate the politics being played with such devices as attrition, austerity and a balanced budget, but when you take $18 worth of food out of the mouths of each of 100,000 people for nine long months to be able to wave the flag of a balanced budget and no deficiency, then I say to you that politics is being played with human hunger and that such a condition is deplorable and intolerable, and constitutes an executive mockery of legislative authorization.

In the highlights of the 1962-1963 budget distributed to the members on January 2 there appears on page 19, under Department of Property and Supplies, the following dealing with purchase, maintenance, disposition of State automotive equipment:

"The recommended amount includes $935,690 for the purchase of 432 passenger cars and 80 commercial vehicles. The passenger vehicles to be replaced will be five years or older. Commercial vehicles to be replaced will be seven years or older."

Apparently, the Democratic theory of Governor Leader that you save much money by the sale of all cars at the end of a year's use has been at least discarded, if not discredited. Anyhow, you got rid of identifying decals on state cars and now have but a rear license plate, which very few people recognize or understand, so that state cars can be used almost at will for any purpose. I have seen much of such abuse as I travel the highways of the

State, and on many occasions at election time. I do hope that some identification mark, which all people can understand, and not only a few people by looking at the rear of the car can be re-established in this State in order that the taxpayer may better help in the policing of the use of State cars.

And just what happened to the report on 50 compact cars purchased for trial by the State in 1960? I wrote for a report in 1961 and was promised such a report. To date I have not received it. Can compact cars be operated more cheaply than the standard cars, and, if so, how many of the 432 passenger cars on the list in this budget will be compact cars?

Referring again to highlights of the budget, Department of Labor and Industry, page 15, under Industrial Safety, it says:

"An amount of $36,599 is recommended for 17 new positions to strengthen the elevator and boiler inspector complement, and to provide new services in the area of occupational disease prevention."

Permit me to confine myself to boiler inspection, which includes, under the law, unfired pressure vessels. I want to read a portion of a letter received from an industrial concern in this State:

"During 1960 the laws covering boiler and pressure vessels used throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were changed, which has placed a considerable burden on the part of industry and has caused all companies involved in the use and handling of unfired pressure vessels to register complaints with the State concerning these changes.

"Prior to the change in the law, for your information, if a company had a system which involved a series of pressure vessels, such as compressed gas cylinders, the entire system was inspected as a unit and certified under one certificate under operation for $2. The law has now been changed that if there is more than one pressure vessel involved in this system each individual pressure cylinder must be certified at a cost of $3 per certificate.

"The inspection of such systems by our insurance carriers' engineers is the same regardless whether there is one certificate for the entire system or one certificate for each individual cylinder. Therefore, the change of this law does not increase the safety or protection of the equipment, but only involves an additional fee and burden on the part of industry to pay more revenue to the State government. For example, during 1960 the invoice issued to (blank) for operating certificate fees were $30.00, the invoice we received as of May 12, 1961 increased to $1,356. This is an increase of 4,500 per cent for certificate fees."

I ask you, is this what we are doing to industry in order to obtain more money to put more boiler inspectors to work? Departmental inspectors have never seen the operation about which I speak. All the inspection is done by the industrial insurance carrier and certified to the department, which in turn, issues certificate at $3 each.

The invoice of May 12, 1961 was a consolidated invoice for 452 pressure vessels at $3 each, instead of for ten systems.

But in November 1961, when this same company received its invoice from the Department of Labor and Industry, instead of it being a consolidated statement for 452 vessels, they received 452 separate invoices in duplicate for $3 each, the processing of which by the company cost more than the amount of the invoice. In addition, instead of receiving ten certificates to frame under glass and hang over each of ten systems, the company received 452 certificates, each one of which they must frame under glass and hang in the rooms where the systems are operating. The walls of the rooms are scarcely big enough on which to hang all the certificates.

Just how absurd and oppressive can some of the interpretation and enforcement of our laws become? We know and have statistics on the number of new industries brought into the State and the number of new jobs created, but we have no information and no statistics on the number of industries which move out of the State and the number of jobs lost. We do not seem to have any information as to where we stand on balance as to industry and jobs. I certainly hope there are not many instances in this State where charges have been increased by 4500 per cent.

Let us take a look at another instance. I have in my possession a receipt from the division of escheats dated September 26, 1960 for $1,825.23 paid into the Commonwealth for the escheat of certain items.

I also have in my possession a petition acknowledged under date of November 10, 1961, by Charles M. Dougherty, Secretary of Revenue, and presented to the courts under date of December 28, 1961, wherein the Commonwealth seeks to escheat $1,261.13 of items already included in the item of $1,825.23 escheated to the Commonwealth under date of September 10, 1960, more than one year before.

How much did it cost to have this petition for escheats prepared by a bureau of escheats? How much will the court costs and counsel fees be for handling this proceedings? How many more employees will such proceedings require on the payroll? How much will it cost the innocent defendant in these proceedings to have his answer prepared and filed, to say nothing of the useless harassment to which it is subjected? How long, how long will the people of this great Commonwealth be subjected to such governmental treatment? At the start of this discourse I quoted Michelangelo on the subject of trifles and perfection. I want to close with a paraphrase of that quote. "Trifles make absurdities and oppression, and absurdities and oppression are no trifles." I thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I rise to speak on this particular bill and, with the permission of the members, also to explain my vote on all the appropriation measures before us to save the time of the House and so that I may take the floor on each particular appropriation bill on which I propose to cast some negative votes on some of these bills. I may be the only negative vote on some of them.

Let me start off, Mr. Speaker, by saying I have before me the figures of the budget. If you break down this budget month by month and compare it with the thirteen-month budget under which we are presently working and overlap it on to a twelve-month budget and what has held the line on no additional expenditures, we would not be in excess of $52 million—which everybody recognizes and knows—but we would have been in excess of $83 million. Now, taking off that the deficiency appropriations which we passed, we would still have had an over-

estimate if we had held the line for twelve months of $77 million.

Mr. Speaker, I have had members in my district, householders, heads of houses and households, housewives, people in industry who are running corporations, and they say to me, "Do you know what we have to do when we do not have the money? We have to cut back, and when we do have an excess, we lay it aside for a rainy day."

Now we are spending all this excess $52 million. If we would have held the line we would have had $77 million, as I just pointed out.

Allowing some millions for opening a couple of extra institutions, which we have to open—and by the way, may I say here that five years ago, official statistics from the Department of Welfare showed that 2,000 retarded children needed hospitalization. Now, the sum of five years has risen to 3,000 who have to have institutional care. Five or six years ago the official statistics from the health department on our mental hospitals, showed that the incoming and outgoing patients were equal in number. Now, all at once we have 2,000 more patients that need hospitalization. I, for one, do not know where they are getting them. They must be picking them off a tree. I am not satisfied that they are there.

Further, Mr. Speaker, the number one problem in this State—and I am not even taking a backstep to education—is unemployment. We still have 446,000 people in this State who are unemployed, and that is reflected in your drop in sales tax, because the people who are unemployed do not buy very much stuff on which very much sales tax, if any, is paid. You know that and I know that.

If we would have cut back to industry the tax on industry and made this still a more competitive State for industry to come in here and for industry to stay here and develop rather than have a lot of industries moving out, you would have a much more favorable economic and industrial climate in this State than we have today. We would possibly then have a chance to go in the right direction, attacking the problem on the fundamental basis in the fundamental manner of trying to get these people back to work, these 445,000, or as many of them as possible who are able to work.

We say, set up retraining programs. Retraining for what? In Pennsylvania we retrain them for what? We do not have the employment opportunities in Pennsylvania to employ the people even if we were able to retrain them. And I am in favor of a retraining program.

So I say that I will try to hold the line. My vote this afternoon on these appropriation bills will be with that idea in mind. I feel that that is the sentiment in my district, and I am representing that district, and that is the way I propose to vote. I still say that instead of spending all this money, if you would have said to industry, we are going to cut taxes on your business so that you have a more economic and a better economic and industrial climate here in Pennsylvania, you would have been attacking a very, very fundamental problem in this State in the right manner, which you are not doing under this budget. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take up very much time. I think that we all have had a pretty good look at this budget and we have gone through it pretty thoroughly.

I do, however, want to correct a couple of statements made. I am not sure but I believe that the gentleman from Cameron was criticizing the administration for not putting the two dollars into effect for the payment under public assistance for those under or between a certain age bracket, eighteen and sixty-five. He was criticizing us for not putting it in and, at the same time, he was criticizing us for putting in the increase in salaries on the cost-of-living increase.

Now, let me say this. In both cases, in the Governor's message and in the budget, these amounts were included; they were known at all the hearings. In the last session I was interrogated, why was not this five percent in there. Everyone knew that House bill 808 carried it.

Now, the executor did put it into effect by making it on the anniversary date. So it was put into effect in a perfectly legal manner and there was no money used from any other fund. It was used from the very fund of governmental operations that it was put in there for.

Now, so far as the two dollars. It was in there. But, I think the administration had acted wisely when they did not put it into effect until they knew there was enough money to carry the entire relief program through without a deficiency.

One other thing. It is mentioned about the $52 million increase. That is true. I roughly took these figures off, $31 million of it goes to Education, and 90 percent of that is mandated. Six million dollars is for salary increases; $7 million is for items not in the previous budget, which this General Assembly passed and sent to the Governor and he signed it. That leaves about $8 million. The greater part of that is for the new positions in the new institutions, and I think that it runs about 2,000 in positions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think this is the tightest budget that I have ever seen. I believe it is a sound budget and I hope you will support it.

I want to say one thing about industry. I cannot give the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker, the breakdown, but I will say this: The number of industries coming into Pennsylvania is far, far greater than the industries that are leaving. In fact, some of the industries that have left are coming back, and industry, in general, recognizes that we have the best corporate tax climate of any State in the Union. That is why we have been so successful in bringing new industry into Pennsylvania. I will be glad if the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins, will give me the data concerning which he read, or if he wants, he can send it directly to the Department of Labor and Industry, but it certainly should be looked into, and I will be happy to look into it for him. On the questions of the chiefs, I recall at the hearing I suggested that he turn it over to the Revenue Department for investigation. I would ask all the members of this House to support House bill 1.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker
Fulmer,			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. I want to notify the members that have been asking about the hotel check-out.

Mr. Speaker, the managers of the two hotels, the Penn-Harris Hotel and Harrisburger Hotel, have indicated their kind cooperation in permitting the check-out time to be extended much later than normal, without any additional charge.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 13, entitled:

An act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. ZIMMERMAN, GEORGE, FULMER and OGILVIE asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 1, by striking out "six hundred fifty thousand dollars ($650,000)* and inserting: seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of an amendment at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Juniata, Mr. Zimmerman.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, some of the things I have to say may be repetitious to some of the members here; to others, perhaps, it will be informative.

The present amount of funds that the Veterans Commission in the Department of Military Affairs is operating with is $705,000 for a 13-month period, or $678,000 for a 12-month period. They have asked for a $700,000 appropriation. This was cut by somebody to $650,000. I am asking to increase that to the original request made by the Veterans Commission, increasing the amount to $700,000.

The reason I am asking for that is this: We find that presently the Veterans Commission is curtailing its activities. They are presently giving sustenance allotments for a two-month period rather than the three-month period for which these allotments are intended. Furthermore, there is a backlog of applications for war orphans to the various colleges throughout the Commonwealth because of lack of funds. We have an obligation to pay these tuitions under certain circumstances.

In addition to this, the hospital costs, food, heat, rent and tuitions are increasing. The costs are increasing. The Veterans Administration estimates that these demands will continue to increase for the next four or five years.

Now to those few who may be opposed to this proposal, I would suggest that we do not belabor the much abused phrase "fiscal irresponsibility." Let us appropriate this money for the less fortunate who perhaps lack adequate influence in certain circles.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a roll call.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Juniata.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Juniata permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, was I correct when I understood that this also concerns the tuition of the veterans' orphans?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am told so.

Mr. POLEN. Thank you, Mr. Zimmerman.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is a separate appropriation for veterans' orphans, for the education of veterans' orphans.

Now I might say in connection with this appropriation this year, when this matter was before the Appropriations Committee, I distinctly asked the question, if the

amount appropriated in the budget was sufficient. The answer was, yes.

Now, last year a group of veterans' organizations who felt that the amount in the budget, which was considerably less than this, was not sufficient, and I have made an increase to take care of it. In this case, I received no request from any veterans' organization. The military affairs and the veterans' commission okayed this and told me in a public hearing that it was okay. Let me say that as far as the tuition is concerned, it is not in this appropriation. It is a separate appropriation under military affairs. The amount contained in this appropriation is for assistance, their emergency assistance, and I am told, and in writing, that the amount is sufficient. Inasmuch as we have had no requests from any veterans' organizations to consider any increase, and the Department of Military Affairs and the Veterans' Commission say that the amount is sufficient, and again that the revenues are not available, I would ask the members to vote no.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, that being the case, then it would only be appropriate to ask why they are only giving two months' emergency sustenance allotments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman desire to interrogate the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Asking the same question, why is it necessary to cut back these ration allowances?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that each case is handled on an individual basis. Some may be for 30 days; some may be for 60 days; some may be for 90 days. It is not the intention of this appropriation—I do not think it ever was—that we would handle it as a matter of assistance, of public assistance. I have always been against that and I spoke against it at the hearings. This is an emergency fund to tide a veteran over. It might be only for two weeks; it might be for 30 days; it may be, in certain cases, set for 60 days. But, nevertheless, the amount is exactly what they say is sufficient.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Could I further ask where we would find the appropriation for tuition?

Mr. POLEN. I would have to look it up. It is right in the budget. I think it is the next item.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If you would, please.

That is all, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. ZIMMERMAN and POLEN and were as follows:

YEAS—98

Adams,	George,	Knecht,	Simmons,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gibb,	Kooker,	Slack,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Korns,	Snare,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lee, A. M.,	Steckel,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Lee, K. B.,	Stimmel,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Stiteler,
Bower,	Gross,	Magee,	Strausser,
Bowman,	Guthrie,	Manbeck,	Thompson,
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Tompkins,
Bush,	Heffner,	Marsh,	Ujobai,
Davis,	Helm,	May,	Varner,
Dengler,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Wall,
Dennison,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Weidner,
Donaldson,	Holl,	Merry,	Wescott,
Down,	Holliday,	Miller,	Whittaker,
Edwards,	Holman,	O'Dell,	Willaredt,
Elvey,	Horst,	Odorisio,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshback,	Isaacs,	Ogilve,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshleman,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	Wilt,
Esler,	Johnson, R. P.,	Price,	Wood,
Ewing,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	Kernaghan,	Royer,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kessler,	Rutherford,	Zember,
Fox,	King,	Seltzer,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Kistler,		

NAYS—107

Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Lutty,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,
Auker,	Gelfand,	McCann,	Renwick,
Bachman,	Goldstein, M. H.,	McCormack,	Rubin,
Boles,	Gray,	McDevitt,	Rudisill,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	McDonald,	Riley,
Branca,	Gremminger,	McLaughlin,	Rovansek,
Breth,	Guesman,	McNally,	Sakulsky,
Capano,	Hamilton,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	Mihm,	Schaaf,
Cauley,	Hartley,	Mills,	Schuster,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	Monroe,	Shelton,
Cioffi,	Irvis,	Morley,	Sherman,
Clarke,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Comer,	Jim,	Munley,	Stank,
Crossin,	Jones,	Murphy,	Stone,
Curwood,	Kamyk,	Murray,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Dougherty,	Kelly,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Doughten,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Tomascik,
Ellberg,	Kornick,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Trusio,
Farabaugh,	Kramer,	Parlante,	Verona,
Filo,	Lamb,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Fineman,	Lawson,	Perry,	Wargo,
Flynn,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Foerster,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Polaski,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Leonard,	Polen,	Andrews,
Fry,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Prendergast,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question?

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—202

Adams,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Arlene,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,

Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Perry,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Petrosky,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Piper,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polen,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Price,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—8

Bachman,	Esler,	Needham,	Taylor,
Cooley,	McKeever,	O'Dell,	Willard,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. FULMER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to amendments to be introduced by him.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 15 entitled:

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. FULMER, WHITTAKER, KISTLER, PURSLEY, KNECHT, MILLER, J. H. ANDERSON, MARSH, PRICE, BOSSERT, SNARE, FOOR, McCANDLESS, O'DELL, GEORGE, A. D. WILLIAMS, JR., ESHBACK, ROYER, WOOD, AUKER, HOLLIDAY, J. H. GOLDSTEIN, ADAMS, PIPER, ZEMBER, EDWARDS, WEIDNER and ZIMMERMAN asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5, by striking out "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty-two million, five hundred thousand dollars ($22,500,000).

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 15, by inserting after "Athletics:" at University Park and the Commonwealth campuses located at Allentown, Altoona, Erie, DuBois, Hazleton, McKeesport, New Kensington, Ogontz, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkes Barre, Wyomissing and York.

Amend Sec. 1, page 3, lines 2 and 3, by striking out "nineteen million seven hundred and seven thousand seven hundred dollars ($19,707,700)" and inserting: twenty-one million, seven hundred seven thousand, seven hundred dollars ($21,707,700).

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, by inserting after line 13:

(10) For the maintenance and support of research and experimental investigations on problems related to the treatment of detergents in municipal sewage treatment plants, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

(11) For the use of the College of Mineral Industries for applied research for the elimination of or control of smoke and air pollution caused by burning coal culm banks, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

(12) For basic and applied research to discover methods to eliminate and or control pollution of our streams caused by coal acids, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Centre, Mr. Fulmer.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, members of the House, these amendments amend what is known as the Penn State appropriation bill, and the total increase in the appropriation would amount to $2,500.000.

I would like to explain just briefly these increases, how these monies will be spent.

Two million dollars would be spent for the maintenance and the operation of the university at University Park and also the Commonwealth campuses located at Allentown, Altoona, Erie, Dubois, Hazleton, McKeesport, New Kensington, Ogontz, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Wyomissing and York. The reason I mention this particular list is because some people are of the opinion that the Pennsylvania State University is located only at University Park, but this will define the locations of the various Commonwealth campuses.

Secondly, we will appropriate $500,000 for research projects, namely three: The first would be for the maintenance and support of reasearch and experimental investigations and problems related to the treatment of detergents in municipal sewage treatment plants, the sum of $200,000.

I am sure many of you are aware that we do have a problem of treating the detergents which flow through the municipal sewage plants. It is these detergents which are causing a pollution problem in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We believe that the time has come when we must assume the responsibility of conducting research to take the plant nutrient elements out of the sewage which goes through the sewage system.

The second project would be for the use of the College of Mineral Industries for applied research for the elimination of, or control of, smoke and air pollution caused by burning coal culm banks, the sum of $200,000. I am sure that most of you are aware that we do have a problem both in the anthracite and in the bituminous areas of the burning coal culm piles and these burning coal culm piles are a health hazard; they are safety hazards and certainly

do not lend themselves to the economic development of these particular areas. We believe that the time is long past when we should assume the responsibility of finding methods of removing the material from these coal culm piles which are combustible and sell those and to use the non-combustible materials in projects like road building and other construction projects.

The third research project would be for basic and applied research to discover methods to eliminate and/or control pollution of our streams caused by coal acids, in the sum of $100,000.

All of you who were present last year heard a great deal mentioned by the conservationists and the sportsmen about the mine acids which were causing the pollution in our streams. We believe the Pennsylvania State University could well use the $100,000 to good advantage to find methods by which we could reduce the pollution of our streams by mine acids.

This, then, would be the way that the $2,500,000 additional monies would be spent.

Now I know that the question will be asked, where are we going to get the money? I admit this is a legitimate question and I am sure that Mr. Polen will be in a position to tell us that the monies are not available. Earlier he mentioned about the attrition rate of our State employees being down almost to zero. We think it is commendable that they have reduced it almost to zero because in order to find this $2.5 million all we have to consider is almost zero in attrition. That is one percent of the 60,000 regular State employes on the State payroll. Only one percent of the 60,000 regular employees. I am not talking about the 22,000 that are on a per diem basis. That will give you 600 employees, and Mr. Baldwin, in the Governor's office, said the average salary can be figured to be $5,000 per year, and there would be $3 million that could be saved by just those vacancies which exist day by day. On any given day on the State payroll there is one percent that is not filled, and therefore you can see that is $3 million, so, therefore, there would be $500,000 left over for a pet project of Mr. McCann or Mr. Polen.

Thank you very much. I said I was going to keep within two and a half or three minutes. I hope I did it.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, just a moment ago we voted on the executive budget, the general appropriations bill, House bill 1. The vote was 205 to 0 for which I am very grateful. I am sure the gentleman from Centre County, Mr. Fulmer, held the same position when he voted "aye" because he did so vote.

I think if he attended the hearings—he attended some of the hearings of the Appropriations Committee—he knows that these positions were worked across many months. Some would be filled one month, some the other month, and so forth, and this has all been calculated very carefully in an effort to handle this budget as tightly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I say he knows quite well that we do not have the $2.5 million additional money for this appropriation. I asked him earlier what cuts he would propose to support the $2.5 million. He told me that he would inform me when he offered the amendments, so I guess the problem has been presented as he sees it. I ask that the membership vote "no" on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Centre County, Mr. Fulmer, which would give to Penn State University an additional $2.5 million. Basically, I do not beileve the sincerity is here in the offer of these amendments because of the situation we would be in this fiscal period of trying to give this additional $2.5 million.

Therefore, I say, please vote "no" and vote "no" on these amendments which we will not be able to pay for and which will again thrust this fiscal responsibility, which we speak of, out the window.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make one short comment.

I thoroughly respect the majority leader's right to find fault with my judgment and error of my thinking, but I would somewhat question, at least in my own framework of thinking, how he could evaluate my sincerity or insincerity in proposing these amendments.

Again, I do not want to get into a quibble about this, but I am sure that each of us is entitled to his own opinion, and if I have erred in saying that there would be $2.5 million available through attrition, this is fine. I think he is entitled to it. If you think, for example, this is not the place to find the money and I should have proposed a tax for it, I think he is entitled to that opinion, but I would certainly beg leave of the gentleman from Greene, Mr. McCann, that he do not challenge my sincerity when I offer these amendments.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the gentleman if, in my remarks, I questioned his sincerity on the amendments he is offering. If I worded it in that manner, that he offered these amendments and was not sincere in the offer, I publicly apologize. I did not mean it in that respect in any way, shape or form. I am sure that any member who offers an amendment is sincerely offering it because this is what he believes should be done. I apologize to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Centre desire a roll call on the amendment?

Mr. FULMER. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lacakawanna, Mr. Wargo.

Mr. WARGO. Thank you. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Centre, Mr. Fulmer, would have us allocate $200,000 to Penn State University to study the problem of air pollution from burning dumps. I am well familiar with the problems of burning dumps. We have many in our area. However, at a conference with Dr. Chambury of Penn State, it is my understanding at this time that he would have what you would call a machine that would separate the combustible material from the rock and so forth and eliminate future burning dumps. As of now there is no known way, at least to my knowledge, of extinguishing these dumps.

However, we have the Administrative Code of 1929, we have the Air Pollution Act of last session, whereby the Department of Health can act, and I would say this: we can take these companies into court and if they want to act in good faith I will say that they could come up with the $200,000 as their contribution to eliminate this problem.

In the meantime, if there is no known method of eliminating these fires, then I do not think we should spend $200,000 of the State's money.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank

the gentleman from Lacakawanna, Mr. Wargo, for helping Mr. Polen find $200,000.

Mr. WARGO. I said right now. Maybe the gentleman from Centre misunderstood my remarks. I would say that to the coal companies involved, if there is a fire in your back yard, the local Department of Health can say, "Put it out" and you put it out or pay. These are cases where the coal companies have tons and tons in my area, $2.5 million of burning dumps. I say if they are acting in good faith, let them put up the $200,000 and send it to Penn State. Let them experiment with the coal companies' money. They are responsible for this problem.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. FULMER and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—97

Adams,	Fulmer,	Knecht,	Simmons,
Anderson, J. H.	George,	Kooker,	Slack,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Korns,	Snare,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Lee, A M.,	Steckel,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lee, K. B.,	Stimmel,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Lippincott,	Stiteler,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Strausser,
Bower,	Guthrie,	Manbeck,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Tompkins,
Buchanan,	Heffner,	Marsh,	Ujobai,
Bush,	Helm,	May,	Varner,
Davis,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Wall,
Dengler,	Holl,	McInroy,	Weidner,
Dennison,	Holliday,	Merry,	Wescott,
Donaldson,	Holman,	Miller,	Whittaker,
Down,	Horst,	O'Dell,	Willaredt,
Edwards,	Isaacs,	Odorisio,	Williams, A. D.,
Elvey,	Johnson, A. W.,	Ogilvie,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshback,	Johnson, R. P.,	Piper,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Price.	Wood,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Pursley,	Worley,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Royer,	Wynd,
Fetterolf,	King,	Rutherford,	Zember,
Foor,	Kistler,	Seltzer,	Zimmerman,
Fox,			

NAYS—108

Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Prendergast,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Lutty,	Reibman,
Bachman	Goldstein, M. H.,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,
Boles,	Gray,	McCann,	Renwick,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	McCormack,	Riley,
Branca,	Gremminger,	McDevitt,	Rovansek,
Breth,	Gross,	McDonald	Rubin,
Capano,	Guesman,	McLaughlin,	Rudisill,
Capitolo	Hamilton,	McNally,	Sakulsky,
Cauley,	Hankins,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Cianfrani,	Hartley,	Mihm,	Schaaf,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	Mills,	Schuster,
Clarke,	Hocker,	Monroe,	Shelton,
Comer,	Irvis,	Morley,	Sherman,
Crossin,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Curwood,	Jim,	Munley,	Stank,
Dougherty,	Jones,	Murphy,	Stone,
Doughten,	Kamyk,	Murray,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Eilberg,	Kelly,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Farabaugh,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Tomascik,
Filo,	Kornick,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Trusio,
Fineman,	Kramer,	Parlante,	Verona,
Flynn,	Lamb,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Foerster,	Lawson,	Perry,	Wargo,
Frascella,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Fry,	Limper,	Polaski,	Yetter,
Galley,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Polen,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Galley,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gross,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe.	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—6

Cooley,	McKeever,	Taylor,	Willard,
Gallagher,	Needham,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 18, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of

Temple University at Philadelphia Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WILLAREDT asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend title, page 1, last line of title, by inserting after "Medicine" the following: and for loans for educational purposes

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "four million two hundred nine thousand three hundred ninety-five dollars ($4,209,395)" and inserting in lieu thereof: three million four hundred nine thousand three hundred ninety-five dollars ($3,409,395)

Amend bill, page 2, by inserting between lines 4 and 5, the following:

Section 2. The sum of eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) is hereby specifically appropriated to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia for the establishment of a fund, the principal and interest of which is to be used solely for loans for educational purposes to be made on such terms and conditions as the trustees may require to students who are (i) residents of the Commonwealth; (ii) enrolled full time in satisfactory standing or accepted for full-time enrollment; and (iii) require financial assistance.

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 5, by striking out "2" and inserting in lieu thereof: 3

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Willaredt.

Mr. WILLAREDT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment would in no way reduce the present appropriation to Temple University. It would, however, establish a revolving fund of $800,000 to be loaned to deserving students of the university who otherwise might drop out of school. The original plan of Temple for this additional money was to cut the tuition of all Pennsylvania students at Temple by $100 across the board regardless of need or aptitude for further education. This amendment will, in my estimation, do something on a common sense basis by helping students who really need help and not give to students who may have resources from their families and are not in need of help. I ask your support for this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Eilberg.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment just offered. I hope that in a matter of this importance, in the area of higher education, the members of this House can be nonpolitical, because the matter of higher education and Temple University in Philadelphia is certainly a bipartisan matter or, better still, a matter that arises above politics.

The gentleman has suggested that we have a loan program. I do not see how any member of the House could object to this idea. If the proposal were to have a loan program in addition to a reduction in tuition, I would say, wonderful, let us all climb aboard and be for it. But the issue presented here today by this amendment is not loans in addition to a tuition reduction, but loans as opposed to a tuition reduction. This issue should be examined in the light of the State's problems in encouraging more of its qualified youth to go to college and to finish their college program, and in light of the program, further, that we and future legislators must meet with the coming explosion involving the field of higher education.

The facts are these. In Philadelphia alone, 7,500 of last years' qualified high school graduates did not enroll in college in September. For the State as a whole, the percentage of qualified high school graduates entering college is only 21 percent as compared with the national average of about 46 percent. We in Pennsylvania who pride ourselves in the field of education are only about two-thirds of the national average as far as admissions to colleges are concerned.

At Temple University, in particular, about 50 percent of the undergraduate students, 50 percent, come from homes in which income is under $6,000. Over 50 percent of the youngsters going to college at Temple have to find part-time employment to cover their expenses.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that the $800,000 in loans would not do nearly as much good as a reduction in the tuition from $880 to $780.

In my own district, I venture to say that there are a great many—and I speak with conviction and feeling because many of them have come to me for scholarship assistance—youngsters who come from families where the income is between $5,000 and $6,000.

Some members may ask, well, it is only a $100 but ask a father who is earning $5,000 what $100 a year means to him. This is one of the greatest things that has happened in Pennsylvania in recent years, one of the greatest opportunities that we have to encourage more youngsters to go to a college, which is rapidly becoming known as a poor man's school—providing higher educational opportunities for so many of our youngsters.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that Temple faces a great possibility. I have gone over the facts and figures with them, and without the kind of help that we are proposing in our budget, there is a possibility, not of a decrease in tuition, but the possibility of an increase in tuition.

I say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that in my humble opinion a vote for the amendments is a vote against Temple University and higher education. Please vote the amendments down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Willaredt.

Mr. WILLAREDT. Mr. Speaker, I hate to get into controversy with my good friend, Mr. Eilberg, from Philadelphia, but, in my estimation, this would not only help Temple University and help the boys who need the money because they are restricted to $100 of help but under this revolving plan they could get most any amount within reason to help them get through school, but they would have to deserve it. And it would not be given on a $100 across-the-board method.

I think these amendments have good common sense to them. Thank you.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. WILLAREDT and ASHTON and were as follows:

YEAS—65

Anderson, J. H.,	Goodrich,	Lee, K. B.,	Slack,
Ashton,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Snare,
Blair,	Gross,	Magee,	Steckel,
Bossert,	Guthrie,	Markley,	Stiteler,
Bowman,	Helm,	Marsh,	Strausser,
Davis,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Hocker,	Merry,	Ujobai,
Down,	Holl,	Miller,	Varner,
Elvey,	Holman,	O'Dell,	Wall,
Eshback,	Horst,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	Wescott,
Fetterolf,	Johnson, R. P.,	Price,	Willaredt,
Fox,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fulmer,	King,	Royer,	Wynd,
George,	Knecht,	Rutherford,	Zember,
Gibbons,	Korns,	Simmons,	Zimmerman,
Goldstein, J. H.,			

NAYS—139

Adams,	Foor,	Lee, A. M.,	Reibman,
Anderson, S. A.,	Frascella,	Leonard,	Reidenbach,
Arlene,	Fry,	Limper,	Renwick,
Auker,	Gailey,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Riley,
Bachman,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rovansek,
Backenstoe,	Gelfand,	Lutty,	Rubin,
Boies,	Gibb,	Manbeck,	Rudisill,
Bonner,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Maxwell,	Sakulsky,
Bower,	Gray,	May,	Scarcelli,
Branca,	Greenlee,	McCann,	Schaaf,
Breth,	Gremminger,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	McDevitt,	Seltzer,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McDonald,	Shelton,
Capano,	Hankins,	McInroy,	Sherman,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McLaughlin,	Shupnik,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McNally,	Stank,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	Meholchick,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	Mihm,	Stone,
Clarke,	Holliday,	Mills,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Irvis,	Monroe,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Isaacs,	Morley,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Jim,	Munley,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Jones,	Murphy,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Walsh,
Doughten,	Kelly,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Edwards,	Kernaghan,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kessler,	Odorisio,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kistler,	Parlante,	Williams, A. D.,
Ewing,	Klein,	Pashley,	Williams, E. S.,
Farabaugh,	Kooker,	Perry,	Wilt,
Filo,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kramer,	Polaski,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Lamb,	Polen,	Andrews,
Foerster,	Lawson,	Prendergast,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—6

Cooley,	Murray,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,	Needham,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams, desires to interrogate the gentleman from Washington. Will the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask Mr. Polen how will this reduction in the tuition fees at Temple affect the non-resident students as compared to the resident students?

Mr. POLEN. The agreement, covered by a letter from Temple University, provides a reduction of $100, from $750 to $650 in the tuition for Pennsylvania students. For the out-of-State students the tuition will be $850, so there will be a differential of $200 between Pennsylvania students and out-of-State students.

Mr. ADAMS. And you have letters on file to that effect? Thank you.

Mr. POLEN. Accompanying the budget request, Mr. Speaker, was a copy of the letter written. It is a memo of agreement telling the Commonwealth what they will do if we will give this appropriation. It also provides, by the way, for taking 900 additional students.

To clarify it, Mr. Speaker, if I may, I might say, at the same time Temple is raising the tuition of out-of-State students from $750 to $850, it will be reducing it from $750 to $650 for Pennsylvania students, thus creating a differential of $200 per student.

Mr. ADAMS. I thank the gentleman. That answers my question. I wanted to have it on the record and I am going to vote for the bill with the understanding that taxpayers' money is not going to be spent out-of-State.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—192

Adams,	Gailey,	Leonard,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Lippincott,	Royer,
Ashton,	George,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Lutty,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Manbeck,	Sakulsky,
Boies,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Markley,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Marsh,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Maxwell,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	May,	Seltzer,
Branca,	Gremminger,	McCandless,	Shelton,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCann,	Sherman,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Shupnik,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McDevitt,	Simmons,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDonald,	Slack,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McInroy,	Snare,
Cauley,	Haudenshield	McLaughlin,	Stank,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McNally,	Steckel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	Meholchick,	Stimmel,
Clarke,	Helm,	Mihm,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jim,	Musto,	Varner,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Perry,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	King,	Petrosky,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Piper,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polen,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Price,	Worley,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Zember,
Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—12

Anderson, J. H.,	Foor,	Hocker,	Magee,
Auker,	Goodrich,	Korns,	Stiteler,
Bowman,	Gross,	Lee, K. B.,	Zimmerman,

NOT VOTING—6

Cooley,	Murray,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,	Needham,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. PIPER asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "one million two hundred fifty-two thousand six hundred and five dollars ($1,252,605.00)" and inserting: one million, two hundred fifty-five thousand five hundred forty-six dollars ($1,255,546)

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, by inserting between lines 11 and 12:

The sum of two thousand, nine hundred forty-one dollars ($2,941) shall be paid from this appropriation to the Wernersville School District in Berks County to be used for the purposes stated in the above cited sections of the Public School Code of 1949.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. PIPER. I will be short, explicit, and try to explain these amendments very simply.

I heard a lot of talk today about millions, tens of thousands, and so on, but I am only going to ask for $2,941. This will not upset the budget. It is to be used to reimburse the Wernersville school district for fire repairs they were ordered by the Department of Labor and Industry to make. Thank you.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Berks County, Mr. Piper, permit himself to interrogated?

Mr. PIPER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman inform the House when the Wernersville School District completed their fire and panic order changes?

Mr. PIPER. They were ordered on June 16, 1959 to have the work completed by September. This was at the instruction of the Department of Labor and Industry. Architects submitted plans to the bureau of school buildings July 25, 1959. The school building authority turned down this district for the simple reason that they had not first approved these plans.

This school district went ahead with the plans, thinking they were doing the right thing, trying to get the school building into condition before school opened again and for this they are penalized.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very kindly.

Mr. Speaker, I see by the list of projects returned as ineligible that this was work completed before the plans were approved and it lists Exeter township and Wernersville, Berks County, coming to a total of $5,882, so I assume that the Wernersville project is $2,941. Mr. Speaker, this, in conjunction with many others, we hope eventually to review and to reimburse. We agreed that we would keep up currently each year, as we have, a bill on the calendar providing $1,200,000 for the projects completed from the last General Assembly session to the present one.

May I say to you that there will be time, and I hope that it will be next year, when some of these projects will be picked up for reimbursement, which were completed before the plans were approved and declared ineligible, this being one of a good many school districts.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have to ask the membership to vote "no" on this amendment. I could no more open the door and permit Wernersville to go in than I could under the same conditions permit the entire total, which comes to a total of $1 million and some for all the school districts.

Mr. PIPER. May I explain to the majority leader that he is misled when he includes Exeter Township in this figure of $5,882. No figure appeared alongside the Exeter Township school district. The $5,882 was for the Wernersville school district. This money was actually spent under the percentage formula the department uses. They say they would be entitled to 50 percent. I hope that clears the situation as far as the two school districts are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the majority leader?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Greene permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PIPER. Mr. Speaker, will the majority leader tell us where the money comes from to make these necessary repairs?

Mr. McCANN. Well, as the members of the House know quite well, the local school district awards, by proper advertisement, the complete project. Of course, the project is submitted to the Department of Public Instruction for approval; then it is put out on bid; then in some cases they do the work themselves; then they pay the bills completely. The school district does this. Then the following year, as we are providing in our other bill here, we reimburse the school district on the same basis you spoke of, their proportionate share.

Mr. PIPER. I believe the majority leader misunderstood, Mr. Speaker. Where does the State obtain the money for these repairs?

Mr. McCANN. From the general tax revenue.

Mr. PIPER. I believe this money, at least I have been informed, is coming from the escheat fund and some other funds. Back in 1949 they passed this legislation to put this money into the fund of the Department of Public Instruction. When a big fire happened in one of the other States, there was over $1 million worth of damage and some lives lost. The State of Pennsylvania recognized the fact that maybe their schools should be inspected by the Department of Labor and Industry. This money is not coming from general funds, I under-

stand, but from some other fund that the Department of Instruction has available. If this is so, it is not going to upset this budget and for $2,941, I believe it is, it will help this school district, which was one of the first districts to try to follow the instructions as mandated by the Department of Labor and Industry. Why? Because the plutocrats in the Department of Instruction say, no, you did not let us approve any plans first, therefore we are not going to approve them, and they cannot receive this money.

Gentlemen, I am going to ask everyone in this House to give this school district, which is direly in need of funds, this $2,941. Thank you.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, just to clear the record, when we first appropriated money for this very item, it was from that fund. In fact, if I remember correctly, we used about $4 million. There is no more money in that fund and has not been any more to take this money and use it for that purpose. In fact, if I remember correctly, in the present fiscal year that we are in now, we appropriated $989,650 for the very item, and on your calendar you will find a bill that will appropriate $1,200,000. This is from the general fund, not from the escheats fund. That money has long since expired, and how I wish there were another one for four or five million.

Just for the purpose of the record, I say I realize the gentleman is discussing a particularly small appropriation. I still have to ask the membership to vote "no" on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Piper.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The years and nays were required by Messrs. PIPER and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—87

Anderson, J. H.,	Gibb,	King,	Simmons,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Kistler,	Slack,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Knecht,	Stimmel,
Bossert,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Kooker,	Stiteler,
Bower,	Goodrich,	Korns,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Gramlich,	Lee, A. M.,	Tompkins,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	Lee, K. B.,	Ujobai,
Bush,	Haudenshield,	Lippincott,	Varner,
Davis,	Heffner,	Magee,	Wall,
Dengler,	Helm,	Manbeck,	Weidner,
Dennison,	Henzel,	Marsh,	Wescott,
Donaldson,	Hocker,	May,	Whittaker,
Down,	Holl,	McCandless,	Willaredt,
Edwards,	Holliday,	Merry,	Williams, A. D.,
Elvey,	Holman,	Miller,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshback,	Horst,	O'Dell,	Wilt,
Esler,	Isaacs,	Odorisio,	Wood,
Ewing,	Johnson, A. W.,	Ogilive,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	Johnson, R. P.,	Piper,	Wynd,
Foor,	Keiser,	Price,	Zember,
Fox,	Kernaghan,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Kessler,	Seltzer,	

NAYS—117

Adams,	Gailey,	Maxwell,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	McCann,	Riley,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	McCormack,	Rovansek,
Auker,	Gray,	McDevitt,	Royer,
Bachman,	Greenlee,	McDonald,	Rubin,
Backenstoe,	Gremminger,	McInroy,	Rudisill,
Boles,	Gross,	McLaughlin,	Rutherford,
Bonner,	Guesman,	McNally,	Sakulsky,
Branca,	Hamilton,	Mehoichick,	Scarcelli,
Breth,	Hankins,	Mihm,	Schaaf,
Capano,	Hartley,	Mills,	Schuster,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	Monroe,	Shelton,
Cauley,	Irvis,	Morley,	Sherman,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Cioffi,	Jim,	Munley,	Snare,
Clarke,	Jones,	Murphy,	Stank,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Murray,	Steckel,
Crossin,	Kelly,	Musto,	Stone,
Curwood,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Strausser,
Dougherty,	Kornick,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Doughten,	Kramer,	Parlante,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Eilberg,	Lamb,	Pashley,	Tomascik,
Eshleman,	Lawson,	Perry,	Trusio,
Farabaugh,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Verona,
Filo,	Limper,	Polaski,	Walsh,
Fineman,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Polen,	Wargo,
Flynn,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Prendergast,	Welsh,
Foerster,	Lutty,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Markley,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fry,			Speaker

NOT VOTING—6

Cooley,	McKeever,	Taylor,	Willard,
George,	Needham,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Williams.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, permit himself to be interrogated?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Mr. Speaker, this is just a question for my clarification, and I hope for the rest of the gentlemen. When a school district makes application for reimbursement for the repairs which have been ordered by the Department of Labor and Industry and sends in an estimate of how much they need, how does the department determine how much that school district receives as opposed to any other school district?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, in the first place you have to have the plans approved by the Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Let us assume that the plans are approved.

Mr. POLEN. The plans are approved. The formula is set out, I believe in the 1959 act, under which they approve it. There is a formula which they use. I might say in connection with these, the ones that have not been paid are those that did not get approval, and we are trying to work something out on that.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that the amount paid back to the school districts is based on what their reimbursement fraction is?

Mr. POLEN. Yes, it is not on their regular reimbursement fraction but it is on a reimbursement fraction which is used for this purpose as set out in a specific formula.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. So that if two districts request approximately the same amount but not different amounts it would be because their fraction was different based on this formula?

Mr. POLEN. That would be correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Did we decide the formula or is that an administrative formula?

Mr. POLEN. We decided the formula, but it was the one that the State Council adopted.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. And does it vary, based on average market values?

Mr. POLEN. Would you repeat the question please?

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Is it based on average market values? Does the state tax equalization board have anything to do with these figures?

Mr. POLEN. No, they do not.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. I thank the gentleman.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—203

Adams,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Arlene,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Boles,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bower,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Breth,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Bush,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capano,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Doughten,	Jones,	Musto,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willard,
Ewing,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—7

Cooley,	Gailey,	Needham,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	McKeever,	Taylor,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

THE SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. I trust the House will continue its splendid cooperation with the Chair so far exhibited. I want to say that I have never seen, on a prolonged legislative session such admirable decorum. And we have had a high level of debate. We can shorten procedure in this manner.

The high vote was 205. We will use that as a base. The clerk will not read the full title; he will simply say, "An act." The Chair will say, "This bill has been read three times in this House and is now upon final passage. Are there any negative votes? No negative votes, the clerk will record the vote." Now we cannot play that to an empty House. If the members leave, the play is over. Some of these bills would require, if any member so demanded, 140 votes, and we have to play to a rather full House. But if you come along I think we will shorten the procedure.

Are you ready along that line, Mr. Chief Clerk?

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I wonder if your calendar indicates that the very last bill on the calendar, House bill 82, is subject to amendment at this time? Mr. Holliday has the amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would ask the gentleman from Armstrong to come to the desk and handle this amended bill.

Mr. HELM IN THE CHAIR

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 82 entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address subject to certain conditions.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. HOLLIDAY, MILLER and AUKER asked unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments will be read by the clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, last line of Title by inserting after "Address" and the One Hundredth Anniversary of the War Governors Meeting

Amend Bill, page 2, by inserting between lines 7 and 8

Section 2. The sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the Department of Commerce for promoting and celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the War Governors Meeting held in Blair County in 1862. This appropriation is contingent upon the County of Blair or any responsible voluntary organization or group raising, through public or private subscriptions, an equal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for promoting and defraying the expense of said celebration. A certification evidencing such paid subscriptions shall be submitted by the County of Blair or the voyuntary organization or group raising the same to the Auditor General.

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 8 by striking out "2" and inserting: 3

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 1962, the county of Blair and the city of Altoona will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the meeting of the 13 War Governors in the city of Altoona to develop plans for carrying on the Civil War.

Now, in this Gettysburg centennial appropriation, the State has appropriated $100,000 for that centennial and the Lincoln's Day Address.

My amendments would increase this appropriation by $10,000, and Blair county will match that with another $10,000, the same as the Gettysburg centennial is matching the $100,000 in the appropriation.

We plan about a three-day celebration with a military ball and we are asking the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honorable David Lawrence, to invite to Altoona the 13 Governors of the States which were at that original meeting. I believe the plan is to have them dressed in the costume of that time and sit around the original table which the original 13 War Governors sat around in 1862.

Now, we have been talking millions here today for all sorts of appropriations. I think in our budget of $1 million and some hundred thousands, particularly with the $100,000 appropriation for the Gettysburg centennial, it should be possible to find $10,000 for the city of Altoona and the county of Blair for a historical event of this type. I ask everybody to support the amendments as offered. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I, of course, am well aware of the amendments that the gentleman, Mr. Holliday, is offering because of discussion which we had perhaps an hour or two ago. I wish to state that a meeting is being held next week of all the parties involved in this 100th centennial program in the Appropriations Committee office and, of course, he asked to offer these amendments here to help this situation. I informed him then, and I will ask the membership to vote "no" on the amendments, even though it will present the opportunity for this amendment to be considered in another area, that is out of the $100,000, when the meeting is held on Tuesday. I cannot say that they will necessarily grant it because this will be their first meeting dealing with this particular amount of money. The meeting will be held next week, I think Mr. Polen told me Tuesday of next week, in the Appropriations Committee rooms.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the membership do vote "no" and I think it is a most worthy cause the gentleman presented, which is a part of the centennial program.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. HOLLIDAY and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—95

Adams,	Fulmer,	Knecht,	Slack,
Anderson, J. H.,	George,	Kooker,	Snare,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Korns,	Steckel,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Lee, A. M.,	Stimmel,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lee, K. B.,	Stiteler,
Bossert,	Goodrich,	Lippincott,	Strausser,
Bower,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Guthrie,	Manbeck,	Tompkins,
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Ujobai,
Bush,	Heffner,	Marsh,	Varner,
Davis,	Helm,	May,	Wall,
Dengler,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Walsh,
Dennison,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Weidner,
Donaldson,	Holl,	Merry,	Wescott,
Down,	Holliday,	Miller,	Whittaker,
Edwards,	Holman,	O'Dell,	Willaredt,
Elvey,	Horst,	Odorisio,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshback,	Isaacs,	Ogilvie,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshleman,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	Wilt,
Esler,	Johnson, R. P.,	Price,	Wood,
Ewing,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Fetterolf,	Kernaghan,	Rutherford,	Zember,
Foor,	Kessler,	Seltzer,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	King,	Simmons,	

NAYS—107

Anderson, S. A.,	Galley,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Reidenbach,
Bachman,	Gelfand,	Lutty,	Renwick,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Maxwell,	Riley,
Boies,	Gray,	McCann,	Rovansek,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	McCormack,	Rubin,
Branca,	Gremminger,	McDevitt,	Rudisill,
Breth,	Gross,	McDonald,	Sakulsky,
Capano,	Guesman,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Capitolo,	Hamilton,	Meholchick,	Schaaf,
Cauley,	Hankins,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Cianfrani,	Hartley,	Mills,	Shelton,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	Monroe,	Sherman,
Clarke,	Irvis,	Morley,	Shupnik,
Comer,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Stank,
Crossin,	Jim,	Munley,	Stone,
Curwood,	Jones,	Murphy,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Dougherty,	Kamyk,	Murray,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Doughten,	Kelly,	Musto,	Tomascik,
Eilberg,	Kistler,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Trusio,
Farabaugh,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Verona,
Filo,	Kornick,	Parlante,	Wargo,
Fineman,	Kramer,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Flynn,	Lamb,	Petrosky,	Worley,
Foerster,	Lawson,	Polaski,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Leonard,	Polen,	Andrews,
Fry,	Limper,	Prendergast,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—8

Cooley,	McNally,	Perry,	Taylor,
McKeever,	Needham,	Royer,	Willard,

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to question the chairman of the Appropriations Committee on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this $100,000 appropriation is contingent upon the public or private subscription in a like amount being raised, is that correct?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is there assurance that they are going to raise at least $100,000 from these other sources?

Mr. POLEN. We hope to develop that information at an informal meeting we expect to hold next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The reason I am questioning that is because of the draftmanship of this bill. If they were only to raise, say, $90,000, it seems to me then that this appropriation would still fall. I am wondering whether or not that is what we want. It seems to me, further, if they raise $75,000, then we should contribute a like amount. Does this bill do that?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am assured that there is no question about raising the $100,000. I believe what

the gentleman says here is correct. After our meeting, if it needs any amendment, we can do so in the Senate.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—200

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Riley,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Royer,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Schuster,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Shelton,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Slack,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stank,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Verona,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Pashley,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	King,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Kornick,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Perry,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reibman,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Farabaugh,

NOT VOTING—9

Cooley,	McKeever,	Stiteler,	Tomascik,
Dougherty,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
Korns,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. STITELER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STITELER. Mr. Speaker, I presume that is on the bill that I asked to be recorded as voting aye.

The SPEAKER. You can state for the record what your wishes were.

Mr. STITELER. Well, I wish to be recorded as voting "aye" and they have already wrapped the bill up. So I apologize for being recognized.

The SPEAKER. On House bill 82 it should be placed in the record that that is the way he would have voted if the bill had not escaped his attention.

Mr. STITELER. Thank you, sir.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

NAYS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Royer,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Riley,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,

Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 3, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourists promotional assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

NAYS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Stone,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murphy,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilive,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 4, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley, Needham, Taylor, Willard, McKeever,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley, Needham, Taylor, Willard, McKeever,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 6, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick.
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley, Needham, Taylor, Willard, McKeever,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Gray,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stitelet,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley, Needham, Taylor, Willard, McKeever,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 8, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Limper,	Royer,
Arlene,	George,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Gray,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bower,	Gremminger,	May,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Gross,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCann,	Simmons,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capano,	Hartley,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Merry,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Hocker,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holman,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Verona,
Doughten,	Jim,	Musto,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	King,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Piper,	Wilt,
Filo,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wood,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polen,	Worley,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Price,	Yetter,
Foor,	Korns,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fox,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fry,	Lawson,	Renwick,	Speaker
Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 9, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St Christopher's Hospital.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Limper,	Royer,
Arlene,	George,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Gray,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bower,	Gremminger,	May,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Gross,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCann,	Simmons,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDonald	Stank,
Capano,	Hartley,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Merry,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Hocker,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holman,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Verona,
Doughten,	Jim,	Musto,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	King,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Piper,	Wilt,
Filo,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wood,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polen,	Worley,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Price,	Yetter,
Foor,	Korns,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fox,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fry,	Lawson,	Renwick,	Speaker
Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Concer Research Incorporated Fox Chase Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Cauley,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20 1952 (P. L. 1217) entitled "An act providing for the payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Stream Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1987) and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvements or additions to certain sewage treatment plants.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snaré,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 16, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Forester,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—199

Adams,	Galley,	Lawson,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, A. M.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Lee, K. B.,	Royer,
Arlene,	George,	Leonard,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Limper,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Lippincott,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schaaf,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Shelton,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Simmons,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Snare,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Stank,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	Meholchick,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Helm,	Merry,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Henzel,	Mihm,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Miller,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holl,	Mills,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Holman,	Morley,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Horst,	Mullen,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Munley,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Verona,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Wall,
Down,	Jim,	Musto,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Perry,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	King,	Petrosky,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Piper,	Wood,
Flynn,	Klein,	Polaski,	Worley,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Polen,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kornick,	Price,	Zember,
Frascella,	Korns,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Andrews,
Fulmer,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Speaker

NAYS—6

Auker,	Maxwell,	Rovansek,	Sakulsky,
Farabaugh,	McNally,		

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Esler,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University Chester County.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Marsh,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Maxwell,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Markley,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Mihm,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Merry,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, East Falls Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman.	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Isaacs,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—203

Adams,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Arlene,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Ellberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilive,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,	Speaker

NAYS—2

Auker,	Boles,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Ellberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer.
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper.	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 29, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford.
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald.	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio.
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Forester,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Forester,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Esler,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Breth,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capano,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Doughten,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Forester,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—196

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lamb,	Reibman,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gailey,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Ashton,	George,	Leonard,	Royer,
Auker,	Gibb,	Limper,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schaaf,
Boies,	Goodrich,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Shelton,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Gross,	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Breth,	Guesman,	May,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Snare,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCann,	Stank,
Capano,	Hankins,	McCormack,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McDonald,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McLaughlin,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Mihm,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Miller,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holman,	Mills,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Monroe,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Morley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Verona,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murphy,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Murray,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	Musto,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Dell,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Keiser,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kelly,	Odorisio,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	King,	Perry,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Klein,	Piper,	Wood,
Forester,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kooker,	Polen,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Zember,
Frascella,	Korns,	Price,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—9

Eshleman,	McNally,	Rovansek,	Sakulsky,
Farabaugh,	Ogilvie,	Rutherford,	Worley,
Hocker,			

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. HELM IN THE CHAIR

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons.
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.
Crossin.	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray.	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh.	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley.
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever.			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCann,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilive,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lawson,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 40, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	**Galley,**	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	**Needham,**	**Taylor,**	**Willard,**
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 41, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	**Lee, A. M.,**	**Renwick,**
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	**Lee, K. B.,**	**Riley,**
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	**Gibbons,**	**Long, Wm. Jas.,**	**Rudisill,**
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	**Goldstein, M. H.,**	**Lutty,**	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	**Magee,**	Scarcelli,
Boles,	**Gramlich,**	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	**Gray,**	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	**Marsh,**	Seltzer,
Bower,	**Gremminger,**	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	**Gross,**	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	**Hartley,**	**McDonald,**	**Stank,**
Capitolo,	**Haudenshield,**	McInroy,	**Steckel,**
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	**McNally,**	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	**Merry,**	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	**Mills,**	**Thompson,**
Davis,	**Holman,**	Monroe,	**Tomascik,**
Dengler,	**Horst,**	**Morley,**	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	**Varner,**
Doughten,	Jim,	**Murray,**	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	**Musto,**	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	**Weidner,**
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	**Kessler,**	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	**King,**	Perry,	**Williams, A. D.,**
Fetterolf,	**Kistler,**	Petrosky,	**Williams, E. S.,**
Filo,	Klein,	**Piper,**	**Wilt,**
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	**Kooker,**	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	**Kornick,**	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	**Yetter,**
Frascella,	**Kramer,**	Pursley,	Zember,
Fox,	**Lamb,**	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			**Speaker**

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	**Needham,**	**Taylor,**	**Willard,**
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Ogilive,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kessler,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Keiser,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Klein,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Knecht,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	King,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman.
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher.	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson.
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murphy,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 45, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee.	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 46, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Ellberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 47, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Farabaugh.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the sponsor of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Mr. Speaker, this bill reads that the sum of $2,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the protection, the extinguishing of fires, and so on.

I would like to know, first, if there was any type of hearing held on this appropriation pertaining to what need there is for this money?

Mr. POLEN. There was no request for any hearing, so we did not hold one.

Mr. FARABAUGH. You held hearings on all other appropriations, I believe?

Mr. POLEN. We had hearings on all the governmental units of the State administration and on the larger appropriations, but on the small appropriations, unless someone asked for a hearing, we did not have a hearing. It has never been the custom. In fact, to the best of my knowledge, there has never been a hearing on any bills of this type. But if any member of the committee asked for a hearing on any appropriation, we held a hearing.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Do you have any information to show what use has been made of this money in the past?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, this is following an ancient act. The Commonwealth does not maintain fire equipment or a fire-fighting force to take care of the millions of dollars of capitol buildings in Harrisburg. Long before my time an appropriation was made to the city of Harrisburg, or to the fire department, as I understand, only a token appropriation to assist in the payment of the expenses of the Harrisburg fire department.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Have you any knowledge of any appropriations to any other place in Pennsylvania where there are State buildings or institutions?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to answer that question in two parts. The situation in Harrisburg, because of the large number of buildings, is a little different than in other places. However, we do not make any direct appropriation to any other fire department in any community, but in those communities it is my understanding that such institutions can and do make arrangements to pay certain sums for fire protection.

Mr. FARABAUGH. I am sorry, I did not hear the answer to that question.

Mr. POLEN. It is my understanding that in certain—

Mr. FARABAUGH. Just the last statement.

Mr. POLEN. It is my understanding that an institution can arrange for fire protection and pay for it out of

their funds if they feel it is necessary. That is the average case. However, we had a hearing a few years ago on a bill—it was an informal hearing with a group of volunteer firemen—on a bill which did appropriate, I believe, $1,000 to each of the state teachers colleges for payment for fire protection. The general feeling is that fire protection is a local responsibility and should be met in the same manner as the other items of municipal and county governments are met. But in this particular instance, the bill that we are talking about provides for the specific responsibility of the Commonwealth to either provide their fire protection for the hundreds of millions of dollars of buildings they have or make a nominal token payment, which they do.

It is my understanding that if we would have our own fire department operated by the Commonwealth it would be a very expensive proposition.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Would you say it is any more the responsibility of the State to protect the buildings in Harrisburg than it is in any other place where they have institutions with people in them?

Mr. POLEN. Yes, I believe that there is a difference because this is the capitol of the Commonwealth, with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of buildings and equipment. While in every community it is the duty of the local municipal government to provide all the facilities, not only to the Commonwealth buildings, but to their own municipal buildings, to non-profit corporations and hospitals, as well as the individuals. That is the basis upon which we have operated. That is why, in the past, all bills of this nature for other institutions have been turned down, because we felt it is the responsibility of local government. The responsibility of fire protection is one that has never been assumed by the Commonwealth throughout the Commonwealth. If it had been, it would be necessary in every county where there is a highway shed or an institution to furnish fire protection. It is the feeling that fire protection is a matter for local municipal government to furnish. It should be furnished to the State buildings, if there are any in the community, the same as to all other buildings, public and private.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Well, if that is the case, that it is the responsibility of the local government, then, that should apply here the same as anywhere else?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a difference, as I stated before, with an isolated building, an isolated institution, in one case against all of the Commonwealth's property here in the capitol.

It would appear to me that the nominal payment which we made is very inexpensive when we consider that there are bills, I believe, at the present time that would call for $1,000 for each state teachers college. Certainly, when we pay a total of $2,500 for the protection of all these buildings, if we were doing it on a comparable basis and the Commonwealth were going to assume that responsibility, it certainly would not be a relationship of $1,000 to $2,500 which we are paying here.

I might say that I did not start this appropriation, it was started about a hundred years ago. It has been followed by every administration regardless of political affiliation. Again I reiterate that at this hearing we had several years ago it was brought out that fire protection is a local responsibility which the Commonwealth has never assumed.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Then again I ask if you have any information as to how this money has been used in recent years?

Mr. POLEN. The money has been used by the Harrisburg fire department. As to each specific item they spent it on, I do not have that information.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Has any of it been used on state buildings?

Mr. POLEN. The city of Harrisburg fire department furnished fire protection to all of the state buildings. So, in effect, we would say it has been used for the benefit of all the state buildings in Harrisburg.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Yes, but that still does not answer my question. The volunteer fire companies all over the State are protecting other state buildings, but what difference is there here?

Mr. POLEN. I believe the main difference is the one I have stated before, that while we have an isolated building or an isolated institution in the other counties or in the other districts, here in Harrisburg is the State Capitol with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property. Fire protection is furnished by the city of Harrisburg. We make a contribution of $2,500 for that fire protection.

Mr. FARABAUGH. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Farabaugh.

Mr. FARABAUGH. It seems very queer to me that just because a practice was started some years ago of a donation to one particular fire company by somebody, and I do not know who started it, without any evidence of need for it in the way of help to that fire company for the protection of the buildings in this area, that it should be continued. There is no more reason for it, in my opinion and mind, than any other district where there are State institutions, unless it was actually used for that purpose, and even that is not provided in any other districts. There is not anything just to it. It is simply a handout and I disagree with it.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—202

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Royer,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Shelton,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Snare,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Stank,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Merry,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Hocker,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holman,	Morley,	Tompkins,

Dengler,	Horst,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Varner,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Verona,
Doughten,	Jim,	Musto,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	King,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kornick,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Korns,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,	Lawson,		Speaker

NAYS—3

Farabaugh,	McNally,	Rovansek,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 48, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township Warren County Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 49, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,

Doughton,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 50, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker
Fulmer,			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDonald	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,

Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 53, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,

Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilive,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 54, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Auker,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Zember,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Fry.	Lamb,	Reibman,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Worley,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 55, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain capital improvements in accordance with longe range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,

Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kornick,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 56, entitled:

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,

Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,

Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, H. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 60, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on accounts of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, H. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Forester,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,

Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Forester,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 62, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act."

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boies,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,

Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 63, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,

Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Snare,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Slack,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fulmer,	[redacted]		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 65, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Shelton,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Sherman,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Shupnik,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,

Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Munley,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative; the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Royer,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt	Snare,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Davis,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dennison,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foor,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Fox,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker
Fulmer,			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative; the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 73, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital Philadelphia Pennsylvania on problems of aging.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,

Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative; the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 80, entitled:

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961" approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No. 5-A) making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, J. H.,	Galley,	Lee, A. M.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Riley,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Ashton,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Auker,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Boies,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Bossert,	Gray,	Markley,	Schuster,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gross,	May,	Sherman,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Simmons,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Slack,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stank,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Mihm,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Thompson,
Dengler,	Holman,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Dennison,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Varner,
Down,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Elvey,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Polen,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Fox,	Korns,	Price,	Zember,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Worley,

NOT VOTING—5

Cooley,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative; the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

THE SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks Mr. Helm for presiding.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The members of this House do not realize on what thin ice they have been skating. If the majority leader asked the members to stay, any two members could have demanded and obtained a roll call, and a roll call would have made it necessary to stay proceedings until the sergeant-at-arms had produced a quorum. I think that if I had been a member of the House, on the floor, I would have done just exactly that. Because I am Speaker I have obligations to the leadership that I would not have if I was on the floor. Nothing has been said, but I say any two members—such as the enthusiastic gentleman from Cambria—could have stopped us cold. But he did not do it. I thank them.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I just might say the members left because of the high integrity of everybody and knowing that nobody would do the thing that you suggest, the members quietly left, not en masse but quietly.

The SPEAKER. One by one they left.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. There is honor amongst all of us I am glad to say.

The SPEAKER. And they left us at the mercy of anybody that wanted to force a quorum call.

BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. Now we have Doctor Dengler and the gentleman from Philadelphia. This is a birthday of Arthur Rubin, and we ought to have a song.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all the good

singers have remained because we have this birthday. Let us sing, "Happy birthday, dear Arthur.

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday."

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rubin.

Mr. RUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the members for their kind wishes on my birthday. Thank you.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. BACHMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

COMMEMORATION

Messrs. BACHMAN, MEHOLCHICK, MUSTO, FILO and TOMASCIK asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Hazleton, Pennsylvania is the oldest Slovak Roman Catholic Church in the Western Hemisphere.

The Rev. Ignatius Jaskovich, who arrived in this country in 1882 as the first Slovak Catholic priest in America, blessed the cornerstone of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on June 29, 1885, the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul and the first Holy Mass was offered up in the new church on the Feast of St. Nicholas, December 6, 1885; therefore be it

Resolved, That because of the great historical significance of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church as the first Slovak Roman Catholic Church in the Western Hemisphere, the House of Representatives hereby recommends and urges that the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission place a historical marker at this site setting forth the pertinent facts; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. FRY offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

This year marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County. Joy will ring out through the borough and the inhabitants will be proud as they celebrate their sesquicentennial during a week set aside for the festivities in the month of May.

Originally Norristown was a dusty Indian trail consisting of a few log huts. Today there is a marked change that has been brought about through progress and foresight on the part of the people of the community. Its population of 38,925 makes Norristown the largest borough in the entire United States. When their first charter was granted on March 31, 1812, no one realized that such a thriving metropolis as Norristown is today, would result.

We here in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are proud of the people of Norristown and congratulations are in order. therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania offer their sincere congratulations to the Borough of Norristown upon their sesquicentennial; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Alfred Taxis, the chairman of the sesquicentennial committee.

RESOLUTION

Mr. J. H. ANDERSON offered a resolution which was filed with the clerk under the rules.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. BRETH and MARSH. HOUSE BILL No. 91.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries for payment of services, materials and equipment in connection with Clearfield County clay mine disaster.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. GREENLEE, GAILEY, KORNICK and A. D. WILLIAMS, JR. HOUSE BILL No. 92.

An Act making an appropriation to Temple University School of Law, at Philadelphia, for the purpose of making a study and preparing plans for the codification of the statute laws of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. PRICE and ANDREWS. HOUSE BILL No. 93.

An Act making an appropriation to the Historical and Museum Commission for the preservation and identification of Civil War battle flags.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON, BOWMAN, A. M. LEE and SELTZER. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 28.

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

In recent years the Governor has presented to the General Assembly a new type of budget. This format is commonly known as a Program Budget having the commendable objective of clearly defining each purpose and program for which the General Assembly is asked to provide funds. It has been hoped that by such presentation the General Assembly would be able to make intelligent decisions on the types of programs which it authorizes and the amounts of money required to be appropriated to carry out such programs.

A fair-minded appraisal of the form and content of recent budgets submitted to the General Assembly indicates that despite this commendable objective, budget documents are inadequate as intelligible instruments through which the members of the Legislature may make a reasonable analysis of budgeted programs and reach ultimate decisions on appropriations. Under the Constitution of our Commonwealth, such actions are the legal responsibility of the General Assembly. Among the existing deficiencies in the format of the budget, three may be mentioned as of primary concern:

(1) Appropriations are requested in lump sums for some departments and departmental units with no clear identification of the purpose (except in broadly stated terms) for which the funds requested are to be used. Little or no information is provided which would permit appraisal or justification of the amounts requested. As an illustration of this point, and with no intention of singleing out any specific department or suggesting that the amount requested may not be entirely appropriate, the 1962-63 budget requests appropriations in this manner:

Auditor General, Executive and General Administration	$4.3	Million
Department of Treasury, Executive and General Administration	$1.07	Million
Department of Forests and Waters:		
Water Resources—Maintenance and Regulation	$1.34	Million
Forest and Park Services—Maintenance	$4.87	Million
Department of Health:		
Executive and General Administration	$1.75	Million
Preventive Disease Services	$3.58	Million
Environmental Health Services	$3.12	Million

(2) While a few instances (such as in the appropriations requested for the Legislature and the Judiciary) the budget identifies the purpose and amounts of the appropriations requested by what is commonly termed "objects of expenditure," the budget document generally fails to reflect the portions of the appropriations requested which are required for different objects of expenditure, i.e., personal services, contractual services, materials and supplies, etc. The new classification and budget formats recently established through the Department of Internal Affairs for use by Pennsylvania municipalities may be indicative of the type of information and basis for appropriation which might be reflected in the budgets of the Commonwealth.

(3) The budget provides little information, either in the basic document or appendices, of the magnitude of many programs or the basis for appropriations in terms of the numbers and types of personnel required, types of materials and services, and other objects of expenditure, which are essential for an understanding of programs and the adequacy or inadequacy of the appropriations requested to support such programs. While the General Assembly has the opportunity through its committees and through hearings to explore such questions, there is no orderly provision for the presentation of such vital information in conjunction with the budget, the financial document through which such programs are supported.

Other states, notably New York, have made significant progress in this field, providing to a much higher degree clear, concise and understandable information. This matter was referred by the 1961 Session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly to the Joint State Government Commission for possible study but no specific Task Force assignment has been made to date.

In recognition of the need for a budget document which adequately informs the General Assembly, as well as the general public, of the bases for the appropriations requested of the General Assembly, in recognition of the fact that a number of technical and administrative problems may be involved in expanding the content of the present budget format, and in view of the fact that a legislative mandate is desirable to insure appropriate action; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission evaluate the format in which the Budgets of the Commonwealth are presented to the General Assembly for adoption, and present to the General Assembly and the Governor its conclusions and such recommendations as may appear desirable for expanding the content of the budgets in order to more adequately inform the General Assembly of the bases for the appropriations requested, and any changes which may appear desirable in the form of the appropriations themselves, including such recommendations for changes in over-all accounting procedures as might be required to facilitate such presentation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission engage such consultants or technical advisors as may be necessary and feasible within the general appropriations of the Commission to assist in such evaluation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its conclusions and recommendations as promptly as possible, but in no event later than January 15, 1963.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS, A. W. JOHNSON, RENWICK, J. H. GOLDSTEIN and GRAMLICH.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 29.

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

A press story published in a metropolitan city newspaper, recognized for reliable editorial policies, reports: "With the building of the Kinzua Dam . . . a move has developed to transfer a large part of the (Allegheny National) Forest to the National Park Service."

The Allegheny National Forest, early in this century, was set up and continued under the administration of the National Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Transfer of the Allegheny National Forest, or of any sizeable part thereof, to the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, could well visit upon the four-county region of the forest (the counties of Forest, Elk, McKean and Warren) a serious economic set-back, threatening the presently well and competently administered fields of forest activities outlined hereinafter:

(1) Hunting. Park areas under the National Park Service usually are closed to hunting. Upward of 50,000 deer hunters and 35,000 small game hunters now hunt in the Allegheny National Forest. Barred from the forest, these hunters would dangerously over-crowd adjoining hunting territories.

(2) Timber cutting for thinning is good forest practice, and for game, winter feeding and shelter are presently beneficial to game and furnish wood products for upward of 30 sawmills and veneer firms and pulpwood to 3 paper manufacturing plants—all northwestern Pennsylvania enterprises. Eventually the annual forest output will total 25,000,000 board feet of saw-timber and 147,000 cords of pulpwood.

(3) Trout streams in the forest total 260 miles, stocked and managed by the Forest Service, attracting the visits of 200,000 anglers per year.

(4) The forest now abounds with competently administered facilities for camping, picnicing, swimming and other forms of outdoor recreation.

(5) Many important and far-reaching forest management and research projects, studies and plans would stand in danger of being scrapped.

True, the construction of the Kinzua Dam logically calls for adapting adjacent areas in ways which will dovetail into the recreational use of the Kinzua Dam Reservoir.

But, the National Forest Service enjoys an established record in setting up and administering facilities of this nature.

Such a development adjacent to the Kinzua Dam Reservoir can be accomplished by the National Forest Service without the economic dislocation to the northwestern region plainly discernible if the Park Service were to take over the Allegheny National Forest, or any appreciable part thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to take the steps necessary toward the retention of the administration of the Allegheny National Forest under the National Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, uninterrupted and intact; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I will reiterate that this House will meet next Tuesday, February 13th, at 4 p.m. At that time Dr. Dengler will have the chorus from his school here. Also in the House will be, I believe, Dr.

Stevens, of the Historical Commission, for the Abraham Lincoln program. There will be no political speeches of any kind.

The SPEAKER. What will we have at that session besides music? Will we have a calendar?

Mr. McCANN. No calendar, no printing costs, nothing.

INTERROGATION

Mr. TOMPKINS. I did want to bring one matter to the attention of the majority leader, which he asked me to do, and see if he can get an answer for me by the time we come back next Tuesday. I had a party who had a driver's license in this State for 1960. In the year 1961 they went out of the Country and they did not get it renewed. They have now sent in their application to get it renewed, and they are informed that they have got to pay a four-dollar fee for it, and the license will only be good for one year instead of two years.

I am wondering if they intended by that legislation that in circumstances of that kind you have to pay four dollars for an operator's license for one year. I would appreciate it very much if the majority leader would check into that matter because just yesterday I checked with the department and they said that is so. She will have to pay the four dollars for the one-year license. I would like to know whether or not he really intended to have a situation of that kind develop.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I will check into it, as the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins, has indicated. I will give him a report. I hope that I have it correctly.

I will check the facts just as you state them on the record and will have a reply for you regarding that situation.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I just want to observe that we had a good day today. The Democrats did pretty well. They had 105 in their seats. In other words, all those bills today passed with 105 Democratic votes. What does that mean? We Republicans passed the Governor's budget with that extra vote that you needed. If it had not been for that, you would still be in trouble today.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman for providing that one, single vote.

The SPEAKER. Your good works are received as evidence of belated but nevertheless sincere repentance.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I said I wanted to have the last word.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOLL. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 13, 1962, at 4 p. m., e.s.t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:46 p. m., e.s.t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1962. No. 13.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1962

The Senate met at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Harry E. Seyler) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RUSSELL C. LAWRY, Pastor of The Dallas Methodist Church, Dallas, offered the following prayer:

May we all be in the attitude and spirit of prayer?

Dear Lord, we realize as we pause for prayer that Thou hast promised all who would seek after Thee that Thou would never forsake them. Because of the experiences of these past days, we know that this has been true and we are indeed grateful.

On behalf of these Senators, we ask that they may be enlightened on the path they shall take and the decisions which they shall make in the noble purposes to which they have been committed. May the legislation which they may enact be practical and destined for the common good of all the people and organizations within this Commonwealth.

As we gather here today, may we be aware of the grave and vexing problems facing all of us and we pray, O Lord, that Thou will give us courage to face them each day as brave and righteous leaders.

May our minds and hearts be open and receptive to the needs, desires and hopes of the people in this State who look to us for leadership in the field of government. May we feel the spiritual strength which Thou canst give flowing freely into our lives, day by day.

May it be the prayer and desire of each Senator that they may be worthy public servants and upright statesmen not only in Pennsylvania, but in this beloved Nation of ours.

Again we pray for all these favors and blessings in the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen.

REMARKS BY REVEREND RUSSELL C. LAWRY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now recognizes the Chaplain of the Senate, Revered Russell C. Lawry.

Reverend LAWRY. Members of the Senate, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation for the privilege of being your Chaplain this week. It has been a wonderful experience for me. You have been so kind and considerate of me that I am sure I will go back to my home with a deep gratitude for this privilege. I hope I shall have this honor and privilege again to be the Chaplain in this Senate. It has been wonderful.

I also appreciate the kindness of Senator Flack in presenting my name.

I pray that God will be good and kind to you, if and when you are up for re-election. Maybe some day I will also run for Senator.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I am glad that the Chaplain of the Senate prayed that God would be kind to us. However, we also hope that the voters will be kind to us in order for us to return here.

We are also happy that the Chaplin has not only remained aloof in the ways of religious people or people who move in that area, but has received a little something from the Members of the Senate, as well. He makes very fine speeches and we will be very happy to have him in the Senate if he chooses to come here. I am not so sure on which side I would like him to sit at the moment, but I would be very happy to talk to him privately.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. DONOLOW, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence **HR 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 73, 80** and **82**, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Franklin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are fuly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Caryl H. Schenkel (Democrat), 46 North Carlisle Street Greencastle, Franklin County, vice Miss Emilie Reisner, Chambersburg, whose term expired.

Miss Mary C. Statler (Democrat), R. D. 3, Chambersburg, Franklin County, vice Mrs. Marie P. Middour, Waynesboro, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate B. Frank Rosenberry, 346 Delaware Avenue, Palmerton, Carbon County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, for the term of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Henri Karpiak, 111 Avenue "E", Riverside, Northumberland County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Riverside, Northumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles V. Kidron, 537 Shamokin Street, Trevorton, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Zerbe, Northumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Eugene L. Krawitz, 516 Spring Street, Hawley, Wayne County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hawley, Wayne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Robert H. Goodman, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George L. Somers, 412 Second Street, Weatherly, Carbon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Weatherly, Carbon County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John Timko, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with the law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

January 2, 1962.

Eugene J. Mirarchi, Kulpmont, from December 15, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

John C. Briggs, Shamokin, from November 17, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Laurelton State School and Hospital:

Russell S. Machmer, Esq., 188 King Street, Northumberland, Northumberland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

R. Spangler Mattern, Beavertown, Snyder County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

A. J. Sharadin, 40 Wausau Road, Middleburg, Snyder County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Claude H. Charles, Port Trevorton, Snyder County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Charles A. Rice, Selinsgrove, from October 3, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate William E. Gass, 134 Chestnut Street, Sunbury, Northumberland County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Selinsgrove State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Snyder County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Benton L. Anderson (Democrat), 617 North Eighth Street, Selinsgrove, Snyder County, vice Mrs. Sara E. Bolig, Selinsgrove, whose term expired.

Kermit R. Ritter (Democrat), High Street, McClure, Snyder County, vice Mrs. Kathleen M. Kline, McClure, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE UNION COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Union County Board of Assistance:

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Smith (Democrat), 336 North Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, until December 31, 1962, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Charles Reaser, Allenwood, deceased.

Bickel B. Huntington (Republican), 54 South Third Street, West Milton, Union County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Louis H. Harris, Lewisburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE, That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and just read by the Clerk.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Staisey,	Seyler,
Hawbaker,	Miller.		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion,

The motion was agreed to.

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS EXTENDED TO SENATOR WILLIAM J. LANE

Mr. WARE. Mr. President, may I direct the attention of the Senate this morning to a notable event which has occurred to one of our distinguished colleagues? I understand that Senator Lane has now attained the age of thirty-nine. He has taken the position that he is going to maintain that age for some years to come.

I am sure all of us join in wishing him a happy birthday. I would offer to lead the singing of "Happy Birthday," but my colleagues would threaten me with my life if I were to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appreciates the gentleman's reticence in leading us in singing, but joins him in congratulating Senator Lane on the attaiment of the ripe, old age of thirty-nine. I hope he will have many happy returns of that same birthday.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I am very happy indeed to be thirty-nine. As a matter of fact, I am just a few years from that age. As of today, I must admit to the age of fifty-seven years old. As you know, it is often said that life begins at forty and, therefore, I am quite a young buck, so to speak.

I must say, however, that even at fifty-seven, I feel pretty good. I hope all of the other Members of the Senate will feel as well as I do when they read the age of fifty-seven years. I see quite a number of the young fellows over on the other side who I know very well will not be in the condition I am in when they reach the age of fifty-seven years if they do not quit their dissipating. As the years go by, you learn that the best thing to do is to occasionally get your rest. When you get your rest, then you feel pretty good. I know, once in awhile, I have felt just a little bit dozy when I got on the floor. However, generally speaking, when Senator Pechan, Senator Berger. Senator Bell and some more of the speech-makers over there get up on the floor and start to harangue everyone, and no one in particular, the result is that I become alert as to what is going on. Of course, I always listen with great pleasure to some of the distinguished Members. when they make their speeches. Generally speaking, I am usually working on legislation about that particular time. However, I still like to hear the sound of their voices.

Thank you very much, gentlemen, and I hope to have perhaps fifty-seven more birthdays.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I am so happy that Bill has reached the age of fifty-seven. I thought he was much, much younger because of all that fighting spirit that he has.

I did not know they were discussing Bill's birthday. However, from the second team over here, I want to wish Senator Lane a very happy birthday. I consider him one of my very close friends, even though he and I, at times, do get into a political debate.

Here we are, trying to be nice to Bill and congratulate him, and he gets up and makes a speech and then blames us for doing likewise. Therefore, I want to congratulate the gentleman for being a good speech-maker too.

CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING, OVER IN ORDER

SB 8 (Pr. No. 8)—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. HAWBAKER, PROPERT, SHAFER and MILLER, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 25**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), entitled, as amended, "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," extending the exemption for processing to include the manufacturing of pipe nipples.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. ROONEY, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair SB 26, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the purpose of contributing to the cost of the funeral and the headstones of the deceased Pennsylvania soldiers who were killed in a fatal plane crash while enroute to basic training.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

CONDOLENCE OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MRS. ARINDA C. GARLOCK, MOTHER OF SENATE LIBRARIAN

Messrs. WEINER and BERGER, on behalf of the entire Membership of the Senate, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 15)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 7, 1962.

On February 6, 1962, Mrs. Arinda C. Garlock, mother of Senate Librarian, Marl H. Garlock, passed away.

Mrs. Garlock was born in October 1870 at Saxton, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was married to Lewis Garlock in 1903 and was the mother of three children, Veda Bollinger, Mary Stevens and Marl H. Garlock, who survive her.

In the past, she had been very active in civic, social and church affairs and was a member of the Church of God.

In their loss, Mr. Garlock and his sisters can find solace and comfort in the knowledge that their mother lived a complete and full life; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extends heartfelt sympathies upon the death of Mrs. Arinda C. Garlock; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Marl H. Garlock.

REQUESTING THAT THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION MAKE A STUDY AS TO THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING A STATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Messrs. ROONEY and VAN SANT, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 16)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, February 7, 1962.

The lack of doctors and the facilities to train them is becoming more serious every day. With the advent of new drugs and advanced medical procedures, more and more medical educational sites are needed in the Commonwealth.

There are hundreds of men and women in Pennsylvania who would make excellent doctors yet they are denied the opportunity to further their education in this line because of the lack of space in our already overcrowded medical schools. If more medical schools are not provided, the time may come when there will be an acute shortage of doctors to adminster aid to our ever-increasing population.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should establish a State medical school to train the men and women of our State. Such an institution would be a credit to all the citizens of Pennsylvania and an asset to our ever-growing higher educational system.

Such a medical school would be ideally located in the Lehigh Valley. Here it could serve the entire State without imposing any additional burdens on the facilities of our present State schools. Located in the Lehigh Valley is the new Muhlenberg Medical Center. There is a great area of land surrounding the center. This site would be perfect because the medical school could draw upon the facilities of the medical center and thereby save expenses.

In order to build this medical school a study should be made of its need; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission make a study as to the necessity of establishing such a State medical school; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission make recommendations for proper legislation for the establishment of a school of this type as well as recommendations as to its financing; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission report to this body as soon as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. WEIMER. Mr. President, I have been instructed by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to announce that now that all of the bills are here from the House, there will be a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations on Tuesday, February 13, 1962, in the Appropriations Committee Room, at 12:30 p.m. We ask that everyone who is a member of that committee attend at that time. All of the bills will be taken up.

It is our intention to convene the Session on that day at 2:30 p.m. If the committee has not completed its work, we will go into Session and recess until that committee has completed its work.

I would respectfully advise everyone in the Senate to have a look at these bills because they will be before the committee. I do not know what action the committee will take. However, I would like everyone to be informed on these measures so that we can properly discuss them and intelligently deal with them. All of the bills introduced in the House are now in the Senate. If I am incorrect, I wish the Chair would correct me. The committee intends to take up these bills at that time. This is the advice given to me by the chairman and the co-chairman of that committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

COMMITTEE MEETINGS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1962

TIME	COMMITTEE	ROOM
12:30	APPROPRIATIONS	252
REPUBLICAN	CAUCUS	1:00 P.M.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 13, 1962, at 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:14 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1962. No. 14.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1962.

The Senate met at 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Thomas J. Kalman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend HAROLD E. TOWNE, Rector of Fox Chapel Community Church, Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, our heavenly Father, Thou Who wast the guide and heritage of our forefathers, and Who inspired and sustained them in their quest for democratic freedom, we ask Thy blessing upon this great Commonwealth of ours and, particularly, upon this most excellent Body, the Senate, now assembled here this day.

Make these children of Thine even mindful of their duty to serve this people in Thy fear. Send down Thy heavenly wisdom from above to guide and direct them in their deliberations. Grant that they, always having Thy fear even before their eyes, may lay aside all private interests, prejudices and partial affections, so that the results of their consultations may be to the glory and to the maintenance of justice and safety and the honor of our Commonwealth. May they ever be mindful of the public good and so knit and unite together the hearts of all persons within this State in true love and charity toward one another.

We give Thee hearty thanks for this good fellowship in freedom, and may this prayer be but a small portion of our undying gratitude to Thee Who makest all things possible. Glory be to Thee, O most wonderful God. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. DONOLOW, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John G. Mountz, 761 Locust Street, Columbia, Lancaster County, for reappointment as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, until July 15, 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Coaldale State General Hospital:

Frank H. Evans, Nesquehoning, Carbon County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Charles J. McFadden, 29 West White Street, Summit Hill, Carbon County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Helen Dougherty, Jim Thorpe, Carbon County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Anna C. Kadak, 326 West Patterson Street, Lansford, Carbon County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE COAL RESEARCH BOARD

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles G. Zink (Anthracite operator), Manager of Industrial Sales, Glen Alden Coal Company, 923 Delaware Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Coal Research Board, for the term of three years and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice William J. Rude, Wilkes-Barre, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE GREAT LAKES COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul W. Mahady, 708 Main Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, for appointment as a member of the Great Lakes Commission for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, until October 8, 1966, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hon. John H. Dent, Jeannette, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital.

Mrs. Catherine D. Sharpless, Wendover Road, Rosemont, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Herbert G. Clark, Atkinson Lane, R. D., Ambler, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Paul G. Hartman, Jr., 633 South Cannon Avenue, Lansdale, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Clyde R. Flory, 27 Temple Avenue, Sellersville, Bucks County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph J. Donahue, 2201 Lantern Lane, Lafayette Hill, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Torrance State Hospital:

Stephen Wisyanski, 28 Overhill Drive, Monessen, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Clair Morgan, R. D. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Orlando Marini, 1026 Parkview Avenue, New Kensington, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Clark Queer, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

John T. Peace, 309 Brady Street, Blairsville, Indiana County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

George F. Miller, 104 West Second Avenue, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph Cernuto, 507 East Weshington Street, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Constance H. Dallas, 18 Summit Street, Philadelphia 18, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Alessandroni, Apartment 1102, 1900 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 3, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referee, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George A. Smith (Republican), 1 South Fairview Street, Nazareth, Northampton County, for appointment as a member of the Northampton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Andrew G. Kern, Nazareth, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Agnes M. Taylor, R. D. 3, Slippery Rock, Butler County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Worth, Butler County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate C. Daniel Richard, 379 Main Street, Schwenksville, Montgomery County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Schwenksville, Montgomery County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Russell E. Krupp, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Cyril R. Browning, 110 North Turnpike Road, Dalton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Dalton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of Jauary 1964, vice John H. Wehr, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, within the past month, the Members of the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and the House met in numerous Sessions to discuss the budget and appropriation bills. May I say that it was the consensus of at least a majority of both committees that the Governor's budget and the appropriations suggested to carry out his budget were—may I read the following in quotes— " . . . a unique combination of social responsibility with fiscal responsibility, and of compassion with soundness." I say that I read this in quotes because these are not my words. They happen to be the words used by one of our great United States Senators in connection with his comment on the State of the Union Message which was delivered by President Kennedy. This happened to have been said by Senator Clark.

Mr. President, in the course of these discussions, the question of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission came up for considerable discussion. There were some who felt that the Milk Control Commission is doing a splendid job for the farmers, the dealers and consumers. There were some on the committee who felt that the Milk Control Commission may be doing a good job for the dealers, but they were not so sure about the farmers. They were particularly critical of what good it is to the consumers.

I am not taking sides with either of the arguments. The point I am arriving at is that our Milk Control Commission, which was set up quite a few years ago, is today a $500,000,000 industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding that, the license fees collected for the policing of this commission are not nearly sufficient to pay the costs of the operation of the commission.

Therefore, in this year's budget there appears an appropriation calling for $200,000 to the Milk Control Commission, which all of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have to pay. No member of either committee could understand why the license fees should not be sufficiently high so that the State will not have to contribute to the policing of an apparently prosperous industry.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am introducing this bill to increase the license fees paid by dealers so that the Commission can pay its own way without additional contributions from the taxpayers.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. SILVERT presented to the Chair **SB 27**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 28, 1937 (P. L. 417), entitled "Milk Control Law," increasing the annual license fees on milk dealers.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

GUESTS OF SENATOR HAROLD E. FLACK PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, I would like to present to the Senate of Pennsylvania thirty-five young ladies from Luzerne County. Some of them are representing the West Side Council of Republican Women, whose President is Mrs. Rose Bartholemas. Others are from the Republican Club of Wyoming, under the leadership of Mrs. McCracken, and the Luzerne Council of Republican Women, under the leadership of Mrs. John Dobranski. The leader of this group who brought these young ladies to Harrisburg is Mrs. Remo Mascioli.

I would like to now present this group to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the guests just presented to the Senate by Senator Flack please rise?

On behalf of the Members of the Senate, the Chair is pleased and privileged to welcome you to the halls of the Senate where you will have the opportunity to observe the Legislature, particularly the Senate, in action. We are happy to have you and we sincerely hope that you will enjoy your visit with us. Good health to you.

CEREMONY IN COMMERATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This being the day and the hour agreed upon to commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the Senate will please come to order.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Stiefel.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, since I have been designated to preside over these proceedings, I am going to compress my remarks to about five minutes, and leave the bulk of the proceedings to my very worthy and erudite colleague from Adams County, Senator Hawbaker.

Five minutes will be sufficient for all that I have to say. As they say, if a presiding officer cannot strike oil within five minutes, he should stop boring.

Pennsylvania, undoubtedly, played the greatest role in the rise of Lincoln. First, it was Joseph J. Lewis, the publisher of the Chester County Times in West Chester,—Senator Ware's District—who printed in his newspaper, on February 11, 1860, the first published biography of Abraham Lincoln. It was avidly read in Pennsylvania, and attracted the attention of Pennsylvania voters to the fitness of Lincoln in those days of tragedy. Sure enough, when the contest developed during the Presidential Convention between the United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron, and other candidates, many of the delegrates were unsympathetic to Cameron and intended to follow the lead of Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin and David Wilmont, both from Pennsylvania.

On the first ballot, Pennsylvania gave Cameron forty-seven and one-half votes, and to Lincoln only four. Since it was obvious that Cameron could not be nominated, there was considerable maneuvering before the second ballot. A promise by David Davis, one of Lincoln's Illinois friends, that Cameron would receive a position in Lincoln's cabinet if he were elected, swung the Pennsylvania dele-

gation in favor of Lincoln. On the second ballot, Pennsylvania gave forty-eight votes to Lincoln. This, in the opinion of Professor Rhinehart, did more than anything else to tip the scales in favor of Lincoln.

You can write books about Pennsylvania and Lincoln. However, this is not the time for me to extend or present to you the story of Abraham Lincoln and Pennsylvania.

Later on today, a resolution will be introduced in the Senate on behalf of Senator Mallery, Senator Chapman, Senator Lane and myself, paying tribute to Governor Curtin for calling the Altoona Conference on September 22, 1862, which was a great help to President Lincoln.

In my opinion, the best description of Lincoln is the expression by the immortal Russian classic writer, Count Tolstoi, who said that Lincoln is Christ in miniature. If you want to compress the Decalogue to one word, if you want to compress Christ's teachings to one word, and if you want to compress the views of Lincoln to one word, the word is "decency," decency in life, and this is what Lincoln advocated. Corollary to this view of decency in life, it was the attitude of Lincoln of being humble, sympathetic, decent, tolerant and understanding. It was only because of these qualities of a true Christian that Lincoln succeeded in the trying days of the Civil War to collate the different rash of opinions with which he was beset, and therein lies his greatness.

There is no doubt that we ought to do something in the State Capitol to commemorate Lincoln. Undoubtedly, we should emulate the example of the University of Oxford, in England, where, on a certain plaque of beautiful bronze, is presented the Gettysburg Address. The Gettysburg Address was uttered from the lowly soil of Pennsylvania, and here in the State Capitol, in the future, there should be a bold reproduction of such a plaque, spelling out the greatest masterpiece of the English language. I hope this will be done in the not too distant future.

Mr. President, I now yield to my colleague, Senator Hawbaker.

Mr. HAWBAKER. Mr. President, first of all, permit me to express my thanks to my distinguished colleague from Philadelphia, Senator Stiefel.

I think it is entirely appropriate that the Senate of Pennsylvania should pause at this time to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln, the man who is regarded as one of America's greatest. I would also like to say that I am honored to have been given the assignment of participating in this program.

It occurs to me that the more we learn of this man Lincoln, the more we are amazed and inspired by his unusual and outstanding life and career. We are amazed that from such an humble background he could ever arise to be President of the United States, and to be such a distinguished figure in history.

Mr. Lincoln had no credentials by present day standards and he had no qualifications. Mr. Lincoln was not handsome, and he was not photogenic. He had no social status or family background. He had no academic background. He was not rich nor was he a rich man's son, and he had never even written a book. Yet, he became one of the greatest men of our time and we are prone to ask ourselves the question, why? What is it that made this man of such an humble background and with so little qualification such a tremendous personality in American history?

If we take a look at the life and legend of Abraham Lincoln, we will immediately discover that Mr. Lincoln had some very intangible qualifications. Mr. Lincoln was trustworthy; he was loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. This, it seems to me, would commend just about anyone for recognition. In light of the above qualifications, it is pretty obvious that Mr. Lincoln would have made an excellent Scoutmaster.

Mr. Lincoln was a man of purpose, and he was dedicated to the cause of human freedom. He had very deep convictions on this subject, and he had the courage of his convictions. Certainly, he was a statesman of the highest order.

I think it is fair to say that this rail splitter from Illinois had much in common with another great champion of human freedom, who was known as the carpenter from Galilee. Both of these great men had an humble beginning. Neither appeared to have any claim to fame, and both knew the hardships and problems of the common man. Both of these men attracted much attention and became the subject of considerable controversy.

Also, both of these men were adept at telling stories to illustrate a point. In connection with stories, the stories that were told by Abraham Lincoln were innumerable. I would like to repeat just one at this point. He told this story at a time just after he was inaugurated as President for his first term, when he was besieged by a vast number of his friends seeking public employment.

It seems there was a king in ancient times who enjoyed going out into the fields for hunting. In order to insure that he would have fair weather on the day he went hunting, he employed a court astrologer to make weather predictions. On a certain day they were out hunting, and they came upon a farmer driving a donkey. The farmer said to the king: "I am surprised you are hunting today, because it is going to rain this afternoon."

The king said: "Oh no, it can't rain. The astrologer has assured me that we would have fair weather."

Along about midafternoon, it did rain, and the entire hunting party got soaking wet. When they returned to the palace, the king summoned the astrologer and ordered that he be beheaded. Whereupon, he sent for the farmer and advised him that henceforth, he would be the prognosticator in the king's court.

The farmer said: "No, I don't think you want me. You want my donkey, because it is not I but my donkey who forecasts the weather."

So, the donkey was admitted to the king's court. According to Mr. Lincoln, this was the greatest mistake the king ever made, because immediately all of the donkeys in the country beat a path to the royal palace seeking employment.

I do not know whether this story has anything to do with the innumerable amount of donkeys that I see perched atop desks around Harrisburg today.

The rail splitter from Illinois and the carpenter from Galilee both met violent deaths because they pursued purpose, and it may or may not be coincidence that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on Good Friday of 1865.

The similarity does not stop there. Each of these men has become a symbol of human freedom and a legend

that will live forever. Perhaps more volumes have been written about the lives of these two men than any other two men in the history of the world.

Both of these great emancipators must be distressed today as they look down upon this earth from their mansions on high and observe the fact that once again a large portion of the world's population is living in human bondage. Millions of people today are living in slavery; not the kind of slavery that Abraham Lincoln knew, but slavery just the same. Millions of people throughout the world today have become slaves to their government. One cannot help but wonder what Mr. Lincoln would do if he were called upon to cope with this situation.

Perhaps we can get some idea of what Mr. Lincoln would do by recalling some of the things that he has said. Many of Mr. Lincoln's quotations, incidentally, might very well have been uttered only yesterday. For example, Mr. Lincoln said on one occasion: "In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity." This leaves little room for shadowboxing or empty phrases.

Another of Mr. Lincoln's quotations: "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves."

Still another: "No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent."

Still another quotation from Mr. Lincoln, which is equally appropriate today: "No oppressed people will fight and endure, as our fathers did, without the promise of something more than a mere change of masters."

Perhaps one of the most significant of Mr. Lincoln's quotations, as it applies to our present day situation, is the very famous one: "A House divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

I would like to pause at this point, if I may, to impress upon all of us the significance of this particular phrase in our present day life. "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." As I indicated a moment ago, we have in this present day world two opposing ideologies those of us in the west espouse the name of freedom and behind the iron curtain, we have government-dominated slavery.

I, personally, am somewhat concerned with the American ideal that is fast gaining recognition, to the effect that we should compromise somewhere in between; that we should abandon the free principles and the heritage upon which this Country was founded and adopt some of the paternalistic ideas of the enslaved people of the east. I would again remind you in this connection of Mr. Lincoln's quotation that government cannot survive permanently half slave and half free. It seems to me that with freedom, there is no such thing as a compromise.

I am wondering what Mr. Lincoln would do about this situation of a world that is half free and half slave. I do not recall that Mr. Lincoln ever mentioned anything about peaceful coexistence with slavery. I do not recall that Mr. Lincoln ever mentioned anything about the containment of slavery. What he did say was this, and again I quote:

"Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own door."

Again, he said: "In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve."

I wonder what Mr. Lincoln would have done about some of the crises that have faced the world in recent days. If Mr. Lincoln had been President of the United States, I am quite sure there woud have been no wall in Berlin, and I am quite sure there would have been no Cuban fiasco. Indeed, I am quite sure there would have been no Berlin crisis in the first place, because he would have had no part of a city that is half slave and half free.

We have people who say today that this is all well and good, but how are you going to get it accomplished? They say that we have to take halfway measures in the interest of expediency. Again, Mr. Lincoln had something to say in this connection when we ask ourselves how we are going to do it. Mr. Lincoln said, and again I quote: "Determine that the thing can and shall be done, and then we shall find a way."

Today, we are not containing slavery. Today, slavery is growing all around us. Our own freedom is being threatened. Indeed, our own freedom is slowly slipping away from us. Of course, we are not about to have a revolution whereby we will lose our freedom in one giant step. However, I, personally, am very much concerned about the tendency to lose our freedom by means of evolution.

I would like to borrow a phrase from Mr. Lincoln's book at this point, and relate a story which may or may not have originated with Mr. Lincoln. However, it certainly illustrates the point. This is the story of the bullfrog.

You know, if you catch a live bullfrog and you dump him into a pan of boiling water, he will jump so high that he will bounce off the ceiling. Yet, you can catch that same bullfrog and put him in a pan of lukeware water, put him on the stove, turn up the gas, and he will blissfully sit there until he is stewed well enough to eat.

This is not one of Mr. Lincoln's stories, but it illustrates what I am talking about. It should give us considerable cause for concern.

It seems to me that we need men today in public life who are dedicated to the cause of freedom, and have the courage of Lincoln to pursue the cause of freedom to a successful conclusion. It occurs to me that if we have such men today, this world may yet have a new birth of freedom and government of the people, for the people and by the people may yet survive on this earth.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I wish to express my appreciation to our colleague, the Honorable Israel Stiefel, the historian of the Senate, for affording me the privilege of signing the resolution which he will later present.

While I am on the floor, Mr. President, I also wish to call to mind an important historical event during the Civil War which occurred in the city of my birth, the city of Altoona, 100 years ago this coming September 24. Andrew Curtin was then Governor of Pennsylvania and the war was then running against the North. Governor Curtin conceived the idea of having a meeting of the loyal Governors of the sixteen northern States. The loyal Governors met in the Logan House, in Altoona. The Logan House was one of Pennsylvania's outstanding hotels of that day and adjoined the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Altoona. The Governors, at their meeting, resolved

to extend their efforts in the successful promotion of the war, and it is generally recognized that the meeting was the beginning of a renewed war effort in favor of the North, which resulted in keeping, as one grand Nation, all of the States of the Union.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the donkey being able to see what lay ahead of him and advised about it, in contrast to the elephant who looked backwards and never forgot.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I would like to say further that Governor Lawrence has been invited to attend the meeting on September 24, 1962 in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Meeting of the War Governors on September 24, 1862. As I understand it, he has invited the present Governors of the sixteen States.

I wish to now invite all of the Members of the Senate to come to Altoona to join with us in celebrating this historic event. Altoonans are noted for their hospitality, and I pledge to you that you will enjoy your visit to one of the most hospitable cities in the Commonwealth.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, not unlike Cato who used to rise in the Senate of Rome and thunder that Carthage must be destroyed, I am again repeating that so far as the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg is concerned, we have not done anything spectacular. Time is moving and, like they say in Latin, "tempus fugit."

It is just about a year before the celebration of the centennial of the victory of Gettysburg. Knowing of Senator Weiner's energy, I do hope he will at least stimulate some action. So far, no action has been seen and we will be behind all of the other States in celebrating this great event.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, there is in the Capitol the choir of the Upper Darby High School, from Delaware County. With the consent of the Senate, I would like to present the choir to the Senate as a part of these ceremonies.

May the Senate be at ease?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, it is fitting that Lincoln's birthday should fall during Boy Scout Week. In connection therewith, I have a resolution which I think every Senator will want to join in. However, before presenting it, I would like to obtain permission to make a few remarks concerning the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is this particular resolution which you wish to present in connection with the Lincoln Day Commemorative Ceremony or does it pertain to some other matter?

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, it pertains to Boy Scout Week and I wanted to speak upon the significance of the fact that this is the last day of the week. It runs from the 7th of February to the 13th of February.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Mahady, delay the presentation of that resolution until we get to the order of business known as resolutions?

Mr. MAHADY. I will, Mr. President.

CONCERT CHOIR OF UPPER DARBY HIGH SCHOOL, DELAWARE COUNTY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I am greatly honored today to present to my colleagues of the Senate of Pennsylvania the Choir of Upper Darby High School, under the very able supervision of the Honorable Clyde R. Dengler, Member of the House of Representatives, from the county of Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bell, presents to the Senate the Concert Choir of Upper Darby High School, which will participate in this Lincoln Day Commemorative Ceremony by entertaining us with a few choral renditions, under the direction of Clyde R. Dengler, Member of the House of Representatives from Delaware County.

The Chair now recognizes Representative Clyde R. Dengler.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. President, Senator Bell and Members of the Senate, this is an unexpected pleasure for us. We came here to sing for the House at 4:30 p.m. I was told that you were having a special Lincoln Day Celebration and we are certainly honored that you have invited us to come and sing for you.

In the House, we have a piano. I do not know why you do not have one in the Senate. I presented a resolution about three months ago and we got one. Therefore, we will have to sing a cappella. We are going to sing a number by Sigmund Romberg, entitled "Your Land and My Land." We will then sing "Deep in my Heart" and "Stouthearted Men."

(The above renditions were then presented by the Concert Choir of Upper Darby High School.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to thank the members of the choral group from the Upper Darby High School, under the direction of Representative Clyde R. Dengler, for participating in this ceremony commemorating the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The renditions were beautiful. Thank you.

Are there any further remarks? If not, the Chair now declares this special ceremony concluded.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

January 2, 1962.

Joseph F. Burke, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Emerson Greeneway, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

MEMBER OF THE FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Fulton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Blair Garland (Democrat), 636 Lincoln Way East, McConnellsburg, Fulton County, vice Rev. J. Carl Williams, McConnellsburg, resigned.

Charles L. Reeder (Democrat), North Fourth Street, McConnellsburg, Fulton County, vice Wesley W. Mellott, McConnellsburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. R. Womer, Meadowbrook Terrace, Bedford, Bedford County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

January 2, 1962.

Leroy E. Burney, Philadelphia, from October 27, 1961, until May 13, 1964, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE LACKAWANNA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ernest R. Cicerini (Democrat), 116 Lackawanna Avenue, Olyphant, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Lackawanna County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Regina W. Rehner, Mayfield, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Gerald Elfner, R. D. 1, Red Lion, York County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Chanceford, York County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice William R. Howard, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Victor L. Farrell, 59 Crestview Boulevard, Warren, Warren County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pleasant, Warren County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles I. Saxe, R. D. 3, Clarks Summit, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Newton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Fred W. Schick, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Lawrence E. Twentier, Box 48, Portersville, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Portersville, Butler County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate LeRoy J. Wiler, Box 184, Pittsfield, Warren County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pittsfield, Warren County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

FORMER SENATOR JOSEPH M. BARR PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now recognizes one of our former collegues, the Honorable Joseph M. Barr, a former Member of the Senate and now Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, Members of the Senate, the President pro tempore, wherever he might be, and "Harve": This is the first time I have had the opportunity to be up here while the Senate is in Session since I left, after completing twenty years. In coming here, one almost comes with mixed emotions. The twenty years I spent in the Senate I think were perhaps the happiest twenty years of my life. I think I formed friendships during that time which I will keep and cherish forever.

Some of the gentlemen on my left say that I now and then used to have a firey temper. However, it only lasted for a few moments and today, as I did then, I consider each and every one of them as my personal friends.

The new job which I have undertaken out in Pittsburgh is a challenging one and a very rewarding one. I will say that being Mayor of a metropolitan city is not a job you can do by the clock. It is a job which takes about seven days and seven nights a week. Nevertheless, to be in politics you have to love people. That I do, and that part of it does not worry or bother me one bit.

I would like to compliment the Members of the Senate on the tremendous job which I think they did during the Session of 1961. I received most of the reports, as I do, from the newspapers. Sometimes they used to say that they did not report the news properly, but at least I got the gist of what was going on.

I understand that this year there is going to be an election of a Governor in Pennsylvania. I ran into some of my Republican friends last week and they said: "I guess you are laughing at us." I told them that I was not laughing at all because they may be having the last laugh; I do not know. Nevertheless, that is a part of the American system. We will shortly choose up sides and all be friends during the Primary Campaign and we will then go to it after the Primary is over.

I do not have any gems of wisdom to give you today, other than I came up here in order to renew friendships. I intend to get around and visit with most of you. Since I came here today, I understand that one of the most able and fair Members of the Senate is not going to run again. I am referring to Senator Stevenson. He was Chairman of the Local Government Committee and the Commission and he did a tremendous job for all the municipalities of this Commonwealth, whether they were cities, boroughs or first or second class townships, whatever they may have been.

If the report that Senator Stevenson is leaving the Senate is true, I would say: "Come and join us because it is a lot of fun." Come out to Pittsburgh and you and I will entertain one another. I know he will miss the Senate for awhile because there is a certain nostalgia after you do once leave.

I just want to say to all of you now, God love you all and bless you with good health. We will have some fun before the day is over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you very much, Mayor Barr. God love you and good health to you.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues on this side, I want to welcome back Joe Barr. I guess occasionally we did not agree. We understand that Joe is doing a fine job in Pittsburgh as Mayor. We wish him well.

We also understand—and he made reference to this awhile ago—this is the American way of doing things, and that perhaps they will have the last laugh because of the controversy that we are having. I want Joe not to get too confident and too cocky over the fact that he has twenty-five Republican Senators on this side who are his friends, but in case we do get into a little bit of battle he should not depend on any support from this side in his candidacy for the Governorship.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I wonder if the gentlemen would take an amendment. We are not depending on that support; we are counting on it.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McGINNIS, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, as committed, **SB 17, HB 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 80** and **82**; as amended, **HB 1** and **50**.

RECESS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request a five minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Legislation, to be held in the President pro tempore's office, and also a meeting of the Committee on Judiciary General, to be held in Senator Berger's office.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a five minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

BILLS REREFERRED

Mr. LANE, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 19** and **20**, which were rereferred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 21** and **22**, which were rereferred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Ripp, please approach the rostrum to preside?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Joseph D. Ripp) in the Chair.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYS, on behalf of Mr. RIPP, offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 13, 1962.

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 19, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 19, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STIEFEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, during my remarks on the occasion of the Lincoln celebration, I alluded to a resolution which would be introduced concerning the Altoona Conference. This is a resolution paying tribute

to Governor Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, who, in the darkest moments of our history when the fortunes of war were against the North, summoned the loyal Governors and held a conference in Altoona, which strengthened the hands of President Lincoln.

I offer this resolution and ask for its immediate adoption.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALTOONA CONFERENCE

Messrs. STIEFEL, CHAPMAN, MALLERY and LANE offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 104)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 13, 1962.

The conference of governors of loyal states held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, September 24 and 25, 1862, on the initiative of Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin of Pennsylvania, was of major importance in the eventual success of the Union cause because it showed clearly and unmistakably that the people of the northern States were determined to preserve the nation from disruption and secession.

The Altoon Conference took measures for more active support of the federal government and pledged its full backing to President Abraham Lincoln in the struggle to restore and perpetuate the authority of this government and the life of the Nation.

The Governors, assembled at Altoona, asked that even greater demands be made upon the people of the loyal States to insure the preservation of the nation, and urged that the President call at least 100,000 more volunteers for the armed forces.

The address of the Loyal Governors delivered to President Lincoln in Washington, D. C., on September 26, 1862, pledged that the loyal States and their people would uphold him in vigorous measures to preserve the Republic and the hope of humanity.

In this 100th year since the Altoona Conference took place, it is well to remember its great contribution toward Union victory; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the House of Representatives concurring), hereby calls attention to the 100th anniversary of the Altoona Conference on September 24 and 25, 1962, and urges that appropriate exercises and ceremonies be held by the schools of the Commonwealth and by civic, patriotic, and historical organizations to commemorate this important event.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, two weeks ago, I came home feeling a little glum. When my wife asked me what was wrong, I referred in gentlemanlike fashion to a certain individual who is a self-styled politician and who has been referring to me in my District as a Boy Scout. When I had finished my meal, my wife said: "You go down to the rumpus room, and I think you will take a different attitude."

I went down to the rumpus room, and I found that the senior patrol leaders and two patrols were having a meeting of the Boy Scouts in the basement. Incidentally, this troop was sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. The senior patrol leader's name was Morretti. Another patrol leader's name was Ohenock. Another patrol leader's name was Myers, and so on, covering the whole gamut of breeds and nationalities.

I sat back in the easy chair and listened to their meeting of one hour and a half. They put in hours on end, which keeps them out of mischief.

Connected with that, in the thirty-nine districts of Pennsylvania, there are councils of individuals who give equal numbers of hours freely to the development of leadership for the future.

Every year, ending on Lincoln's Birthday, we celebrate Boy Scout Week. It is an incentive to honor this time and effort that is given by these people to create the leadership of tomorrow. It is a proud thing to have been a Boy Scout and what it represents. It is also with pride that we view the unselfish contributions of these many individuals who serve in these thirty-nine councils in Pennsylvania.

In the resolution, I am about to offer, the forwarding of copies to each of the councils has not been included. I wish to incorporate, by reference, that suggestion to the Secretary of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE BOY SCOUTS DURING NATIONAL BOY SCOUT WEEK

Messrs. MAHADY, YATRON, SCOTT, MURRAY, HALUSKA, STAISEY, ROONEY, HAYS, MULLIN and SESLER offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 17)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 13, 1962.

This week the people of the United States are honoring the Boy Scouts of America, by designating it as National Boy Scout Week. We in Pennsylvania are proud of the thirty-nine scout councils in the Commonwealth. It is through these councils and the hundreds of scout troops represented thereby that the great character-building activities of scouting are brought to the boys of our Commonwealth. Without the Boy Scouts, our future leaders would be missing a great deal of training that is necessary for good citizenship.

The Boy Scout movement was started in 1908 for the purpose of training boys in the essentials of good citizenship. It had its beginning in the British Isles, but spread rapidly until today it is to be found in every civilized country in the world. The scope of scouting is unlimited by class, creed, color or political distinctions. The movement is non-military, non-political, non-class and interdenominational.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is proud of the work the men and boys in scouting have done; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania offer its congratulations to the Boy Scouts during National Boy Scout Week; and be it further

RESOLVED, That they continue to do the great work and achieve the goals they desire thorughout the year.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, for many years in this Commonwealth and in the United States many youngsters were born and subsequently either went blind or had eye deficiencies. It has now been found, from numerous studies which have been made throughout the Country and

throughout the world, there are general metabolic disorders in newborn babies which destroy brain tissue and lead eventually to mental retardation. This disease is known as phenylketonuria.

There are certain corrective devices that can be taken at an early stage when the baby is born if these tests were made. It is similar to the silver nitrate that is used as soon as the baby is born. This is put into the baby's eyes when he is just minutes old. This has helped in cutting down the amount of eye damage and blindness which has resulted as the result of various acids when a youngster is first born.

The feeling has been that there ought to be the same kind of test made in regard to this disease. All of us I think have known persons, or may have it in our own families, and know what tragedy a mentally retarded youngster can mean. For a long time people thought that this had something to do with the family background. It has been brought to our attention by many scientists and many doctors that this is not the case, and that if appropriate studies were made at the right time and appropriate action taken at the right time, this could be resolved. This heartache and the resultant problem to the Commonwealth could be resolved. All of us know of the amount of money that appears in the budget every year to work on this problem and of the great number of funds that go into the budget not only to take care of the initial problem, but the long range problem either of institutionalizing these children or in trying to educate those that prove to be educable.

This is a situation which I think the Commonwealth ought to look into and, if it is appropriate, I think we ought to do something about passing appropriate legislation to make it mandatory that the action be taken by the physician or by the hospital when these children are born in order to prevent this tragedy and this waste of human life and human resources.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION,

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY THE DESIRABILITY OF LAWS MAKING TESTS FOR PHENYLKETONURIA MANDATORY FOR ALL NEWBORN BABIES

Messrs. WEINER, SARRAF and CHAPMAN offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 105**), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, February 13, 1962.

Phenylketonuria is an organic defect described as a "general metabolic disorder" in newborn babies, which destroys brain tissue and leads to mental retardation. If, however, this condition is diagnosed early enough, it can be kept in check and a child can live a normal life. With this fact in mind, the President's panel on mental retardation has moved to seek mandatory testing of all newborn babies. The panel has recommended that each State enact a law making phenylketonuria tests mandatory at birth; therefore, be it

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study the desirability of laws making tests for phenylketonuria mandatory for all newborn babies within this Commonwealth; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its findings and recommendations, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry its recommendations into effect, to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SESLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SESLER. Mr. President, it was my intention to introduce a resolution this afternoon. However, it has not arrived on the floor, as yet. I would like to make these comments on it today, because I believe that tomorrow we will have more business before the Senate.

The subject of this resolution, which will be introduced by myself, Senator Rooney and others, is of some moment and concern to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A number of weeks ago, an article appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, as well as other newspapers in the State of Ohio, making a comparison of their Interstate Highway 90 System with our Interstate Highway 90 System in Pennsylvania. The comparison was unfavorable, and referred to the fact that the standards set for Highway 90 in Pennsylvania did not compare to those in Ohio. A difference did exist. However, this is due to the fact that our Highway System 90 in Pennsylvania was planned as a turnpike before it became part of the Interstate System.

This led us to the statement that was made by our Secretary of Highways, the Honorable Park Martin, which brings forth a number of facts that I think are worthy of some explanation. It appears that in the present fiscal year, the State of Ohio's apportionment for the interstate highway construction was $141,068,812 as compared to an apportionment to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of $88,314,000, or a net difference in favor of the State of Ohio of $52,754,812. It now appears that commencing with the fiscal year of 1963, the Federal Government will give to the State of Ohio $163,000,000 for construction of its new Interstate Highway System, which is $53,000,000, gentlemen, more than the $107,000,000 that will be apportioned to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the same period.

Moreover, it appears that with the exception of respective turnpikes in the two States, the State of Pennsylvania has proposed the construction of approximately 1,218 miles of interstate highway, which is over 400 miles more than that proposed for construction in the State of Ohio.

Moreover, it is quite apparent that the construction of our 1,218 miles, much of which goes over mountainous terrain, is much more difficult and much more expensive to construct than the terrain found in the State of Ohio.

Thirdly, it appears that this apportionment made by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads was based on the original highway needs study of 1954, which was subsequently revised in 1956, and gain in 1959 or 1960. It seems to me—assuming that the State of Pennsylvania and the State of Ohio will continue to construct their interstate highways according to the same prescribed standards which are set forth by that Bureau—that in view of the fact that we have over 400 miles more of highway than does the State of Ohio, and in view of the fact that our terrain is such as would normally dictate more expensive construction costs, I wish to introduce a resolution, directed to the Federal Administrator of the United States Public Roads, to give an explanation to the Secretary of Highways, the Honorable Park Martin, and to the Chairman of the Committee on Highways of this Senate, as to why there is such a great difference and a great inequity, it appears

to me, between the Federal-aid which had been apportioned and which will be apportioned to the respective States.

This difference of $50,000,000 is a tremendous sum of money. It seems to me that we deserve an explanation. Secretary Martin has told me himself that he requested an explanation in the past and he had not received any reasonable reason. He had not received any adequate reason as to why this difference has come into existence.

We are going to respectfully request an explanation of this. There may be a possibility of an explanation, although it certainly is not apparent on the surface. Moreover, we are going to ask that the Federal Administrator give to us a schedule of proposed apportionments for the years that may be planned from now on until 1970.

I think it is important that we take this into consideration in order to determine whether or not Pennsylvania is, in fact, receiving its fair share of interstate highway funds.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. BELL, by unanimous consent, presented to the Chair **SB 28,** entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), entitled "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961," providing an optional valuation date for stocks, bonds and other securities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the nominations.

The nominations were read by the Clerk as follows:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

January 2, 1962.

Joseph F. Burke, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Emerson Greenaway, Philadelphia, from October 20, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1964, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Fulton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Blair Garland (Democrat), 636 Lincoln Way East, McConnellsburg, Fulton County, vice Rev. J. Carl Williams, McConnellsburg, resigned.

Charles L. Reeder (Democrat), North Fourth Street, McConnellsburg, Fulton County, vice Wesley W. Mellott, McConnellsburg, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. R. Womer, Meadowbrook Terrace, Bedford, Bedford County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

January 2, 1962.

Leroy E. Burney, Philadelphia, from October 27, 1961, until May 13, 1964, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE LACKAWANNA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ernest R. Cicerini (Democrat), 116 Lackawanna Avenue, Olyphant, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Lackawanna County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Regina W. Rehner, Mayfield, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J.

Gerald Elfner, R. D. 1, Red Lion, York County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Chanceford, York County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice William R. Howard, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Victor L. Farrell, 59 Crestview Boulevard, Warren, Warren County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pleasant, Warren County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles I. Saxe, R. D. 3, Clarks Summit, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Newton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Fred W. Schick, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Lawrence E. Twentier, Box 48, Portersville, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Portersville, Butler County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate LeRoy J. Wiler, Box 184, Pittsfield, Warren County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pittsfield, Warren County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Staisey,	Ripp,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

SB 8 (Pr. No. 8)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WEINER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, next to last line of Title, by inserting after "recreation": and historical preservation

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 24), page 2, line 11, by inserting after "recreation": and historical preservation

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 24), page 2, line 13, by inserting after "recreation": and historical preservation

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I think every Member of the Senate today enjoyed the Lincoln Day Ceremonies. We heard a very scholarly speech by Senator Stiefel, from Philadelphia, and we also heard a very scholarly address from Senator Hawbaker, from Adams County. I might say, Mr. President, that during the discourse of the gentleman from Adams, he appeared to take advantage of a situation here in this Senate by making inferences against the National Administration, which is Democratic, and I think the State Administration, which is also Democratic.

Mr. President, I firmly believe that if Abraham Lincoln were on the floor of this Senate, he would have been shocked by the expressions made by the distinguished gentleman from Adams County. I do not believe that he really believes that we of the Democratic Party will be a party to peaceful coexistence, that we will be soft on Communism, or that we will back up when the Russian bear barks. I do not believe that even the gentleman from Adams thinks those things.

In my opinion, Mr. President, this expression here today was in very poor taste. When we hold these ceremonies here in this Senate, we forget politics. We do not care anything about politics when we are discussing things of this nature because, after all, we are honoring a great man here in the Senate; a man whom I believe every Democrat and every Republican admires. I do not think we should adjust ourselves to miring ourselves in dirty politics or inferences when we are having such a program. As a matter of fact, I, myself, am shocked that such a condition existed and such a condition occurred today. In my opinion, it is so wrong.

If we continue along this line, Mr. President, every time we have the commemoration of a great public official, be he Republican or be he Democrat, we are going to be confronted not only with some person on the other side, but probably Members on this side of the aisle taking a political position on the background of great men.

I am very sorry that I must make this statement, but I feel it is for the good of the Senate of Pennsylvania. I hope that things like this do not happen again.

Mr. HAWBAKER. Mr. President, for the information of my good colleague from Washington County, let me simply say that my remarks this afternoon were intended to be factual and in no way political. If my remarks were construed to be political, the gentleman has my apologies. If, however, my simple relation of facts tended to embarrass anyone, I can simply say that if the shoe fits, you will have to wear it.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The bills were as follows: **SB 17, HB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 80** and **82.**

And said bills having been read at length for the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. DONOLOW, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported, as committed, **SB 2.**

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. DONOLOW. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill just reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was as follows: **SB 2.**

And said bill having been read at length for the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 14, 1962, at 11:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:43 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 13, 1962

The House met at 4 p. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God of everlasting bounty, with the recognition that every good and perfect gift cometh from Thee, we turn to Thee in confidence that the faith which Thou hast to bestow will enable us to stand the test of trial and temptation. O Father, grant to us the knowledge that we walk by faith and not by sight, bring us in humility bowing in Thy presence, and send us forth to show Thy love to our fellowmen: through Jesus Christ, Thy Son our Lord. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the majority leader, the gentleman from Greene, Mr. McCann, to preside.

Mr. McCANN IN THE CHAIR

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, February 6, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Ladies and gentlemen, today being the day on which we have the program for Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Stevens, who is presently the director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, will address us. Dr. Stevens has served as the state historian or executive director since 1937. He taught history at Penn State for 10 years prior to the time he came with the Historical and Museum Commission and is a native of Potter County.

Dr. Stevens has earned degrees from Penn State and Columbia University and holds an honorary degree from both Lebanon Valley College and Susquehanna University. He has written widely on Pennsylvania and American history and is one of the founders and presently a member of the editorial board and the board of directors of "The American Heritage" magazine.

He has served as an officer in many state and national historical organizations.

Dr. Stevens' subject of address will be "Pennsylvania's Washington and Lincoln Heritage." Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Stevens.

ADDRESS BY DR. S. K. STEVENS

Mr. Speaker, Mr. McCann, honorable members of this House, officials of this House and guests: It is indeed a great honor and a very real privilege to be invited by Speaker Andrews to address this body. There are many of you who have indicated in a variety of ways in the past your interest in the great heritage of our Commonwealth.

The House of Representatives, as the parent body of the General Assembly set up by the Quaker Founder, William Penn, is in itself a historic body.

This occasion, incidentally, is a return to a historical tradition of earlier years. At one time the General Assembly customarily every year took time out from its sober deliberations to commemorate with suitable speeches and ceremonies the birthdays of both Lincoln and Washington. The speeches were long and they were eloquent, probably longer and more eloquent than what I shall have to say today.

Nothing indicates more clearly the depth or the breadth of the historical heritage of Pennsylvania than the fact that we as a Commonwealth share in the careers of not only the Father of our Country, but the men who served it from disunion, namely, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington was, of course, a Virginian by birth. But in terms of the number and the significance of the years he spent in deeds which entered into the pages of American history, he was as much a Pennsylvanian as a Virginian.

We can never forget in our Commonwealth that the first heroic public service rendered by George Washington took him through the wilderness of western Pennsylvania, all the way from colonial Williamsburg to French Fort LeBoeuf at the site of present-day Waterford near Erie. That journey took place in 1753. France and England were then contending for the control of the Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania. Colonial Americans and Britishers were to fight side for side for about 10 years to keep Pennsylvania and North America British. Should France have won this epic struggle of the French and Indian War days, the civilization of all of North America would have been French in origin. George Washington, when he undertook this historic mission in 1753, was just voting age. He was 21. He left Williamsburg in October. He was at the site of present Pittsburgh at the forks of the Ohio on November 23 and incidentally noticed that this would be a good place for a fort to defend this region. He was at present Franklin on December 4, and on the 11th of December in 1753 he arrived at Fort LeBoeuf. The French listened to what he had to say, but they told him to return to Williamsburg with a message, that the French did not intend to leave Pennsylvania. On his way back he nearly lost his life on two different occasions. Once he was shot at by hostile Indians, and on a second occasion his boat overturned in the icy waters of the Allegheny River and he nearly drowned.

That was the beginning and only a beginning of George Washington's great public service on the soil of Pennsylvania.

The cold war between France and England quickly became a shooting war. In 1754 Washington was back in western Pennsylvania with Virginia militia to protect an English fort to be built at the forks of the Ohio. On May 28, 1754, Washington fired the first shot of the French and Indian War at Jumonville glen near present Uniontown. He was unsuccessful, however, in defeating the French, and on July 3 he was forced to capitulate and surrender his army at Fort Necessity.

That again was not the end of Washington's role in early Pennsylvania history, particularly in the western part of the State. He was back with Braddock in 1755 as a volunteer aide. He saw Braddock shot down. Washington himself could point to no less than four bullet holes in his clothing and the fact that a horse was shot from under him as evidence of his participation in that ill-fated

expedition. A Divine Providence spared him, however, and he accompanied General Forbes to victory at Fort Duquesne in November 1758. It was at the site of French Fort Duquesne in 1758 that George Washington saw Forbes write the letters which gave Pittsburgh its name.

But there was to be no peace or rest from the labors of George Washington. In 1775 this now middle-aged Virginian was in Philadelphia to assume the command of an army, the Continental Army, that would finally win American independence under his inspired leadership. Declaring independence and winning it were two different things. It took nearly a decade of hard fighting and near defeat for the ragged Continentals to bring to their knees the powerful forces of Great Britain.

In between, in 1776, there is a story of a desperate campaign in which Washington was chased from Long Island all the way across New Jersey by the British. Washington crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania early in the winter of 1776 with not more than about 4,000 ill-equipped and half-starved Continental soldiers. It was from this particular location in Pennsylvania that he used that famous phrase, "These are times that try men's souls." But Washington rallied to cross the Delaware on Christmas night and to win a decisive victory over the British and the Hessians at Trenton and a little later to win again at Princeton in New Jersey. That was in early 1776.

That was the same year that the British moved to capture Philadelphia, political and economic capital of the Revolution. Washington was forced into the Battle of the Brandywine at the location which is now Brandywine State Park. There he met defeat and he was forced to retreat. He spent the winter at Valley Forge, and no one needs to be told of the heroism, the hardships which are connected with the story of Valley Forge. Those were the blackest hours of the American Revolution, but out of that darkness at Valley Forge came the first signs of victory.

It was while Washington and his Continental troops were at Valley Forge that word was received of the alliance with France. It was here that Baron Von Steuben came from Germany to rule and to discipline the Continental soldiers. Fresh troops were raised by General Mifflin of Pennsylvania. In June of 1778 George Washington was able to march out of Valley Forge and to continue campaigns which finally brought victory and independence at Yorktown in October of 1781.

That was quite a career in Pennsylvania but that was not the end for George Washington. His acquaintance with western Pennsylvania during the French and Indian War periods had led to his acquisition of several thousands of acres in what is today Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland Counties.

The Scotch-Irish pioneers in that section, however, had little respect for land titles owned by someone in far away Virginia. Washington had a good deal of difficulty with these lands and in September of 1784 he made another trip into western Pennsylvania, this time to see what he could do about confirming his title to these lands. That, however, was pretty much of a personal visit.

His next visit to Pennsylvania was on another mission of great public service. He was a Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and he was its presiding officer. His prestige and his influence as presiding officer had a determining influence, in the minds of most historians, on the successful completion of the Convention's labors and the final ratification of our Federal Constitution.

From 1790 until 1800 Philadelphia was the Nation's capital and here Washington spent a portion of his two terms as President of the United States. It was while he was here in 1794 that he took part in what was a somewhat more unpleasant expedition. He came to Carlisle in 1794 to march with the troops which had been raised for the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, and he marched them into Bedford. Although that service might be one of the most luminous episodes in the history of Pennsylvania, nevertheless it had a great deal to do with establishing the authority of the Federal Government in the very early days of the Republic.

Now this Union of the States consummated at Philadelphia in 1787, and for which Washington had fought so long and valiantly, was threatened, of course, with disunity in 1861.

The man who saved the day was Abraham Lincoln. Few people, I am sure—and probably a few among you—think of Lincoln as having any special connection with Pennsylvania. Actually, Abraham Lincoln was descended directly from what was originally Quaker stock in Berks and Lancaster Counties. Lincoln's grandfather was named Abraham Lincoln, and he was born in Pennsylvania in 1744. The Lincoln homestead, by the way, is still standing down in Berks County and it is, perhaps, a historical shrine which we some day should acquire for State administration.

The Lincolns moved from this locality in Pennsylvania, down the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valley, and of course you know the rest of the Lincoln story.

There are some who think that it was this strain of Quakerism in the blood of Abraham Lincoln which was the foundation of his opposition to the institution of slavery. Be that as it may, Abraham Lincoln very probably would have never been nominated and elected to the Presidency of the United States had it not been for influences from Pennsylvania.

Lincoln was very much of a dark horse candidate for the Presidency. Few people knew anything about him. In 1860 it was a Chester County newspaper editor and publisher who prepared and printed in his paper the first printed biography of Abraham Lincoln. People were asking all over the Nation, Who is this man Lincoln? And they could find no satisfactory answers to their questions until this Chester County newspaper published this biography. It was reprinted in newspapers in Chicago and New York and all over the Nation, and is credited by historians with having a tremendous influence on making Abraham Lincoln known to the general public.

Better known of course was the story of Simon Cameron. Simon Cameron was the favorite son of Pennsylvania in the Republican convention in 1860. He, however, on the second ballot in that convention threw the Pennsylvania delegation's vote entirely to Abraham Lincoln. That changed the tide in the Republican convention and was the factor which led directly to Lincoln's nomination on the third ballot in that convention in Chicago in 1860. Of course Pennsylvania supported Lincoln in the election. The election of Governor Curtin for the governorship in October, because we had our gubernatorial election in October at that time, gave a tremendous boost to the

Lincoln campaign. Consequently, it may be said that Pennsylvania had much to do with the fact that a man named Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States in 1861.

Of course, there is also the story, some of which we reviewed last year in our presentation of Lincoln's coming to Harrisburg, of the support which he received from Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, the great war Governor of the period, and of the assurances which he received from the General Assembly of the full faith and credit of Pennsylvania back of Lincoln and the cause of the Union.

Certainly, no State played a more important part during the period of the Civil War in upholding the cause of union and in supporting Abraham Lincoln.

So much, for these few highlights in the lives of these two men and the relationship which they have to Pennsylvania.

Now, history, in my opinion, has little use unless it has lessons from which we can profit. This year, as possibly never before in recent years, because of the peculiar crises which America faces in its affairs, particularly abroad, people are asking anew the question about both Washington and Lincoln, What was it that made these men great? And they are also asking this question: What would Washington or Lincoln have done in the face of today's critical times? Well, I think there are some answers to both of those questions which can be drawn from the lives of these men and which should be a source of inspiration to all of us.

First among the elements which I think should be put down as a basis for the greatness of both Washington and Lincoln was that somewhat intangible thing which we frequently speak of as character. Washington and Lincoln were men of character. They were men who always impressed the men above them with their strong character. They were not men most contemporaries would take lightly. Somehow they conveyed a sense of strength; they conveyed a sense of deep and sincere beliefs, of a willingness to make personal sacrifices for the things in which they believed. They possessed great honesty; they possessed great integrity. They stood above the crowd of ordinary and average men in their time. They were not interested in self glory; they were not interested in an easy life because both of them gave the last full measure of devotion to their Country. Those are intangible things, but I think they are things which stamp men like Lincoln and Washington as men of character.

I think another thing which these two gentlemen have in common which made them great was a certain sense of deep religious feeling. Now, when I say that I say that they had deep religious feeling not possibly in the sense in which some ministers or priests would interpret that term. Lincoln himself, for example, was not a member, at least a good member of any established church, and I am afraid he was not very good at going to church. But, who can gainsay from reading the speeches and listening to the observations and reading letters of Abraham Lincoln that he was not one of the most devout and deeply religious persons who ever occupied the Presidency of the United States.

I think the same thing is true of George Washington. There is of course that legend of Washington's prayer at Valley Forge. We do not know and it cannot be proven whether Washington actually got down on his knees and prayed at Valley Forge; but if he did not do it physically, he certainly did it in his mind, because over and over again he was calling upon Divine Providence as the great guide to assist him in his deliberations and to see him through the trials and tribulations which confronted him.

I think the third element which I should like to call your attention to in this connection is the fact that both of these men were humble men, and they were tolerant men. I think the art of being humble, the art of being tolerant, are the most basic ingredients in the greatness of these two men as it undoubtedly is in the greatness of most men.

Washington at the end of the revolution—and I cite this as an example of his tolerance and his breadth of thinking, his humbleness—could very easily have been a king of the United States. There were plenty of people when the revolution ended, in view of the chaotic conditions which existed for some time thereafter, who said, "Well this business of a Democracy and a Republic is a lot of rubbish, we don't want that." Despite the fact that we voted against it, we would be better off if we had a king in this country. And George Washington was actually approached by people who suggested to him that he might well become perhaps George the First of this new Nation. Washington would have nothing whatsoever to do with that.

Now what would these men have done today if they could have met today's problems? That is purely a conjectural problem. No person can answer it in any other way than by measuring the temper and the character of these men against the type of problem, the type of crises, which confront this Country today.

I would say—and this is purely a personal judgment—that if we had George Washington or Abraham Lincoln with us today and they were faced with the same type of problems which face this Nation at the present time, judging from their character and from their lives, that they would have been men of what we might call moderation. I am sure that neither one of them would have had any sympathy at all for what is coming to be known as the "thunder on the right." They were not extreme conservatives. On the other hand, I am sure that you would not have found any of them guilty of being characterized as either pink or red. They were not radicals. Somewhere between the extreme of the right and the extreme of the left, the extreme of the arguments of their day, these two men found their way down the middle to accomplish their objectives, and I think you will find that this is exactly the same thing that these men would have been doing today. They would have taken a stand on these critical issues, but it would have been a stand in between these extremes. They would have been broadly tolerant of conflicting views as to the course of our Nation. They would have steered between tolerance and humility and sought a common course which would insure the protection of our rights on the international front and a policy of freedom and justice for all at home regardless of race, color, or religious faith. They would have worked hard to advance the ideals of human liberty which are inherent in the Declaration of Independence, and to insure that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from this earth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Dr. Stevens, we thank you

very kindly. I am sure all the members of the House have enjoyed immensely your presentation today regarding "Pennsylvania's Washington and Lincoln Heritage."

Dr. Stevens has asked to be excused because he must leave for another appointment. We thank him very kindly.

RESOLUTION

COMMEMORATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Mrs. S. A. ANDERSON offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1962.

Yesterday, February 12, 1962, marked the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Born in the mountains of Kentucky of poor pioneers he rose from a log cabin to a residence in the White House in Washington, D. C.

No other man in the history of our Country has ever better illustrated that equality of opportunity, which is our proud boast, nor the heights that are accessible to every youth; no one has ever so inspired those who followed him, and no one has ever been more worthy of emulation.

Of all that has been written of Abraham Lincoln, nothing better describes this "man who matched the mountains" than the words of Edwin Markham, in his poem on "Lincoln The Man of the People":

"The color of the ground was in him, the red earth
The tang and odor of the primal things—
The rectitude and patience of the rocks;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The pity of the snow that hides all sears;
The loving-kindness of the wayside well;
The Tolerance and equity of light."

Study and contemplation of the life of Lincoln, especially during the progress of the war that saved the Nation, cannot help but aid and guide us in the performance of our duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as Members of this House, shall strive to follow the course that he blazed, that in our Legislative work we forget place, and power and preference, that we throw away envy and jealousy and petiness and that we emulate the courage and the rectitude and the justice and tolerance and equity that were his.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members of the House, we have as the guests of the House today the Upper Darby Senior Choir under the direction of Dr. Dengler and its secretary, Eva A. Pantellas.

Mr. DENGLER. We are very honored that you are allowing us to come here today and sing for you. This is the Concert Choir of the Upper Darby High School, the school in which I teach when I do not legislate here, and we are dedicating this program today to our Speaker, the Honorable Hiram Andrews. We are making a record of it and after we have the recording made we are going to present him with this recording.

I hope you will enjoy our little program. It will take about 15 to 18 minutes, and we will start with "God Bless America."

A choral program was presented to the members under the direction of Mr. Dengler.

BIRTHDAYS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members of the House, today's birthdays are those of the Honorable Joshua Eilberg, February 12, the Honorable Adam T. Bower, February 11, the Honorable Charles D. Heavey, February 10, and the Honorable James C. Simmons, February 13.

(Mr. Dengler led the assembly in singing "Happy Birthday")

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Ladies and gentlemen, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Andrews.

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. ANDREWS. Don't we all feel just a little cleaner, don't we all have a deeper appreciation of the beautiful things of life for having been washed by the strains of music that have actually changed the mood and temper of this House? In my opinion, civilization began when the first primitive mother first crooned to her newborn child, and civilization has been continued wherever men have learned to sing for the sheer joy of it. Because it is the noblest of our accomplishments, music can elevate just as the misuse of it can debase.

The sweetest poetry ever written has been enshrined in our songs. If we want to arouse men to valiant endeavor, we create a martial air. A nation marched to the strains of The Marseillaise. If we want to incite our people to patriotic endeavor we sing "God Bless America."

Music expresses every noble aspiration of the human heart, and I was glad to hear Dr. Dengler say that these young people, to whom we have been privileged to listen, appreciate good music, because they will be in the very forefront of the crusade to drive the music that debases from the air waves of our Nation.

We have had a magnificent demonstration of what can be done by and through music, with music by young people who not only have their heart in it, but the art of it as well.

In the name of music, in the name of a strengthened public, in the name of a purer life, I welcome these young people to this chamber. I thank them on the part of all the members of this House and hope they will come again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members of the House, that was the Concert Choir of the Upper Darby Senior High School, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Dr. Dengler.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, of whom you were the guests here today, we thank you very kindly.

RESOLUTION

GREETINGS AND COMMENDATIONS ON PERPETUATING SPIRIT OF COOPERATION MADE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Messrs. AUKER, MILLER and HOLLIDAY offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1962.

September 24, 1962 will mark the centennial anniversary of the Loyal War Governors' Conference at the Logan House in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where, during the

original conference, thirteen northern Governors pledged united support to President Abraham Lincoln in the conduct of the Civil War.

The Blair County Pennsylvania Historical Society, in cooperation with the Altoona, Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, is sponsoring a commemorative celebration to be held in Altoona, Pennsylvania during 1962, with invitations to be extended to the Governors of the states represented at the original conference; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its greetings and felicitations to the City of Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the Loyal War Governors' Conference to be commemorated in such city during 1962, and hereby commends the people of such city for their efforts in keeping alive the memory of the spirit of cooperation evidenced by the pledge of united support made to President Lincoln in 1862, which pledge of united support played an important part in the conduct of the Civil War, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Honorable Robert F. Thompson, Mayor of the City of Altoona.

REPORT ON PENNSYLVANIA COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION PRESENTED

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer at this time a report by the Honorable Mary A. Varallo, a former member of this House and majority whip, who is reporting on the Pennsylvania Columbus Day celebration, and ask that it be incorporated in the record.

1961
COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATIONS
Report from
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATE CHAIRMAN
HONORABLE MARY A. VARALLO

1961
COLUMBUS DAY REPORT

For the fifth successive year I had the honor and privilege of serving as State Chairman of Pennsylvania Columbus Day Celebrations, by appointment of Governor David L. Lawrence. During Governor George M. Leader's term of office he appointed me Chairman of Pennsylvania Columbus Day Celebrations, and it was a pleasure to have worked with him and his staff. I greatly appreciate the confidence of both Governors in re-appointing me each year to this most important Chairmanship.

Under the tireless and inspiring leadership of Governor Lawrence, a State-wide Columbus Day Program was again developed. I had at my disposal the use of every facility and help that the State could offer.

Under this genuine spirit of co-operation and guidance a great and enthusiastic interest was aroused. Governor Lawrence issued a State-wide proclamation in October 1961, commemorating Christopher Columbus and proclaiming October 12, 1961, as a State-wide holiday.

Contacts were made with every mayor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Previous to the year 1961 there were only 100 mayors, and of the remaining communities the executors were known as "Burgess." Today, with an act of the legislature recently passed, the "Burgesses" were re-designated as "Mayors."

There are now close to 1000 mayors, and every one of them was contacted, and the message of Columbus Day including an actual reproduction of the Governor's Proclamation, and other suggestions such as a "Leader's Guide" gave them full information which Columbus Day Chairmen could use in formulating their programs.

This data was immediately dispatched to every radio, television station, and to the press which included large and small local and foreign language newspapers. The result of this planning was that Columbus Day Celebrations in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania received more publicity than ever before.

The response was most gratifying. Numerous calls and replies advising me as Chairman, of contemplated plans were received. Also copies of local proclamations and approaches to preliminary public relations for the observances were sent, apprising me of the plans being made in the various localities for the Columbus Day Celebrations.

Governor Lawrence's enthusiasm and interest remained throughout our program. The Governor made himself available for every activity in pursuance of our State Columbus Day Program.

I would certainly feel remiss if I were not to mention the splendid work and co-operation contributed by the Governor's Staff, Miss Isabelle Allias Executive Assistant to the Governor and Richard R. Haratine Press Secretary to the Governor.

Again a most gratifying aspect of this program was the tremendous success of an essay contest which the Columbus Day Committee sponsored and conducted.

The Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania sent notices and details of the contest to public, private and parochial schools throughout the Commonwealth.

The principals of these schools were advised that the writers of the best essays on the subject "COLUMBUS DAY—A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN YOUTH," would be awarded scholarships, typewriters and certificates of merit.

Notices on the essay contest were given excellent publicity by the Legislative Correspondents' Association (State Capitol Press Corps).

As Chairman, I want to express my personal appreciation and that of our Committee for the splendid co-operation of the Press throughout the State.

The contest resulted in a deluge of over three thousand five hundred entries creating a tremendous job of classification, grading and selection.

Much of this burdensome task was assumed by experts in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

My sincere thanks to Dr. Charles H. Boehm Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who endorsed the contest by signing the letter which went to all school administrators; also to the following members of his staff: Dr. Harold F. Alderfer Deputy Superintendent who assigned the services of his staff and set priorities for the work to be done; Mrs. Mira Graves Co-ordinator of Office Services who organized and directed the Department's efforts in the contest; Mrs. Verna Jones Supervisor of the Duplicating Room who rearranged her work schedules to insure the letters being sent out in good time; Mrs. Ann Clarkson Secretary to the Director of the Bureau of Professional Licensing who recorded and transcribed the day's activities; Harry Sanders Supervisor of the Mailroom who ran many errands to see that the essays were always in the right place at the right time, and to the following school teachers who had a tremendous task in classifying and grading the essays:

Mr. K. Richard Shuall; Miss Shirley Carmody; Mrs Ethel Warden; Miss Ruth Sollenberger, and Mrs. A. Marie Harlacher.

I was most appreciative when the following civic minded persons accepted to serve as judges for the final Columbus Day essays— The Honorable Eugene Allessandroni President Judge of

Common Pleas Court No. 4 in Philadelphia and Grand Venerable of Pennsylvania Sons of Italy in America, who undertook the assignment of Chairman of the panel for the past four years was to officiate again. He found himself suddenly and unexpectedly, faced with a civic duty which he was called upon to fulfill on the very same day, and was compelled with deep regret, to cancel his participation. His absence was greatly felt.

(1) Dr. Craig Sweeten Development Director of the University of Pennsylvania, accepted the Chairmanship of the group.
(2) Charles N. Caputo, attorney and civic leader in Pittsburgh.
(3) Dr. Margaret Mary Kearney, Educational Director of WCAU Radio and Television in Philadelphia.
(4) Honorable Lois Forer, Deputy Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
(5) Mr. L. R. Lindgren Legislative Correspondent of the Pittsburgh Press.

My deep appreciation to these people who served as judges, taking of their valuable time to travel and meet in Harrisburg—all without compensation.

A luncheon was held in the Governor's Reception Room in Harrisburg to honor the students who were winners of the essay contest. Among the invited guests were the five members of the panel who served as judges and Dr. Charles H. Boehm Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction. Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis and Councilman Mary A. Varallo State Chairman were hosts. The luncheon was planned by Mrs. Augusta Gale charming secretary to Mrs. David L. Lawrence.

After the luncheon the successful contestants were presented with awards by Governor Lawrence.

Those winning Scholarships were:

(1) ALBERTA BAMBRICK senior at Bishop McDevitt High School, Harrisburg, Pa. (two year)
(2) VIRGINIA LEHR senior at Frankford High School, Philadelphia, Pa. (one year)

Those winning Typewriters were:

(1) THOMAS HARTLE 532 Wood Street, Clarion, Pennsylvania.
(2) XENIA STERNIUK 3519 Green Street, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

The remaining winners were awarded engraved Certificates of Merit bearing signatures of Governor David L. Lawrence and State Chairman Philadelphia Councilman-at-Large Mary A. Varallo.

(1) ROSE MARIE BUIMASSISI 1100 E. Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(2) THERESA GIRARD 40 High Street, Bradford, Pennsylvania.
(3) ROSEMARY KIEFFER 350 Bracken Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
(4) KATHLEEN LOFTUS 3142 Chatham Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
(5) JAMES REISER 724 Belmont Avenue, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
(6) FRANCIS STOKLOSE 8 Tenth Avenue, Carbondale, Pennsylvania.
(7) JAMES TUSING 432 Camo Avenue, Arnold, Pennsylvania.
(8) RITA WARD 6 Boss Avenue, Bradford, Pennsylvania.
(9) JO ANNE ZORKLE R. D. No. 1, Box 130, Edinburg, Pennsylvania.

I might add that newspapers, wire services, radio and television stations were represented at the ceremonies to record the events which gave an added interest and excitement to the contestants and those present.

At this point it gives me great pleasure to express my deep appreciation to the donors of the scholarships and the typewriters. They are:

Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis—Scholarships.
Mr. Gus Bundy owner of the Bundy Typewriter Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (donated one typewriter)
Mr. Roland Paradisi Assistant Director of Vocational and Industrial Arts Education, Philadelphia, Pa. (donated one typewriter)
Joseph Savitz Esquire, Philadelphia, Pa. (donated one typewriter)

Another pleasing aspect of the State program was the splendid cooperation accorded our committee by the department stores in setting up Columbus Day displays in their front show windows. Among those that participated were:

John Wanamaker Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Strawbridge and Clothier, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and others reports also came from Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were outstanding in the organization of fully planned, highly detailed and well publicized Columbus Day Celebrations.

PHILADELPHIA

October 11—Flag raising ceremonies at Columbus Square; games, sports and other competition. There were exercises at Columbus Monument and at Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall, and wreaths were laid.

October 12—Memorial Mass at St. Rita's Church.

Columbus Day Parade was held with 10,000 persons participating. Taking part in the parade were Philadelphia Police Units, a detachment from the United States Navy Yard, Marine and Air Force Contingents, Bugle Corps, Italo-American Societies and various bands.

A special feature of the parade was the appearance of the Columbus Day Queen, Miss Irene Ranalli who was chosen for her beauty and talent by the Sons of Italy.

Philadelphia also marked Columbus Observances with a banquet held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel attended by 1000 persons. Principal guest speakers were the Honorable Sergio Fenoaltea the new Italian Ambassador to the United States and the Honorable John Ottaviano Grand Venerable of the Sons of Italy of the United States. Other speakers at the banquet were: The Honorable John Morgan Davis Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honorable Richardson Dilworth Mayor of Philadelphia, the Honorable Eugene Alessandroni President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 4, Philadelphia, the Honorable James H. J. Tate President of City Council, Philadelphia, Dr. Edgardo Sogno del Vallino the Italian Consul General to Philadelphia. Americo V. Cortese, Assistant Grand Venerable Order Sons of Italy, and the Honorable Mary A. Varallo, State Chairman of Columbus Day Observances, who gave a report of the 1960 Columbus Day Activities.

A new and outstanding feature in Philadelphia this year was the presentation ceremony held in connection with the "Spirit of Philadelphia," gift airplane to Brazil, which took place on November 28, 1961.

The airplane was christened by Mrs. Ann Dilworth wife of His Honor Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia. Special guest at the ceremonies was His Excellency Roberto Compos, Ambassador from Brazil. Again this illustrated and manifested the spirit of brotherhood and understanding with our Latin American neighbors.

PITTSBURGH

Over 5000 persons assembled in Schenley Park where Columbus Day Ceremonies were held at the Columbus Monument which was sculptured by the famous Frank Vittor and erected by the Federation Sons of Columbus.

Governor David L. Lawrence spoke and there were speeches by notable city officials. Many other distinguished civic and community leaders participated.

Special Masses were held. There were elaborate parades, luncheons, and a gala banquet in the evening.

BRISTOL

Columbus Day observances included Masses and banquets. The pupils of the John Fitch School staged two performances of their Columbus Day Program. Marlene Keiper opened devotions and the students heard Linda Harrison recite a Columbus Day poem. A play on the life of Christopher Columbus followed. The play was directed by Sally Pekora.

CAMP HILL (Harrisburg Area)

The Reverend Robert C. Gribbon of Bishop McDevitt High School, Harrisburg, spoke at the Columbus Day Celebration sponsored by the West Shore "Knights of Columbus" Council. The subject was "School Evaluation." Chairman of the program was Mr. James Delaney.

CARBONDALE

Columbus Day Observances were held at the Benjamin Franklin High School, with Raymond Motsay as Chairman. Included in the program were singing, poem recitations, vocal solos and the awarding of certificates of merit in educational development. Miss Gertrude A. Krantz presented the certificates.

Another feature of these observances was the sponsoring of the laying of a wreath at the base of Columbus' statue in Memorial Park. Guest speaker for this program was Captain Neil Trama of the Scranton Fire Department. A dinner was held in the auditorium of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church.

CHESTER

Mayor Joseph L. Eyre issued his Proclamation for the October 12 Columbus Day Observances in Chester, Pennsylvania. The ceremonies included among other celebrations, a special Mass, parade and laying of a wreath.

ERIE

Mayor Harry W. Klechner designated Mr. A. Joseph Banditelli, Chairman of Columbus Day Observances. An annual banquet was held in the Italian Club. Other features of the Columbus Day Observances included parade and a special Mass.

HARRISBURG

Columbus Day Observances included a special Mass and radio programs on Columbus Day. There were also many local banquets.

A special program marking Columbus Day was held by Capital City Lodge 272, Order Sons of Italy. The principal speakers were the Honorable Nolan F. Ziegler, Mayor of Harrisburg, Lodge Venerable James Trucco and Mr. James Iancci. Mr. Joseph Demma was Toastmaster.

HAZLETON

A special Columbus Day Program was featured by the Freeland Rotary in the Y.M.C.A. Attorney Clifford Cappellini of Wilkes-Barre (Past District Governor of Unico International) was the main speaker. Program Chairman was Mr. James Veraldi. Mr. William Nagel was in charge of the business meeting.

Another celebration was conducted by the Columbus Day Federation. Included in the observances were special Masses, parades, laying of wreaths and a principal address by Attorney Robert Gillespie. Mr. Charles McElwee was the Columbus Day Community Chairman.

LANCASTER

Columbus Day Observances included a special Mass, radio programs, and the annual "Knights of Columbus" Charity Ball which was held at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. James J. Kirchner was General Chairman of the affair.

NATRONA HEIGHTS

Two Columbus Day Observances were held in the Kiski Valley—one in Leechburg, the other in Vandergrift. The Leechburg Daughters of Italy held a Columbus Day Dinner in Marconi Hall. Assistant Venerable of Loggia Enrico Fermi of Philadelphia, was guest speaker. The fourth annual Columbus Day program of Vandergrift was sponsored by the Vandergrift Columbus Day Association. A dinner dance was held in the Owls' Club. Attorney Louis Glasso was the principal speaker.

NORRISTOWN

In the Columbus Day Observances in Norristown, a special Mass was held and a dinner dance was given by members of the L.A.M. Lodge. Guest speaker was Senator Anthony J. DiSilvestro President Pro Tempore of the Pennsylvania Senate.

PHOENIXVILLE

The Phoenixville Kiwanis Club held their annual Columbus Day Celebration in the Seven Stars Restaurant. Mr. Donald L. Erb, Sr., was Program Chairman. Principal speaker was Attorney William C. Massinger. The invocation was given by Reverend Edgar Haldeman. Mr. William Miller acted as Master of Ceremonies.

POTTSTOWN

Included in the Columbus Day Observances were special Masses, parades and laying of a wreath. One of the highlights of the Celebration was the annual Columbus Day Quiz sponsored by the Knights of Columbus, in their building at 268 King Street. First place prizes were awarded to Tecla Michkoseff and to Stanley Duckett.

READING

The Columbus Day Observance was highlighted by parades, a special Mass, and annual Columbus Day banquets. One of the principal features of the Observance was the laying of a wreath at the foot of the Christopher Columbus statue in City Park. Those participating were: Attorney Russell J. LaMarca General Chairman, Reverend Leonard T. Miconi, Rector of Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Vincent Bianchi President of the Sons of Italy Lodge No. 29, and Anthony Zaffiro, a member of the Columbus Day Committee. Other groups which celebrated Columbus Day were: The Spartacus Society, St. Donato Benefit Society, Americus Club and Faith Lodge.

RENOVO

Columbus Day Observance was highlighted by an address given by Supreme Knight Luke E. Hart. A special radio broadcast was made over WHJB by Mr. Hart. Other activities included a special Mass and the laying of a wreath, and a parade.

SCRANTON

The Columbus Day Association of Lackawanna County sponsored its 53rd Annual Banquet. Principal speakers were: The Honorable E. James Trimarchi, Jr., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Michael Penetac, Professor

of Sociology, Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y. Toastmaster of the affair was Attorney Joseph J. Notarianni. Other features of the Columbus Day Observances included Masses, parades and several other local banquets.

UNIONTOWN

Attorney Laurence D. McDaniel of Uniontown was guest speaker at the Columbus Day Banquet held by Perryopolis Council 4427, Knights of Columbus. The Reverend Julian Marina of St. Nichols' Church, also spoke. Mr. Albert Kalman was Master of Ceremonies.

WEST CHESTER

The Trinity Chapter, Knights of Columbus, held its annual Columbus Day Celebration. The program consisted of a Mass at St. Michaels Church, a parade, and the laying of a wreath. Principal speaker at the ceremonies was Mr. Peter Pugliese, Chapter President.

WILLIAMSPORT

Council No. 366 "Knights of Columbus" held its annual Columbus Day Dinner at the "Knights of Columbus" rooms. William B. Ball, Executive Director and General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Catholic Welfare Committee, was principal speaker. A dance followed the dinner.

The following cities were also active in having successful banquets, Masses and parades:

Allentown, Ardmore, Berwick, Bellefonte, Bethleham, Brownsville, Coraopolis, Coatesville, Danville, Dubois, Easton, Greensburg, Jim Thorpe, Lansford, Lansdale, Lebanon, Levittown, New Jersey, Levittown, Pennsylvania, Lewistown, Newtown, Shamokin, Speaker, Stroudsburg, Tamaqua, Waynesboro, Wellsboro.

This is my report of Columbus Day Observances in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for 1961.

It is my sincere opinion that Columbus Day in Pennsylvania this year was a most dynamic and remarkable demonstration of good citizenship, community co-operation and civic leadership.

The praise and respect that we heard for Columbus this year was an exemplary demonstration of a civic consciousness, affording hope that the years ahead will bring even greater realization of the accomplishments of the Genoese Explorer, and appreciation of his legacy of inimitable courage and foresight.

I am most confident that Pennsylvania will continue to stimulate and support Columbus Day Celebrations. A successful start was made by former Governor Leader and successfully continued with the boundless encouragement of Governor Lawrence.

To the many Chairman, their Committees, representatives, civic groups, guest speakers and to all those who contributed in any measure, my deep gratitude. May I also extend my thanks to James J. Dougherty, Majority Whip, House of Representatives, who gave invaluable assistance through his office staff, co-ordinating the work of Columbus Day Activities. Without their interest and co-operation my task as Chairman would not have been as successful and rewarding.

May I thank all of you for your help and support, and for making it possible to write the above comprehensive report to Governor David L. Lawrence.

MARY A. VARALLO
State Chairman

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 13, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 19, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 19, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. ARLENE for the week.
Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week.
Mr. Dougherty for Mr. TAYLOR for the week.
Mr. Dougherty for Mr. BOIES for the week.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON and TOMPKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 94.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' * * *," creating an exemption for poultry processing with regard to capital stock tax and franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships and companies.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. A. W. JOHNSON and TOMPKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 95.

An Act amending the "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," approved March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), defining and creating an exemption for poultry processing.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. YETTER, MULLEN, J. H. ANDERSON, WOOD, OGILVIE and POLEN. RESOLUTION No. 30.

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

The Federal Highway Law presently prohibits the construction or location of commercial establishments or facilities of any nature on the rights-of-way of the Interstate Highway System.

The purpose of this prohibition is highly commendable, as it is intended to protect the traveling public from dangers and distractions caused by such establishments and also to protect the scenic beauty of the countryside.

A minor exception to this provision in the Federal law, however, appears both desirable and necessary; that exception being authorization for the erection, at certain intervals, of public telephones.

The ready availablility of public telephones along these highways would make possible the immediate reporting of any accident or other emergency. Such telephones would also add greatly to the convenience of travelers and would not be unsightly; therefore be it

Ressolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to make necessary amendments to the Federal Highway Law in order to permit the erection of public telephones within the rights-of-way of the Interstate Highway System; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted

to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REMARKS BY MINORITY LEADER

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I cannot help but observe that this is a trial run for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. I think the gentleman has presided very well today and, on the eve of the slatemaking tomorrow, I think he has conducted himself very well and I think he will go in with a shoo-in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That sounded like a left-handed endorsement from the Republican Party.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, before I adjourn this House, I want to state that there are eight fine constituents of mine from Adams County in the rear of the House.

INTERROGATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Filo.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, could you give us an idea of just what the coming weeks have in store for us? Are we going to be here next week for one day, two days or three days?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members of the House, all the bills in this fiscal session in the House of Representatives have been completed. We are biding time waiting for communications from the Senate. It is my understanding that today all the bills came out of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I hope they shall all pass next week, and the following week this session shall come to sine die adjournment.

If that be the case, the schedule for the House will be tentatively one day, Monday, February 19th, awaiting action by the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 19, 1962, at 3:30 p.m., e.s.t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:14 p.m., e.s.t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

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SENATE

WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1962.

The Senate met at 11:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Paul W. Mahady) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend HAROLD E. TOWNE, Rector of Fox Chapel Community Church, Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, the Lord of power and the Giver of grace and wisdom, we commend to Thee all who are engaged in the government of this Commonwealth and particularly this Body, the Senate. Grant to us all restlessness of heart and make us seekers after that which can never fully be found. Draw us from base content and set our eyes on far-off goals. Open our minds to the needs of all men, and grant us patience with one another. Direct us, O Lord, in all our endeavors and further us with Thy most gracious favor and ready assistance that all our works may begin, continue and end with Thee.

May Thy Fatherly hand ever be over us and help us to lead men from strength to strength in the pursuit of life and liberty, all of which we ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. LANE and Mr. RIPP, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

February 14, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to naminate for the advice and consent of the Senate Merle H. Hildebrand, 1313 Albert Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, for reappointment as a Workmen's Compensation Referee, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

David L. Lawrence

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 14, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Edith A Hershey, 117 Main Street, Glen Rock, York County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Glen Rock, York County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Curtis E. Stermer, resigned.

David L. Lawrence

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 14, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate F. Earl Bowman, R. D. 1, Westest Alexander, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of West Finley, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

David L. Lawrence

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Weekly Adjournment

SENATE RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY CERTAIN ASPECTS OF PROJECT 70

Mr. FLACK offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 18)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, February 14, 1962.

A great deal of interest has been expressed in Governor Lawrence's Project 70, especially so in the northeast section of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We have in this section some of the most beautiful landscapes within the State. The following is a partial record of the game lands in this section:

Luzerne County—32,782 acres, Columbia County—14,624

acres, Wyoming County—28,123 acres, Sullivan County—48,853 acres, Monroe County—32,722 acres, Schuylkill County—13,610 acres, Lackawanna County—4,307 acres.

Also within this section are four State parks having a total of 29,061 acres.

Governor Lawrence is requesting a grant of $70,000,000 for the purpose of furthering this so-called Project 70. It would further appear that the Commonwealth has nothing of the kind at the present time, but that is questionable and we certainly want to avoid duplication of effort; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission shall make a study of the existence of this problem in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the possible solutions which may be applied to eliminate it; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission, upon completing its study of this problem by July 1, 1962, shall request the Legislative Reference Bureau to draft the necessary legislation and by January 15, 1963 present to the General Assembly its findings, recommendations and a draft of the legislation that may be necessary to remedy the situation if duplication of effort appears.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING, OVER IN ORDER

SB 8—Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request that Senate Bill No. 8, Printer's No. 23, go over in its order.

Mr. President, I would like to state at this time that we are going to work on this bill on Monday. At that time, the Senate will have to take action on it one way or another.

I am very happy that Senator Flack introduced his resolution in this regard. I think he will have an opportunity to vote on Senate Bill No. 8 before the Joint State Government Commission makes any more reports in regard to this matter. There have been a number of reports made on it and there is a great deal of material on it. If anybody wants any material or wants any discussion on it, if they will see me I will be glad to give them complete information.

Every Member of the Senate received a booklet which is known as Project 70. I did not notice this week, but I am sure the display is still in the Capitol rotunda regarding Project 70 and what it means. I am certain that the Members of the Senate are pretty well informed on this subject. If some of the gentlemen wish to talk to them about it before they vote or take action, I would respectfully suggest that they do so.

There are also members of the Department of Forests and Waters and people on the Planning Board who are well advised on this matter, and I believe if we would consult with them they should have all the necessary information. This is one of the first bills reported out of committee and I expect that we will take action on this matter on Monday.

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, in answer to the gentleman from Philadelphia, I had nothing else in mind except to try and co-ordinate the Fish Commission, the Game Commission and also the Department of Forests and Waters.

We have had a beautiful program put on by the Department of Forests and Waters over a period of years in Pennsylvania, and it is being built up. I expect to vote for this bill on Second Reading and on Third Reading. However, I feel that we have the Game Commission, the Fish Commission and the Department of Forests and Waters which have bought ponds and lakes in the course of developing. I think there should be more co-operation between the three departments in order to spread out these recreational lands in Pennsylvania, particularly, might I say, in the Game Commission where we use them three or four months a year for certain game lands. Surely, there must be more recreational areas in which we could do that. However, it was simply to try to bring the three departments together in order to see whether they could work more closely on the development of our playgrounds and the recreational lands of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the bill will go over in its order.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON SECOND READING

HB 1 (Pr. No. 154), HB 2 (Pr. No. 114), HB 3 (Pr. No. 3), HB 4 (Pr. No. 4), HB 5 (Pr. No. 115), HB 6 Pr. No. 116), HB 7 (Pr. No. 7), HB 8 (Pr. No. 117), HB 9 (Pr. No. 9), HB 10 (Pr. No. 118), HB 11 (Pr. No. 119), HB 12 (Pr. No. 120), HB 13 (Pr. No. 13), HB 14 (Pr. No. 14), HB 15 (Pr. No. 139), HB 16 (Pr. No. 16), SB 17 (Pr. No. 17), HB 17 (Pr. No. 17), HB 18 (Pr. No. 18), HB 19 (Pr. No. 19), HB 20 (Pr. No. 20), HB 21 (Pr. No. 21), HB 22 (Pr. No. 22), HB 23 (Pr. No. 23), HB 24 (Pr. No. 122), HB 25 (Pr. No. 123), HB 26 (Pr. No. 26), HB 27 (Pr. No. 27), HB 28 (Pr. No. 28), HB 29 (Pr. No. 29), HB 30 (Pr. No. 30), HB 31 (Pr. No. 31), HB 32 (Pr. No. 32), HB 33 (Pr. No. 33), HB 34 (Pr. No. 34), HB 35 (Pr. No. 35), HB 36 (Pr. No. 124), HB 37 (Pr. No. 37), HB 38 (Pr. No. 38), HB 39 (Pr. No. 39), HB 40 (Pr. No. 40), HB 41 (Pr. No. 41), HB 42 (Pr. No. 42), HB 43 (Pr. No. 43), HB 44 (Pr. No. 44), HB 45 (Pr. No. 45), HB 46 (Pr. No. 46), HB 47 (Pr. No. 47), HB 48 (Pr. No. 48), HB 49 (Pr. No. 49), HB 50 (Pr. No. 155), HB 51 (Pr. No. 125), HB 52 (Pr. No. 126), HB 53 (Pr. No. 127), HB 54 (Pr. No. 128), HB 55 (Pr. No. 129) and HB 56 (Pr. No. 130)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

APPROPRIATION BILL OVER IN ORDER

HB 57—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON SECOND READING

HB 58 (Pr. No. 98), HB 59 (Pr. No. 131), HB 60 (Pr. No. 132), HB 61 (Pr. No. 61), HB 62 (Pr. No. 62), HB 63 (Pr. No. 133), HB 64 (Pr. No. 64), HB 65 (Pr. No. 65), HB 66 (Pr. No. 66), HB 68 (Pr. No. 75), HB 72 (Pr. No. 82), HB 73 (Pr. No. 134), HB 80 (Pr. No. 92) and HB 82 (Pr. No. 97)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING, OVER IN ORDER

SB 2—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

RECONSIDERATION OF HB 15

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which House Bill No. 15,

Printer's No. 139, passed second reading at today's Session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

Mr. WEINER offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, top line of Title by striking out "AN ACT" and inserting:
A SUPPLEMENT
Amend Sec. 1, page 4, line 6 by striking out "the" where it appears the first time and inserting:
The

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, these are merely amendments to correct a printer's error which appears in the bill.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading, as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, some weeks ago, Senator Kromer and I introduced a resolution relative to Curtiss-Wright in Quehanna. That resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, and I do not think much has been done about it. I feel very strongly that this resolution should be reported from committee, and that a committee should be appointed to investigate this matter.

As I have said before, nobody wants to punish anybody. We do not want to punish the State for allowing the land to go to Curtiss-Wright, nor do we want to chastise Curtiss-Wright. Very frankly, Curtiss-Wright was a shot in the arm to the Clearfield area. They have helped the economy, I would say, to the extent of at least $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 while they were there.

However, each day I get letters from sportsmen and people in that area. We have spent some money up there for highways. Certainly, the people of Clearfield are happy about it because they would not have had the roads had it not been for Curtiss-Wright coming there. I think Senator Hays said something about it and read an editorial from one of the papers indicating that it has been good for the economy.

On the other hand, I think we ought to look into this and, if at all possible, perhaps help them to dispose of these holdings. Perhaps the State will take it over or it will be turned over to these sportsmen.

I would like to read a sample letter. This is a letter I received today from a boy from my area. He is not a boy, but is the secretary of a union back home. However, he is writing to me in that capacity. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Senator:

"I am writing to you at this time as just a plain hunter and fisherman who agrees with you wholeheartedly on your stand concerning the land the State of Pennsylvania gave to the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Company. I feel you are 100% correct in your position wherein you state the ground should either be used as it was intended to be used or it should be returned to the people of Pennsylvania.

"Many of my friends that owned camps on this property willingly gave them up because they felt that if it meant a steady job for some citizen, it would be a small sacrifice on their part. To have the ground used as it is now being used, that is as a private hunting and fishing ground for a select few,"—and I do not know whether this is true anymore; I understand they have opened up that area—"is a betrayal against the sportsmen and the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

"I hope you are successful in your fight to expose this situation and bring it to a just conclusion, and if I can help in any way I will only be glad to be of whatever assistance I can.

"With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain

"Yours truly,
"Robert Carpen,
"Rd D. #1, Box 144-C
"Leechburg, Pa."

Mr. President, I get letters from the Clearfield area and I get letters from my area because many of the sportsmen had camps there for many, many years. However, I am sure that those people do not care about that ground if those buildings are going to be utilized.

Never throughout the entire procedure since 1955 has the place employed more than 1,000 people. I think 1,100 would be the very highest figure. When we sold the ground to them, we were made to understand that 7,000 or 8,000 people would be employed.

I want to commend Governor Lawrence. I think he has tried to do something with the Federal Government by trying to get some contracts for Curtiss-Wright. However, nothing has happened, and I do feel that this committee should be appointed to find out and make an honest effort to report—not only to the Legislature but to the people of Pennsylvania—the facts as they presently are.

I heard just the other day—and I do not know how true this is—that many of the young engineers who were given $5,000 to $6,000 bonuses to leave their places of employment to come to work for Curtiss-Wright in Quehanna bought homes that Curtiss-Wright built. I just heard the other day that Curtiss-Wright has relieved these people of that mortgage, and paid off the mortgage with the exception of the down payment which usually was the $5,000 or $6,000 bonus which they gave these men to come there.

These points and many other things must be considered. It is not fair, I do not think, to the industry because sometimes it may imply that we are getting tough on industry. That certainly is not our purpose. What we want to do is help Curtiss-Wright, we want to help that area, and we want to help the sportsmen. What we want to do is try to get the facts.

The reason I am bringing this up today is that next week I am going to have to ask for a leave of absence. I will not be here. I would like to get the attention of

the Majority Leader and I hope that sometime next week he can get the Rules Committee together and perhaps report this resolution from committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Joseph D. Ripp) in the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator Mahady having relinquished the Chair to Senator Ripp, the Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Mahady.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, I think for the benefit of Senator Pechan, there should be a few remarks placed upon the record. Senator Pechan does not distinguish between the purchased area and the leased area. The greatest area that Curtiss-Wright has is the leased area under the ninety-nine year lease. This was formerly open to hunters and fishermen, until they started their restricted work under the government. However, since that work has decreased, Curtiss-Wright has opened great portions of the ninety-nine year leased area to hunting and fishing.

I have received a number of inquiries—just as Senator Pechan did—by letter, by phone and by personal contact with the sportsmen. However, in the past six months, in checking on these inquiries that were made, I was informed that certain areas are open. It is true that they are patrolled areas. They are supervised areas. There is nothing wrong with a supervised area for hunting as contrasted to one that is not supervised. If a man wants to go in there and commit wanton destruction and act like he feels, as he did when the State owned it, that is one question.

I have been informed that it has been opened, and each person I have informed has gone up there to hunt and fish. That is on the leased area alone. On the area that was sold, I agree with Senator Pechan to the extent that efforts should be made. I also say to him that my check reveals that efforts are being made and they are constantly attempting to have this done.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, yesterday, I secured, from somebody who should know, the telephone number of somebody who we all know at Curtiss-Wright in Washington. I wanted him to obtain some facts. However, I found that the gentleman had gone to San Francisco. The fact that I will not be here next week is the reason I brought it to the attention of the Senate today.

As Senator Mahady said, he has checked into some of these things. However, there are so many rumors and I thought that perhaps this committee could obtain the facts at a one-day hearing. As I said, I will be very happy, if I am appointed to that committee, to serve for free. However, I think we should consolidate all of our facts and make a presentation to the Members of the Legislature and to the people of the Commonwealth.

I just want to read one small statement, for instance, which the Secretary of Highways, Park Martin, made some time ago. It reads as follows:

> "Highway Secretary Park H. Martin said yesterday that 'the rumor' "—I do not mean "yesterday" being February 13 since this article is from a newspaper which was written some time last year
>
> " 'of what's happening up there create enough uncertainty for us to proceed with caution' regarding construction of another three-mile access link.
>
> "However, Martin agreed that 'we'll have to do something about it' in view of prior commitments."

It has the entire area up there in a mix-up. I think we should sit down and consolidate our facts and make a presentation on a nonpartisan basis. This is not a partisan matter. I am hoping that some other industry will buy it and employ a couple of thousand people. During the discussion regarding strip mining, we were told how severe unemployment is in the Clearfield area. This certainly would be a shot in the arm if we could get our facts together and make a real presentation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Paul W. Mahady) in the Chair.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, some days ago,—I believe it was January 25, 1962—together with seventeen other Senators, I co-sponsored and introduced a bill to restore to the merchants their two per cent collection fee of the sales tax. During the debate, which debate should not have occurred but did, reference was made to the fact that the merchants should be happy to perform the service free of charge. It was stated that this was similar to collecting other taxes such as social security, unemployment and the withholding tax.

I would like to call the attention of the Senate to some of the duties imposed by the Commonwealth on the merchants. I have in my possession Bulletin No. 502-A of the Department of Revenue, entitled "Rules and Regulations." Gentlemen, it is many pages in length and this is only one section. I would like to remind the Senators about some of the things which a merchant has to do when he collects this sales tax. I am convinced that we are being unfair to the merchants of Pennsylvania to impose on them the duty of collecting the tax without reimbursing them for the tremendous amount of work they must perform with respect to the collection.

There is a section on page 4 of this change in regulations which says, with respect to sales, the following:

> "Records must be maintained for each store or other outlet showing gross sales made on each day during each tax reporting period, with the totals divided as to cash sales and credit sales."

Then further in these regulations,—and I am going to summarize them rather than read them—there is a regulation that there be a memorandum kept of every single sale; that a memorandum be kept of every single sale which is exempt and every one which is taxable. The regulations of the Department of Revenue are very detailed as to what these merchants have to keep. Gentlemen, this is a very hard duty on the merchants. I believe that this Chamber, if they cannot find relief for the marchants in this Session,—and I believe they can find relief for the merchants in this Session—should give very serious consideration to reimbursing these 200,000 people of our Commonwealth for what they are doing as free tax collectors for the Commonwealth.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I am delighted that this gentleman has come around to the problem as we spoke about it back in 1953. If he will go back and refer to the

Journal, he will find that this is the very thing we were telling the Members on the other side at that time when they were enacting the sales tax. This is a difficult tax to collect. It was also a difficult tax to impose upon the people. However, that seemed to be the only type of tax they could pass.

I do not want to go back over ancient history, but at that time it was somewhat similar to an election year like this one. They were trying to get out of a dilemma in which they had found themselves, thereby coming up with this sales tax. Who imposed this tax on the marchants to begin with? Who made it difficult for them to collect it? Who continued to cause this problem which we are now facing? We have discussed this many times and have gone over this very some ground. I can well understand Senator Bell's concern for the merchant. I have the same concern for him. I realize that he is loaded down with all kinds of taxes to collect and all kinds of regulations. This is one of the penalties a man has for being in business. However, this is part of the free enterprise system.

I believe, if the Senator will go back and say that he does not want a sales tax and that he will sponsor some other sort of tax, I will be delighted to join with him as other people will, if he will get the votes to raise it. As a matter of fact, we did go into another area of taxation during the last Session and found great reluctance for anybody to move in that direction, even for the area of education. Therefore, when many of the Members on the other side find themselves in the area where their schools are being hurt and where they are finding that they are not doing the kind of job that should be done, because of their reluctance to vote for these taxes, they are complaining. I do not blame them for complaining; it is justified. However, they should put the complaint where it belongs, under the thumb of the people who did not do what they were supposed to do at the time when this matter was before us.

I agree with you that the merchant is hurt. I also agree that it is a harsh thing for him to do. However, bear in mind that no one said that he was happy or that he should be happy. I do not think you will find that anywhere in the record. You will find, however, that we did say at that time that the merchant does collect social security, collects unemployment compensation, collects workmen's compensation and collects all these other things which have grown up over the years in order to protect people who work for a living. Nobody ever pays him for that. He receives no payment at all. He must keep accurate records on those items. He must not only keep the man's name, but his social security number, the date he started working and how long he works during each quarter. If he does not pay it on time, there is a penalty imposed on him, plus interest on top of that. These are the things which are a part of keeping records and a part of doing business. The larger the business is, the greater the complexity.

There used to be a time when a man could make out his own income tax report. That day is past. There is not a businessman alive today who does not consult either an accountant or somebody else who is skilled in this field. We have arrived at the age of specialization. This is a hardship on any wage earner or anybody who operates a small business because he must pay an accountant to prepare these forms for him. This is an extra business expense. He is harassed by the Federal Government if he does not keep accurate records. If he claims too much as an expense item, they will come back and assess him. However, this is all a part of doing business and all a part of living in a democracy, where you must raise money in order to take care of certain problems. They have gone on at great length in their letters to me to point out that there will be a surplus next year. I write back and tell them, as businessmen, that if they have a surplus, it will be used next year to balance the budget.

The gentleman from Delaware voted for all these programs and he knows that certain programs are mandated. As each year goes by, this increase continues and will continue. The money must come from some place. He and I realize that in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Governor cannot spend one penny unless he has another one coming in. He is not permitted to do it. If he does do it, it is unconstitutional. The Democratic Administration and the Governor have tried, in balancing the budget, to say: "I am not going to sign these bills unless I have the revenue to do so." He said that last Session. This is what has been going on ever since.

I share the gentleman's concern for the merchant and I wish I could do something to help in this situation. However, this is not a problem of our making. This is a problem of your making. It has persisted with us and we have to live with it. We cannot get people to be realistic and look at this tax picture in a realistic fashion and do a real job—the kind which needs doing— with our whole tax structure. Every year, all the institutions come in and ask for more money, whether they be hospitals or schools. All of us want to do something to help them. If the gentleman will tell me of somewhere else we can get this money, I will be delighted to join with him in remitting this tax.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, frankly, I am amazed at the Majority Leader's statement. He blames the Republicans for the sales tax and he blames the Republicans for everything. Does this mean that the position of the Gentleman's Party is that they want a State wage tax?

Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Weiner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the gentleman from Phiadelphia, Mr. Weiner, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WEINER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, does the Majority Leader, by the statement he just put in the record, indicate that it is the position of his Party—the Democratic Party—that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should have a State wage tax?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, if the gentleman will tell me when or where I made that statement which he attributes to me, I will be happy to ownup to it. I never said that we should have a sales tax, a wage tax, an income tax or any other kind of a tax. If I wanted to say that, I would have said it on my own and not under interrogation. I will be very happy to stand up and take a position, which I have always done in this Senate. However, at no time have I ever said that. If that is

the gentleman's position and he is interested in that, I think he should present it to us and we will be delighted to discuss it here.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, that is not my position. Perhaps, I should rephrase the question.

Mr. President, does the Majority Leader, on behalf of the Democratic Party, agree that the Party and the Administration which is in power has the responsibility to place to the people of Pennsylvania a tax program?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, not only is that our position, but we have faced up to that position and have presented our programs. As a matter of fact, if the gentleman will go back into the record, he will find that we not only faced up to the programs and presented them here, but we stated that if they did not like our programs, they should present their programs and we would work on that. That was never done during the last Session or any Session previous to that.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, will the Majority Leader, on behalf of the Democratic Party, state, if the Democratic Party is not satisfied with the sales tax, what type of tax program they are in favor of?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would be delighted to discuss this subject with the gentleman. However, we have been living with the sales tax. As the gentleman knows, I cannot pass any bill in this Senate unless I get one vote from the Republican side. Therefore, I am afraid the gentlemen will have to tell me what bill they will give me a vote for and I will be glad to tell them what programs I am interested in. For me to put out programs and for them to vote them down, or give me no votes, is a waste of my time. I certainly do not want to waste the time of this Senate.

Mr. BELL. Thank you, Senator Weiner.

Mr. President, I regret very much that the gentleman from Philadelphia did not tell us what his Party's alternate to the sales tax would be. In the Legislative Journal, which will show today's remarks, he has condemned the sales tax. However, he has not come up and given us an alternate tax program which would meet the fiscal requirements of the Commonwealth, even though for seven years—and this is the eighth—his Party has been spending the money. I regret that this subject, which does not at all pertain to my original remarks, came into the conversation.

Last summer, Mr. President, the Democratic Party took away from the merchants payments which they had been enjoying for some six years; namely, the two per cent sales tax collection fee. The duties which have been imposed on these merchants by the Commonwealth have been onerous.

I am also going to look into another subject. I did not want to bring this up at this point, but these same regulations, which became effective January 1, 1960, state on the face of the regulations that they were filed August 22, 1960. In other words, almost eight months after they were effective, these regulations were filed. I am not prepared to state what that word "filed" means. However, I have run into other regulations on Capitol Hill during the past year which became effective months before they were ever distributed to the public. I am running down a situation where, in the same bureau, regulations became effective months before they were distributed to the public. I am trying to ascertain whether that is the case here. That, also, is not along the same subject of the harassment of our merchants.

When the merchants are working for the Commonwealth, doing hours and hours and hours of work, and have thousands and hundreds of thousands of transactions which they have to keep memoranda on, it is far different from collecting wage taxes and social security taxes from a few employees or even hundreds of employees. If you have hundreds of employees who are selling, you have to make millions of entries and memoranda to collect the tax for the Commonwealth. Again, gentlemen, I say it is unfair.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I believe the gentleman has made an error in stating what my conclusions were. To correct this error, I want to state what my own conclusions are and not what the gentleman thinks they are.

I have not condemned the sales tax. All I have stated, as I have stated many times on this floor, is that it is a difficult tax to collect and a difficult tax to impose. Those are the reasons they are having this problem with it.

I also want to point out to the gentleman that these regulations—because it is a difficult tax and because it is difficult to put into language exactly what you want to do, and that is one of the reasons it becomes a difficult tax—are one of the problems that you are having. There is a problem of getting the regulations into the language people can understand so that there will not be the problem of semantics whereby people can say: "Did you mean so-and-so or did you mean something else?"

One other point I would like to add is that any big merchant or any big store records every sale they make. Therefore, all they need do is merely set down every sale and the amount of tax paid. This is a burden and it is a problem. However, I know of no other way to continue to have the sales tax than to collect this money.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I feel that Senator Weiner has amply answered the problem raised by Senator Bell.

I am just going to take a brief moment to say to Senator Bell that he raised this question about two weeks ago and, at that time, we told him that the $8,000,000 that he is trying to take out of the budget now is included in the 1962-1963 budget, and if we pass this bill—as justifiable as he might think it is—we will have to find another area from which to raise this $8,000,000. We do not want to depend on a prognostication of increased revenues, because that can be too misleading.

I want to call to Senator Bell's attention the fact that the cry and argument of the Republican Party for years has been a balanced budget. Governor Lawrence has succeeded in doing something that had not been done for fourteen years, and that is give the people of Pennsylvania a balanced budget. Unless Senator Bell can suggest an area of taxation where we can replace this $8,000,000, we would have to knock down some of the appropriations that we have made in order to balance the budget.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, this again is repeating what was said on the floor two weeks ago. I am not satisfied that the revenue estimates used by the Administration are accurate. I believe they were based on experience factors. They were gathered together prior to a report that reached our desks last week which showed for the month of January an increased corporate net income return to the

Commonwealth of approximately fifty-some per cent over what the estimates were.

We are today experiencing tax incomes that are going along with the increased Federal spending and the increased business activity that resulted from the limited national emergency which was declared July 25, 1961 by the President. Our sales tax, corporate net income tax, and other taxes are taxes that are closely tied in to the business economy. Every indication is that the business atmosphere in the State of Pennsylvania during the next year—and this year starts not now, but it starts in the summer—is going to be far healthier than the experience factors which apparently were used for the revenue estimates. I believe it should be proper to forecast the revenue estimates based on this factor.

I said this last August, and the Majority Party said I was wrong. I said it two weeks ago and they said I was wrong. Yet regarding that report which reached our desks last week or the increased income, especially from the corporate net income tax, let me remind you, gentlemen, that that income return did not reflect the greatly increased sales and profits made in December, 1961. That will come in during the next few months.

Therefore, I urge the Majority Party to re-estimate what revenues are coming in that could give relief to the 200,000 merchants of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, may I add to what I said before that we have requests today—and legitimate requests—for more money for public education. May I call to Senator Bell's attention that House Bill No. 51, which passed Second Reading today, contains an amendment and a provision that if our estimates of revenue are incorrect and we receive more moneys than anticipated, then the excess of revenue under this amendment is to be distributed amongst all—and not just a number of the school districts—of the school districts of Pennsylvania in accordance with the fraction presently in use.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, last Session I think I took the floor several times with reference, I believe, to House Bill No. 95, which would take away from the merchant the two per cent commission that he was receiving for collecting the tax. I felt very strongly then that that commission should not be taken away from them. I feel just as strongly, and perhaps more so now.

As I said, many of the investigators from the sales tax bureau were going to these very small stores and telling the merchants that they should buy a certain type of cash register so that they could have a better check on the amount of sales tax that the merchants collected. Many of these people went out and spent $1,000 to $1,500 for a new cash register on the pretext, or the promise or the premise that they were going to continue to receive this two per cent. Better than that, when the law was passed, we promised the merchant two per cent if he would go out and co-operate and help us to collect this sales tax.

Mind you, at that time the Republicans—I do not want to and I am not going to say it. I am not going to say it because somebody will accuse me of injecting politics into it, and this is not the day for Pechan. However, I do want to say, very frankly, that when the tax was just one-half of one per cent, we promised that merchant a two per cent commission on the collection of those taxes.

What we are doing is driving the little businessman out of business. As Senator Weiner has said, he has to collect the unemployment compensation tax,—if he is a small businessman, he does not have much unemployment to collect—and he has to collect the social security tax and so forth. We are so stifling the little fellow that he has to get out of business.

Somebody awhile ago mentioned that we are going to have a surplus of $9,000,000. The figure was not mentioned, but it has been bandied around. I want to say that in my own home, if I have a surplus or my wife does not spend all of her budget, that does not mean that she is going to go out and buy a new coat or a new dress that she does not need. We use that money to help pay off the car by making two payments instead of one. Therefore, just because we have a $9,000,000 surplus does not mean that we are going to have to go out and spend it.

I want to say that I do not think we have kept good faith with the small business people by taking away from them the two per cent commission which they received for collection.

I know that Senator Mallery, during the last Session, mentioned one department store in his area and stated that it cost them $10,000 to collect the sales tax for the State of Pennsylvania. I do not think it is fair. Not only is it not fair, but we are not keeping our promises, because when we passed the sales tax provision with our revenue measures, we promised those people that we were going to pay them two per cent.

The same thing goes, my friends, over in the Department of Public Instruction. They went out and told all of these school districts: "Close those one-room schools down and we are going to give you a $200 bonus." Those budgets were predicated on the income that the State was going to give these districts for closing down these schools. Now that these districts have accomplished these consolidations, we want to take that away from them. Consequently, that means they are going to have to raise more money at home, and it is creating quite a problem.

I am saying no more about it. I am through for the day.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, it has been called to my attention that the bill which makes provision for all revenues in excess of estimates to go to education is House Bill No. 1, which is on Third Reading. I said it was House Bill No. 51. I wish to correct the record. It is House Bill No. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The record will be so corrected.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I have listened very attentively to all of the debate here, and it seems to me that the Republican Party on the other side is crying crocodile tears to start with, because you only have so much of a melon to slice. We know that over in the House, there was a lot of hullabaloo about Public Instruction and public education.

Mr. President, we have in House Bill No. 1 an amendment which I think is very meritorious. If we are to reimburse the merchants with the two per cent commission, we will be taking moneys away—if there is a surplus and for the sake of argument, let us assume that there might be a surplus—from education by so taking the position that the merchants should be reimbursed by two per cent for the collection of the sales tax here in Pennsylvania.

I am not opposed to the merchants not having the two per cent commission. However, I do not believe at this particular time that we should work both sides of the street. The Members of the Senate should not work both sides of the street on this subject. I can agree with the Department of Public Instruction and I can agree with the local school directors that there is a crying need for additional funds for public education. I, for one, am disappointed that we do not have the money at this particular time.

If we are going to have any excess funds to use, I, for one, take the position that it should go for public education. I feel that probably quite a number of the Members on the Republican side feel the same way.

I was quite reluctant to go along and take the commission away from the merchants, because they do have a responsibility. I live with those people in my area who are in business, and I know their problems. I know it costs them money. There is no argument about that. However, if we are to decide between the merchants and their two per cent commission and public education, I feel sure that the Membership here will agree that it should go for the education of our children.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1962

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ..... 1:00 P.M.
REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ..... 1:00 P.M.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, February 19, 1962, at 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:24 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

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SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1962.

The Senate met at 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The following prayer was offered by the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. WAGNER:

Our Heavenly Father, on days such as this we are especially aware of our need of Thee. We are especially appreciative of Thy care over us and the way that Thou dost watch over our coming and our going. Now that we are safely here, we seek Thy guidance and direction in the conclusions we reach and the decisions which we make. Grant us wisdom, sound judgment and good sense in whatever we do.

We ask Thy blessing today upon the people of this Commonwealth, this Nation and all those who inhabit the free world. Strengthen the hands of the leadership in the Commonwealth and the Nation in this, our Father's work. Save us, we ask, in the name of God. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. DONOLOW, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

GUESTS OF SENATOR SAMUEL B. WOLFE PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, we are happy to have as our guests this afternoon fifty-two seniors from the Kulpmont High School, in Northumberland County. They are here under the supervision of Professor William Beierschmitt and Mr. George Doviak.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and Senator Wolfe, the Chair wishes to welcome the students here. We hope your visit to the State Capitol and to the Senate of Pennsylvania will be very informative and constructive to you.

Thank you for coming.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT GRANTED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that we now proceed to the consideration of today's Calendar.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the Senate will proceed with consideration of today's Calendar.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

APPROPRIATION BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

HB 1—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 2 (Pr. No. 114)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	Pechan,	**Stiefel,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	**Rooney,**	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	McGinnis,	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	Silvert,	**Yatron,**
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 3 (Pr. No. 3)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 4 (Pr. No. 4)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Lane,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Madigan,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Mahady,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McMenamin,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	Miller,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,			

NAYS—1

Kessler,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 5 (Pr. No. 115)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Lane,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Madigan,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Mahady,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McMenamin,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	Miller,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,			

NAYS—1

Kessler,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 6 (Pr. No. 116)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 7 (Pr. No. 7)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 8 (Pr. No. 117)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 9 (Pr. No. 9)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 10 (Pr. No. 118)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 11 (Pr. No. 119)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. CONFAIR, KELLER, TAYLOR, STEVENSON and STROUP, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

> Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "four million fifty-eight thousand thirty-eight dollars ($4,058,038)" and inserting: six million eight hundred thousand dollars ($6,800,000)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, I would like to amend House Bill No. 11 and I would also like to say a few words regarding the amendment.

Mr. President, when this legislation was originally passed, the understanding was that the communities, under the Clean Streams Program, would receive two per cent each year from the Commonwealth. However, in the last several years, it has been reduced to 1.19 per cent. The bill which is before us today gives 1.19 per cent. The sponsors of this amendment and I feel that it is only fair that the people who come under the Clean Streams Act, and who put in the utilities which were necessary, should receive the two per cent from the Commonwealth of Pensylvania.

These different communities have spent $258,000,000, compared with Pennsylvania's only $16,000,000 and the Federal Government spending $11,600,000.

This amendment would restore the amount up to two percent, which I believe the communities should have. I think we have double crossed the communities by having them put in these installations, thinking they were going to receive two percent and then the State turns around and only gives them 1.19 percent.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the Members of the Senate sanction this amendment, which will return the two percent to the communities.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Northumberland, Senator Confair.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Northumberland, Mr. Confair, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. CONFAIR. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, will the gentleman please advise us what year the Commonwealth paid two percent under this program?

Mr. CONFAIR. It says in the bill up to two percent, when it went through originally.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, would the gentleman please advise us as to what year the Commonwealth paid two percent to any community which qualified under this program?

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, I understand that they have never been paid two percent. That is all the more reason why we should give them the two percent at this time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, does the gentleman know what the highest amount is that the State has ever paid under this program?

Mr. CONFAIR. No, I do not.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I want to advise the gentleman that the Commonwealth paid 1.26 per cent and has been paying that amount. However, recently, because of the greater number of communities which have come under this program, we have had to lower the amount to 1.19 percent. I believe the gentleman has read in the leaflet which he has that the Commonwealth is paying this amount in order to cover everyone in it.

I would like to further ask the gentleman whether he has any idea of how much he is raising the budget in order to accomplish the purpose for which he has introduced this amendment.

Mr. CONFAIR. I think it is about $2,000,000.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, would the gentleman please advise us where we are going to get this $2,000,000 in order to pay for this program?

Mr. CONFAIR. Out of the surplus, Mr. President.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, will the gentleman tell us what surplus?

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, the $9,000,000 surplus you expect.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, will the gentleman please advise us what surplus he is talking about and where this surplus is going to come from?

Mr. CONFAIR. From increased revenues, Mr. President.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, will the gentleman please advise us, if we are getting this alleged surplus,—and let us assume for the moment, from this discussion, that it does exist—how does he intend to balance the budget next year?

Mr. CONFAIR. I am talking about this particular bill, Mr. President, which the people deserve right now. I am not worried about balancing the budget next year. I think these people need this money and they should have it.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I have been trying to keep this discussion at a level where we will discuss just the budget at the moment, rather than making campaign promises and election results.

I merely want the gentleman to tell me, if we take this surplus that we have, which we will use next year to balance the budget, where is he going to make up this $2,000,000 difference?

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, I believe there is enough money in the budget for it. That is what I believe right now and that is the reason why I proposed the amendment.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I wish to thank the gentleman.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, the original bill, which is now before us, has $4,058,030 in it. The proposal made by this gentleman is $6,800,000. If you will look at that very carefully, even the way I do arithmetic, it amounts to close to $2,700,000. Therefore, we are not talking about $2,000,000, but we are talking about close to $3,000,000. I do not see how we can have that and still balance the budget. I believe the gentleman knows the meaning of fiscal responsibility and what we are trying to accomplish by this. I believe he will also note, if he looks into this matter, that the Commonwealth has never paid two percent. The highest we have ever paid is 1.26 percent and we have been paying 1.19 percent up to this point. If this amendment is put in, I will assure the gentleman that there will be no way of passing this measure or getting it through. This will throw the budget out by almost $3,000,000.

I want to also inform the gentleman that I will insist that the Members of the House take this measure up. If you want to kill this program and feel that this is not the kind of program we should have, that is another story. This may be a good way of doing it. I do not know.

I also want to point out to the gentleman that he is raising the amount of money, which was put in the budget originally by the Governor for this program, by fifty percent. You started off with $4,000,000 and the gentleman is raising it to $6,800,000. I think that is a pretty sizeable increase for any program.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, I desire to have a roll call on the amendment.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CONFAIR and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—25

Bell,	Hawbaker,	Pechan,	Taylor,
Berger,	Keller,	Propert,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Scott,	Wade,
Confair,	Kromer,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Stevenson,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Stroup,	Wolfe,
Fleming,			

NAYS—25

Camiel,	Lane,	Mullin,	Seyler,
Devlin,	Mahady,	Murray,	Silvert,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Ripp,	Staisey,
Donolow,	McGinnis,	Rooney,	Stiefel,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Sarraf,	Weiner,
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,			

So the question was determined in the negative, and the amendment was defeated.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SEYLER, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 19, 1962.

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 26, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 26, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 12 (Pr. No. 120)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 13 (Pr. No. 13)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 14 (Pr. No. 14)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stalsey,	Ripp,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

APPROPRIATION BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

HB 15—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 16 (Pr. No. 16)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

SB 17 (Pr. No. 17)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HB 17 (Pr. No. 17)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sesler,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Scott,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 18 (Pr. No. 18)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 19 (Pr. No. 19)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 20 (Pr. No. 20)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 21 (Pr. No. 21)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 22 (Pr. No. 22)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 23 (Pr. No. 23)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Rooney,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe.
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 24 (Pr. No. 122)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 25 (Pr. No. 123)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 26 (Pr. No. 26)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 27 (Pr. No. 27)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Donolow,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
DiSilvestro,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Flack,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Haluska,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Hawbaker,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Hays,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Devlin,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

HB 28 (Pr. No. 28)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WEINER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "thirty-five thousand nine hundred ten dollars ($35,910)" and inserting: fifty thousand nine hundred ten dollars ($50,910)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 29 (Pr. No. 29)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 30 (Pr. No. 30)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 31 (Pr. No. 31)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 32 (Pr. No. 32)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 33 (Pr. No. 33)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 34 (Pr. No. 34)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 35 (Pr. No. 35)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bell,	Kalman,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Keller,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Lane,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Madigan,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Mahady,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McMenamin,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	Miller,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,			

NAYS—1

Hays,

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 36 (Pr. No. 124)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 37 (Pr. No. 37)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 38 (Pr. No. 38)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 39 (Pr. No. 39)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 40 (Pr. No. 40)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 41 (Pr. No. 41)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

HB 42 (Pr. No. 42)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. WEINER and BELL, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

> Amend Sec. 1, page 1, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "five hundred twenty thousand dollars ($520,000)" and inserting: five hundred thirty thousand dollars ($530,000)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 43 (Pr. No. 43)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 44 (Pr. No. 44)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 45 (Pr. No. 45)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 46 (Pr. No. 46)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,

Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 47 (Pr. No. 47)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 48 (Pr. No. 48)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 49 (Pr. No. 49)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED, OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

HB 50 (Pr. No. 155)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. SEYLER, by unanimous consent, offered the following correctional amendment:

> Amend Section 1, page 1, lines 1 and 2 by striking out "fourteen million three hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred fifty dollars ($14,351,650)" and inserting in lieu thereof: fourteen million three hundred fifty-four thousand four hundred sixty dollars ($14,354,460)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Mr. SEYLER.

APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 51 (Pr. No. 125)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,

Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 52 (Pr. No. 126)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 53 (Pr. No. 127)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 54 (Pr. No. 128)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 55 (Pr. No. 129)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 56 (Pr. No. 130)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 58 (Pr. No. 98)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 59 (Pr. No. 131)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 60 (Pr. No. 132)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 61 (Pr. No. 61)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 62 (Pr. No. 62)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Stalsey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 63 (Pr. No. 133)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 64 (Pr. No. 64)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 65 (Pr. No. 65)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 66 (Pr. No. 66)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 68 (Pr. No. 75)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 72 (Pr. No. 82)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Weiner,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 73 (Pr. No. 134)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 80 (Pr. No. 92)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

HB 82 (Pr. No. 97)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WEINER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

> Amend Title, page 1, last line of Title, by striking out "subject to certain conditions."
>
> Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 1 to 7, by striking out "This appropriation is contingent upon the One-" in line 1 and all of lines 2 to 7.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

HB 50 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I now call from the table House Bill No. 50, Printer's No. 163, which previously went over in its order temporarily on Third Reading, as amended.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and we will proceed with consideration of House Bill No. 50, Printer's No. 163.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 50 (Pr. No. 163)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

GUESTS OF SENATOR JOHN T. VAN SANT PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, we have here in the halls of the Senate today a distinguished visitor from The Netherlands. She is Miss Truus Prins, who is here on a United Nations Fellowship with the National Bureau of Child Welfare, studying how our child welfare organization functions. Miss Prins is in Harrisburg today and tomorrow in connection with the meeting of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth.

It is my pleasure to present to you Miss Truus Prins, of The Netherlands.

The PRESIDENT. Certainly, the Senate welcomes you very happily. We hope that you will get the information that you want, and enjoy your visit to this Country.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 8 (Pr. No. 23)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, it seems to me that the purposes of Senate Bill No. 8 are most worthy. However, I have to take exception to the method of financing this proposal.

Last week, in this Senate Chamber, under the able leadership of Senator Stiefel, supported by Senator Hawbaker, we had a celebration in memory of Abraham Lincoln. I would just like to read from some of Lincoln's experiences in the General Assembly of Illinois, when he was a Representative there:

> "The Legislature, of which Mr. Lincoln thus became a member, was one that will never be forgotten in Illinois. Its legislation in aid of the so-called internal improvement system was significantly reckless and unwise. The gigantic and stupendous operations of the scheme dazzled the eyes of nearly everybody, but in the end it rolled up a debt so enormous as to impede the otherwise marvelous progress of Illinois. The burdens imposed by this Legislature under the guise of improvements became so monumental in size it is little wonder that at intervals for years thereafter the monster of repudiation often showed its hideous face above the waves of popular indignation."

This system of internal improvements provided for:

> ". . . a gridiron of railroads. The extreme points of the State, east and west, north and south, were to be brought together by thirteen hundred miles of iron rails. Every river and stream of the least importance was to be widened, deepened, and made navigable. A canal to connect the Illinois River and Lake Michigan was to be dug, and thus the great system was to be made 'commensurate with the wants of the people.' To effect all these great ends, a loan of twelve million dollars"—parenthetically, that was a large sum of money in those days—"was authorized before the session closed. Work on all these gigantic enterprises was to begin at the earliest practicable moment; cities were to spring up everywhere; capital from abroad was to come pouring in; attracted by the glowing reports of marvelous progress and great internal wealth, people were to come swarming in by colonies, until in the end Illinois was to outstrip all the others and herself become the Empire State of the Union."

Ten years later, the Governor, at that time Thomas Ford, wrote in his memoirs something that I think is significant to the Members of this body. He said:

> "The means used in the Legislature to pass the system deserve some notice for the instruction of posterity. First, a large portion of the people were interested in the success of the canal, which was threatened if other sections of the State were denied the improvements demanded by them; and, thus, the friends of the canal were forced to logroll for that work by supporting others which were to be ruinous to the country. Roads and improvements were proposed everywhere to enlist every section of the State."

I am skipping a great deal here, Mr. President. However, I am just trying to pick out the significant points.

Lincoln was called down to Vandalia—then the seat of government for Illinois—in the summer of 1837 by a Special Session of the Legislature. The magnificent schemes of the foregoing winter required some repairing. The system had utterly failed. There was nothing to do but repeal it and stop work upon the visionary roads, and endeavor to invent some means of paying the enormous debt.

So it goes. That was Lincoln's experience with a system of internal improvements. The resemblance to Project 70 is very similar to that proposal.

I have here a map which I found on my desk this afternoon, showing the Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. This map of the Commonwealth is just about ten inches across, and what I like to call the creeping shadow of the Commonwealth can be evidenced if you draw a line vertically one inch from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. That represents approximately the amount of State-owned land today by the Department of Forests and Waters and the Fish and Game Commission. Twenty years ago, that represented probably three per cent of the area. Each year, as we meet here in Session, it seems to me this shadow—this line—is growing larger and larger, and spreading more and more across the State.

In his report on Project 70, the Governor himself admits, on page 45 of the printed booklet, that the acreage now owned in some of the counties which will not be affected by this bill amounts to over 2,000,000 acres. If you prorate that acreage, you net a total of over 3,000,000 acres already owned for recreational purposes. That does not include the State's holdings for its various office buildings, its State Colleges, or its other State institutions and hospitals.

One difficulty, it seems to me, on this bill, is that this shadow of the Commonwealth is going to keep creeping. The increasing proportion of the land owned by the Commonwealth and taken away from productive purposes or tax means is going to be alarming as this proposal progresses and goes into effect. I think we should keep this in mind. The enabling legislation, if this amendment to the Constitution should pass, will require, I am sure, the ob-

taining of land by the Commonwealth through the means of eminent domain, which means that the desires of individual property owners are simply thrust aside for the so-called benefit of all.

The other thing that disturbs me, Mr. President, is the mounting debt in the Commonwealth. Let me preface these figures by this statement: That the debt of the Commonwealth is a claim on every individual piece of private property above and beyond the due process of authorized taxation. Debt is just like an unpaid tax bill. The larger the debt, the less real equity the individuals have in what is thought to be private property.

Too many of us do not realize that we think we have paid off our property when we clean off the mortgage. However, that is not true so long as the Commonwealth has debts which can be charged, and which are holdings against individual private property.

I would just like to give some figures, if I may. The actual full face and credit bonds outstanding of the Commonwealth, as of the end of 1961, were $321,000,000. In addition to that, we had G.S.A. Bonds outstanding of $371,096,000, with an additional four hundred thirty-nine million and some hundred thousand dollars authorized. The Highway and Bridge Authority had $70,809,000 of bonded indebtedness outstanding, with another $300,000,000 authorized by this last Session of the General Assembly. The Pennsylvania Turnpike indebtedness—from funds which are to be paid, of course, by tolls but which may, depending on developments, become the obligation of the Commonwealth—amounts to $371,300,000. The Pennsylvania State School Building Authority—again, not a full face and credit bond, but still a moral obligation of the Commonwealth—amounts to $276,839,000. This totals up to $1,411,044,000. However, it does not include the debts of the local school authorities, which the Commonwealth, under law, is obligated to pay in certain proportions, depending on their reimbursement fraction. The gross cost of these school projects up to date in borrowed money is one billion, five hundred sixty-three million and some odd hundred thousand dollars, and the anticipated increase for 1962-1963 is expected to be another $100,000,000 making the total of gross cost anticipated reimbursable during 1962-1963, $1,653,000,000.

If you add those figures to the $1,400,000,000, which I cited before, you get a total of about $3,000,000,000 of debt, not all of which, I admit, are direct full face and credit bonds, but all of which the Commonwealth is morally obliged to pay for.

It seems to me that the provisions of this bill permit a little bit of skulduggery also. If the Commonwealth is going to be able to take land in these various areas by eminent domain, there is a great possibility that the land taken could be that of a favored few who own property in certain areas and they would receive fairly good prices for property which otherwise might not bring too much.

The Governor says that Project 70 will require prudent expenditures at all levels of government. To me, this spells taxes and more taxes. The Federal Parks and many of the reservoirs will be financed by Congress through regular appropriations. Congress does not have any money to spend, unless it takes it away from us first. Local programs must be paid out of community funds. That is more taxes. At the State level, two kinds of expenditures are called for. That is more taxes again. Development costs are going to come out of the capital budget.

Just today, we passed finally House Bill No. 51, which provides almost $1,000,000—between $800,000 and $1,000,000—for capital improvements in our State Parks.

I am going to vote against this bill, even though I realize that more green areas around the urbanized districts may be desirable. I am going to vote against it because I do not believe the Commonwealth should go further in debt, especially for recreational purposes. We are going to increase our annual costs, not only for debt service but for development and capital costs, and we are going to have maintenance costs piled on top of these other costs, because you cannot expect these so-called green areas or recreational areas to run themselves.

I doubt very much the claim of the Governor that this so-called Project will bring new industry into Pennsylvania. He says that it is going to provide jobs. I cannot see any jobs being provided beyond those to prepare the parks themselves or the areas themselves. Industry is not going to come into Pennsylvania just because we have nice parks and facilities for recreation. There are many more important things that industry looks at first before it will consider that.

This bill, to me, is another move toward statism, where sooner or later all of the land of the Commonwealth is going to be owned by the Commonwealth, and none left for private individuals.

I am sorry I feel that I cannot support this legislation. I would like to see local efforts develop these green areas if and when they are required, and not depend on the Commonwealth and the Federal Government to do it for us.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, the gentleman's position, if followed through to its logical conclusion, would leave us, in Pennsylvania and in many other areas, waiting until we actually had the funds to do all the things which have been done in Pennsylvania. I believe the gentleman will agree with me—having earned his livelihood in the business world—and remembers occasions when the most judiciously run corporations went into debt, thereby creating assets. In other words, no one in this Country, unless he used extreme wisdom in choosing his parents and was left a lot of money, could ever buy a home, a car or even tools with which to do his work, unless he created some debt. As a matter of fact, our bookkeeping systems are set up on debits and credits. Anything you ever buy becomes not only a debit, but a credit because it must be worth something or else you would not obtain it in the first instance.

We, in Pennsylvania, face many problems. One of the very serious problems is that many of the resources of our Commonwealth, such as coal, iron, steel and others, are all going into a time which has passed, in the sense that we no longer look to these materials as providing the only assets which this State has. At one time, the railroads of Pennsylvania were a very big asset. This is no longer the case. The same applies to other heavy industries which we thought would always be with us. However, they are also passing from the scene. Therefore, we must move to new areas and new fields of endeavor in order for us to provide not only for the welfare of our own people, but for the economic welfare of our Commonwealth as well.

We must move into the tourist area. We are finding ourselves spending more and more money on tourism and for providing these kinds of areas. On top of all this, our

people are finding themselves with more leisure time. In New York State,—and I am not here to debate whether this is good or bad—one of the unions just completed a contract whereby they will only work twenty-five hours a week. These people will have a lot of time on their hands. They will have a lot of recreation time which will be available to them. As automation comes in to more and more of our industries, which is a very serious problem, we will have more and more people with more time available and people who will be forced to retire at an earlier age. Provisions must be made for these people of this Commonwealth and for this Country.

There have been articles in many of the newspapers of Pennsylvania, many of which are certainly not organs of the Democratic Party and many of which are very conservative in their points of view. For example, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has had a number of articles regarding Project 70 and the Park Program. They have editorialized in this area and have gone on at great length to point out what this would mean to the Commonwealth were it not to go through or were it not to become a part of the over-all program of what we are doing. Many of the conservative organizations—those which are not usually in the realm or the forefront of progressiveness—are supporting this program and are asking that we support it.

Today, we are merely passing a measure that has to pass again next Session before it can appear on the ballot. If the people either choose or do not choose to go along with it, the matter will be decided at that point. Thereafter, we will begin to write the legislation. At no time, will this cost us any more than $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year to support. We are not going to spend $70,000,000 all in one year. We are not going to do all of this at one time. You must bear in mind that the Veterans' Bonus of World War II is coming to an end. This also applies to the Veterans' Bonus of the Korean War. Therefore, the wealth of the Commonwealth will go behind these projects to support them.

You must remember that we cannot just take away from the Commonwealth and not give anything back. This is a wealthy State and a great deal of revenue is produced here. We must use this in order to create other assets and other areas wherein we must move. If we continue to wait, the home builder, the developer, all of whom must constantly create, will be moving into other areas. Many of the open areas which are now available will no longer be available to us in times to come.

For example, in the city of Philadelphia, about which I am somewhat familiar, there are no more building lots remaining. There are no more areas in which to expand or to build. Here is a city of two or more millions of people which does not have, within the city itself, an area for the people to go to and use as a recreational area. Therefore, they must look around them. The gentleman from Montgomery County will tell you that the county built a park up there in which, unless the people live in that county and pay taxes in that county, others may not even sit on the benches in that park. This is a rather tough situation and probably they are correct in their outlook. Maybe they want to take care of their own taxpayers. However, it just so happens that all of these people who live in America happen to be Americans. They also happen to want to use the various communities. They do not need a passport to go from one county to another, nor from one State to another. It is pretty difficult to say to a human being, who comes from the city of Philadelphia, that he cannot sit on the benches because he does not live in that county. I think that is drawing the line pretty fine.

I think it is time for the Commonwealth and other people who are now in a position to do something about it, before it is too late, to conserve our resources and act now.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, after listening to Senator Kessler, I think we should make a very distinct cleavage in our thinking here.

This is not an enabling act. This is a proposed amendment to the Constitution which must pass two Sessions of the Legislature. It is true that the present Constitution of Pennsylvania is highly criticized. They have tried to put provisions into it which amount to legislation.

Mr. Buchanan, an eminent authority on constitutional law, pointed out and described the Constitution of Pennsylvania as being one of the great pieces of legislation, but certainly a very poor Constitution. Therefore, when we draw up a constitutional amendment, we do not try to put into it the enabling factors. The bogey of debt which was drawn before this Assembly, for that reason alone, is not applicable.

That story of the bogey of debt reminds me of Walter Lippman's little fantasy of the "Shadows on the Rocks," where the aborigines were sitting around the fire. The closer they got to the fire, their shadows increased in length on the canyon wall. Therefore, the more they feared, the closer to the fire they crouched and their shadows became larger. They feared these shadows as real and existing spirits.

So it is if you analyze the figures, and I tell you that Senator Kessler is an able man. The Turnpike figures, alone, are given for a self-liquidating debt, a debt which is now many years ahead of its time in being paid off from the tolls. The School Authority and so on down a number of the items are self-liquidating debts, for which provisions are made.

Let us look to the acquisition of land. I went to Allentown to give a talk to one of the service groups up there. One of the things they showed me was 1,300 acres of land which was left by General Trexler many years ago. You can go to New York City and see Central Park. The man who prevented them from taking Central Park from the poor people of New York was broken. They labeled him a Tammany leader. However, who, today, will question the wisdom of his holding onto that park for the poor people of New York? If you were to talk in terms of debt and how destructive it is, I say in Allentown or in Central Park, New York, if you subdivide it today, you would receive many, many times the value that was invested by the civic people who invested in it originally.

The acquisition of land—and it is not all out in some desolate area. There are many towns where there is not breathing space. We talk about juvenile delinquency. Yes, we even talk about adult delinquency. However, people who have things to do, hobbies to follow and things to spend their leisure time applying themselves to, are not in trouble and are not in jails.

After all, the statement was made: "How does this add to industry?" First, it creates a recreation industry but, secondly, no industry goes anywhere today without looking toward the intangibles. Any industry that wants to come into your district will inquire as to the type of

schools there are, whether or not they are good, what the recreational facilities are, what the social facilities are and what is offered the families. When you start a new plant and bring in new skills, particularly the top skills, the people who affect the decisions ask about what is offered by the community. You must be able to offer more than anyone else and you must be able to offer a program which is sound. Land is the only single commodity which tomorrow will be worth more in terms of bread and beans, in view of our increasing population, than any other single commodity. Regardless of the value in dollars and cents, land is the only commodity which is worth more in beans and bacon tomorrow than it is today.

Therefore, Mr. President, I respectfully say that this is a bill which will permit and authorize this. It is not the enabling act. How much we will spend, how far we will go, how we will do it and what we will limit it to is a question only of the enabling act. The bogey of debt is but a shadow on the rock, an hallucination arising from fear. We are told that fear is the biggest thing that man has. A man's fears are sometimes worse, as Shakespeare said, than horrible imaginings. We can fear anything; we can suppose anything. However, what are the facts?

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, Senator Kessler did a very fine job. As I heard those figures, very frankly, I was thinking to myself as to the dollars and cents progress or advantages which we might receive from this legislation.

Senator Mahady talked about it being a Constitutional amendment, which is true. This legislation must go before the people on a referendum and the people will decide. However, I am taking the position, Mr. President, that if you are standing still, you are going backwards.

As a matter of fact, we had a Congressional Reapportionment Bill passed here not long ago, which was due primarily to the fact that we have lost population here in Pennsylvania. Who is to blame? Frankly, I do not think any of us, individually or collectively, are to blame, but it is due to circumstances. We have passed, in this Legislature, legislation which set up an Area Redevelopment Act, which is doing a good job because we must life the face of a great portion of Pennsylvania. We had the Pittsburgh renaissance, which is doing a job and is paying off, I believe, in the dollars and cents investment.

I must admit that I am a little worried about the debt of the Commonwealth. I know that my grandchildren are probably going to pay off a portion of that debt. However, there is nothing else we can do. We have to take these steps forward. If we make a mistake, we must answer to the people. I am not crazy about legislation which will permit condemnation of private property. However, that legislation has been on the statute books for years, Mr. President, and I believe that in most cases it has been used rather wisely. There may be abuses, but, nevertheless, we cannot sit here in this Senate of Pennsylvania and do nothing.

I recall a story about the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Washington. A few years ago, I attended their meeting, and we had sitting around at that meeting probably about fifty millions of dollars. The Chairman of the Committee looked up and said:

"Gentlemen, here we are. We have fifty millions of dollars sitting out here before us, and the city of Washington looks like a pigsty, because you people will not spend your money. I want you to do something. Build a building or tear it down, or paint the building or burn it down. Do something for the progress of our area."

Now here we are, Members of this Senate, about to vote on a very important piece of legislation. If we vote "no," I feel that we are making a mistake, because we do not know what the future holds for us. However, I am hoping that if this legislation is passed and if we are here at the next Session, we should observe with a microscope all enabling legislation which goes into the Act. In so doing, I think we can protect the interest of the people of Pennsylvania.

Do not reject this just because it is going to mean an obligation upon the Commonwealth, and it is going to mean a huge obligation. The debt service on $70,000,000 is a lot of money. At the same time, we must look at it from the over-all picture. If we do not do this, are we going to continue to lose population in Pennsylvania? I do not know, and I do not think anyone else does. However, we have to do something.

In my opinion, I believe that a nice atmosphere and pleasant conditions are great assets to Pennsylvania. I do believe that they will bring industry into Pennsylvania. For that reason, and that reason alone, I am going to vote for this legislation because I feel we must do something.

Mr. SESLER. Mr. President, I have read about Project 70. In fact, I was so enthused about it, I became one of the sponsors. I think one of the greatest arguments in favor of it, to me, was a visit I made the other day out to my own Presque Isle Park. We, in Erie, are particularly blessed by having a very large State Park, and a very fine one, near one of the largest centers of population. This is not true in most areas of Pennsylvania. However, we, in Erie, are blessed in this regard.

I went out with my family on a Sunday, the week before last. You think of a park as not being used in wintertime, and we went out there to see. Do you realize that we had over 50,000 visitors to our park that Sunday? The ice on the end of the bay was frozen, and there were literally hundreds and hundreds of people out there ice fishing, iceboating and ice skating. I realized just what a tremendous asset it was to have that park in Erie.

I was thinking to myself that if only the Legislature had appropriated $10,000,000, say, in 1900, what a tremendous saving and what a tremendous boom it would have been if we could have had the foresight.

Now when I think that our population is going to accelerate regardless of whether we want it to or not, gentlemen, and as we go forward and become a tremendously urbanized, highly technical society, it will be necessary that we have room to breathe. I know well, in my heart, that every dollar we spend on this program will be well justified in the years when you and I are gone. We will have left a heritage for the people of Pennsylvania.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, may we be at ease?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

The PRESIDENT. While we are at ease, may I read to the Senate a telegram which I received this afternoon? This is a communication from your Lieutenant Governor

as General Chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Governor's Prayer Breakfast:

> "We are asking that the Senate respond to the formal invitation to the Governor's Prayer Breakfast, scheduled for February 27th. There are still fifteen Senators who have not responded. We would like very much to have that response as early as possible so that the committee may finalize their plans."

Remember, the breakfast is February 27th, this month, just a few days from now. I cannot stress the need for your immediate response more clearly than that. Thank you.

The Senate will remain at ease.

(The Senate remained at ease.)

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

RECESS

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I now request a ten minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a Republican Caucus, to be held in my office at the rear of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a ten minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, being in the hall of the Senate and not hearing my name called, I wish to be recorded as voting "aye."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—44

Bell,	**Haluska,**	**Miller,**	**Silvert,**
Berger,	**Hays,**	**Mullin,**	**Staisey,**
Camiel,	**Kalman,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Chapman,	**Keller,**	**Propert,**	**Stiefel,**
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Ripp,**	**Stroup,**
Devlin,	**Lane,**	**Rooney,**	**Taylor,**
DiSilvestro,	**Mahady,**	**Sarraf,**	**Van Sant,**
Donolow,	**Mallery,**	**Scott,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**McCreesh,**	**Sesler,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**McGinnis,**	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McMenamin,**	**Shafer,**	**Yatron,**

NAYS—3

Hawbaker,	**Kessler,**	**Madigan,**

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HB 15 CALLED UP

HB 15 (Pr. No. 156)—Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up from page 3 of the Third Reading Calendar by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

HB 15 (Pr. No. 156)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. HAYS, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

> Amend Bill, page 5, by inserting after line 11:
> Section 2 Eight per centum (8%) of all General Fund Revenues actually received during the fiscal period 1961-62 in excess of the estimated total General Fund Revenues available for appropriation for the said fiscal period amounting to one billion twenty-three million eight hundred fifty-four thousand dollars ($1,023,854,000.00) as certified by the Secretary of Revenue on September 12 1961 according to law are hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State University for the fiscal year July 1 1962 to June 30 1963 for the purposes provided in subsection (1) of Section 1 of this act not to exceed however the sum of $1,500,000.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, this is an amendment to House Bill No. 15, the so-called Penn State appropriation bill. Starting with Abraham Lincoln, as Senator Kessler earlier did, I could give some well chosen words on the history and purpose of Penn State. This I shall not do at this time, unless there is a great demand for this kind of a treatise. However, I have not discovered any such sentiment.

I would point out, however, that there is, as a part of the record of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an eleven-page opinion of an Attorney General which I also could read, if there were to be a great demand but I do not think there is. This had to do with whether or not a couple of institutions were State institutions.

I shall just read a brief portion of this opinion:

> "The question whether the tax shall be paid by The Pennsylvania State College depends upon whether it is a State institution. The determination of this question necessitates an examination of the history of the institution and its relation to the State."

Then in legal terms, for some seven or eight pages, the Attorney General comes to the following conclusion:

> "I, therefore, advise you that under the provisions of May 20, 1921, Act No. 368, no tax should be collected or paid upon gasoline purchased and used by The Pennsylvania State College."

This is legal justification for the fact that The Pennsylvania State University has now, and has always had, a different relationship to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania than any other college or university, with the exception of the fourteen State Colleges. This has had a closer relationship, I say.

Now, I would like to explain the amendment which I have just offered.

Last September, in this Senate, based largely on the recommendations of the Governor's Committee on Education. I suppose, we debated legislation to provide more funds for public education in Pennsylvania. In this proposal,—which was a proposal for a new tax, as you all know—the receipts from this tax were to go largely to

two sources. There were also other sources, such as the Teachers' Colleges and some for the Department of Public Instruction. However, the public schools were to receive some $18,000,000, plus, and Pennsylvania State University was to receive 1.5 million dollars. This was largely the recommendation of the Governor's Committee on Education. The House passed such legislation and we were unable to pass it in the Senate.

Therefore, Mr. President, we submit this amendment and take its roots from last September. I might say that if this amendment passes, of course, there will have to be a companion amendment to House Bill No. 1. In House Bill No. 1, with the Printer's Number which is before us, it provides that 100 per cent of the tax moneys received this year above the estimates shall be distributed to the school districts of the State on the basis of their reimbursement fractions. This amendment would remove eight per cent of that amount out of that category and give it to The Pennsylvania State University. There is also the proviso that this shall not be in excess of $1,500,000. It seems to me that since it was fair and equitable during most of last year, I see nothing that has happened during the last four, five or six months to change this. It would seem to me that we should be able to get a unanimous vote on this question. As I recall, we were able to obtain twenty-five votes to pass the tax and we were able to get twenty-five votes to pass the appropriation for Pennsylvania State University, last September 1.

Therefore, Mr. President, this proposal would combine both features of this by saying that any excess tax moneys above those estimated by the Secretary of Revenue, as written into this bill on July 1, would be distributed in this manner. I, therefore, ask the Members of the Senate to give fair consideration to this bill, and I trust that all of my colleagues will be able to vote for this amendment to House Bill No. 15.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, we have heard a great deal in the last several days about fiscal responsibility, a term which certainly is a dignified and very fine expression. We like it, but a number of these amendments, such as this one, would begin to cause people to wonder just whether it is fiscal responsibility or a little bit of fiscal fakery.

Now on page 38 of House Bill No. 1, we have a provision somewhat similar to this which takes all of the surplus—if there is going to be one—and appropriates it to the public schools in the proportion that their subsidiary reimbursement requires. This amendment would take eight per cent of that possible surplus and appropriate it to the Trustees of The Pennsylvania State University.

Now, Mr. President, well and good, but I understand that it is absolutely impossible to increase any appropriation because it would throw the budget out of balance, and that fiscal responsibility forbids us doing any such thing. If that is the case, Mr. President, how in the world do they expect to have anybody trapped into feeling that they are going to get something out of what they say is nothing? I understand, Mr. President, there will be some amendments offered which will recognize that probably there will be a surplus and, therefore, we are going to appropriate some of that for the benefit of our school districts and for Penn State. However, to say in one breath that there is no such thing and then in the next breath to say we are going to appropriate all of it to the public schools, and then take away eight per cent from the public schools and give it to The Pennsylvania State University out of a surplus which is nonexistent, according to all of our fiscal experts over there, begins to look just a little bit phony to me, Mr. President.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say if there is going to be a surplus,—and we believe firmly there is going to be one—let us appropriate some money to these institutions which need it. If there is not going to be a surplus, then let us get these people who are trying to get off the hook back on solid ground and forget about this type of amendment which says: "If we have any money left over, you are welcome to it."

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I always thought that Senator Berger was pretty good when it comes to fiscal matters, but apparently he thinks this amendment will throw aside fiscal responsibility. I think he is entirely mistaken. We have tried to stay within the budget. The Republican side has claimed that we underestimated receipts. We, in part, agreed because, as of the present, there is a $5,000,000 overage from estimates. This may grow a little larger.

The one area where we have not fulfilled our responsibility is in the battle of public education. Therefore, it was very wisely provided, by an amendment to House Bill No. 1, that all the money which came in over and above estimates should go to public education on the basis of allocating fractions to each school district.

We want to look at the picture in its entirety. Pennsylvania State University felt highly disappointed in that they did not receive a larger appropriation, and justifiably so. Pennsylvania State University, under bills passed here last fall, was to receive, if we had passed the tax measure, an additional $1,500,000 and our school systems would get an additional something like $18,500,000. Now to maintain the same philosophy and in fairness, if there is additional money to go toward education, we say we should divide all the overage in equal proportion, and give eight per cent to The Pennsylvania State University, which is the same percentage which it would have received if we would have passed the legislation to provide the $23,000,000 for education and which failed to pass because we could not get a single Republican vote. We say that we should give them the same percentages of the moneys that come in over and above estimates; that is, give eight percent of it to The Pennsylvania State University and ninety-two percent of it to our public schools. We, in this amendment, are merely carrying out what we tried to do during the last Session by bills we had submitted here and for which the Republican side was ready to vote until it came to the question of taxes. Then, the entire program fell.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think that this amendment is a fair one and in no way does it destroy, Senator Berger, our fiscal responsibility. Our fiscal responsibility will remain because we will still have a balanced budget.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I do not believe there is any fiscal irresponsibility here. We actually do not know if we are going to have any money.

Senator Silvert says that we will have $5,000,000 over and above our estimates. That I do not know. What Senator Hays is trying to do is do the best he can for Penn State.

What we have actually done is taken a page out of the book of the operations over in the House, because we feel

that if there is a possibility that we will have any money, we would like a percentage of it to go to Penn State University because we realize they need the money. We realize, too, that at Penn State we have a lot of students who do not have the wherewithal, so to speak, to finance their education. If we can help out at Penn State, we want to do that job, not only for the institution but for the students also. We feel that possibly we can keep the costs down a bit if we have a greater appropriation.

We are not fiscally irresponsible. We do not know for sure—and I do not think anyone else does—whether we are going to have a surplus or not. However, if we do have a surplus, we would like to have eight percent—and not exceeding $1,500,000—go to Penn State. There is nothing wrong with this amendment. If we do not have the money, Penn State will not get the money. That is all there is to it.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I will have to speak from recollection. It occurs to me, from Senator Silvert's remarks, that possibly his recollection is no better than mine might be in some respects.

As I recall it, Mr. President, what Senator Silvert is complaining about is that the Republicans did not vote for a certain tax, which they said would produce a certain amount of money, on the calculation that the revenues which would be raised by the then existing taxes made it unnecessary to vote for such a tax, and it would still be possible to appropriate to Pennsylvania State University and to the public schools certain millions of dollars which would assist them in their operations and which, in the case of Pennsylvania State University, I believe, would have gone to the remuneration of faculty members for the most part.

That bill, Mr. President,—and this is where I speak from recollection—was either voted down by the Democrats, or was recommitted by the Democrats, or dropped from the Calendar by the Democrats. The Republicans voted for that appropriation and they voted against the tax. Present history shows that our calculations were more nearly correct than theirs, with all the aid of the planners and the budget experts that they had in making their calculations.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I think the record ought to be correct. It is absolutely correct that we dropped the bill from the Calendar,—and I believe my recollection is accurate—but this was only done after we had stated that this would be our action; that we could not send to the Governor any bills asking that moneys be spent which were not available to him. We were not going to do any deficit financing. As a result of that, we are here today with a balanced budget. This was stated twice. It was stated once when we voted for the bills. The second time,—and it is in the record—I stated here that if we were not going to pass any taxes to raise the money to pay for these items, we were going to drop these bills from the Calendar.

We then voted against the bill, not giving it the necessary twenty-six votes. I believe I am correct in saying that twenty-five of those votes were provided by the Democrats on this side, and the bills were dropped from the Calendar.

I do not want to get into that. That is ancient history at the moment. We will have other times to go into that area. The only thing I would like to say here is this. If there is going to be a surplus,—and I have no way of knowing whether there will be or not because the present indication is that the budget is balanced and that there is no more money in the till—and if by chance there is a windfall to this big corporation and if the executive officers or the board of directors, which is the Senate, feel there will be a windfall and we will win some cases since we have better lawyers now than we used to have, or that there will be some other money coming in, then eight percent of this can be used for Penn State. I see nothing inconsistent with that and a balanced budget, because if there is no money, Penn State or any other institution will not get anything.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I thank the gentleman for having an accurate recollection. I agree with him that that is exactly what happened, and they did drop the bill from the Calendar. It was after the tax bill was defeated, and it was in conformity with what they said they would do. They said they would drop the education appropriation bills from the Calendar, and they did it. However, it was on the basis of their revenue estimates, and not on the basis of the calculations which we thought were correct; that there would be more money available, and without that tax. That is exactly what has happened, Mr. President. There cannot be any question about it.

You can talk about a balanced budget as much as you want to and above there being no balanced budget for fourteen years. That, I may say, Mr. President, is a little questionable. I recall there were some surpluses in our fiscal history within the fourteen year period. Neverthless, I am not going to go into that.

The fact remains, Mr. President, that the money became available. It was not appropriated. The institutions did not get it and the schools did not get it.

Mr. President, at this time we say that if you can raise your sights as many millions of dollars as the Governor did in order to obtain a balanced budget, you can raise them because we think you are going to have the money to provide for these schools and for this university.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, there is an old expression that you cannot teach an old dog new tricks. I do not claim to be an old dog, but I have learned a new trick today.

First of all, there are a lot of people in Pennsylvania who are real mad at the Administration because the feeling back in the home districts is that a number of the public school districts have been shortchanged. Therefore, the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, in House Bill No. 1, on page 38, has come up with a formula whereby they are going to give 100 percent of all surplus to the public schools. That takes care of the public schools.

Then there are a lot of people who are associated with Penn State who are mad at the Administration. Therefore, we take care of them by giving them eight percent.

Gentleman, this is the first time in my brief lifetime that I learned there can be 108 percent of a whole.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I have no desire to participate in this debate. May I just point out to Senator Bell that Senator Hays stated quite plainly, for anyone who was listening and had the ability to understand, that he was also going to offer an amendment to another bill, which would make the total 100 per cent? Senator Hays' arithmetic also is reliable. If Senator Bell did not hear it,

I regret it. However, I think it is my duty to inform him and set the record straight.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I am very happy that the gentleman from York, Mr. Seyler, has set the Senate straight, including myself, that this eight percent is being taken away from the public schools.

Mr. WARE. Mr. President, I believe the Majority Leader said that our revenues might be augmented above expectations because there are now better lawyers representing the Commonwealth. I guess there is a difference of opinion on that subject. I will agree with him, however, that there are more lawyers and, indeed, there are more of all kinds of employees on the public payroll.

Since we have gone back to the last Session, we might return to one other point made in the last Session; namely, that we could have plenty of money for public education, Penn State, and a lot of other things if we did not have so many political employees on the public payroll.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I must say that of all the speakers who have spoken about the budget, the last speaker knows more about money matters than anybody here.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I desire to be recorded as voted "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—23

Devlin,	Lane,	Murray,	Silvert,
DiSilvestro,	Mahady,	Ripp,	Staisey,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Rooney,	Stiefel,
Haluska,	McGinnis,	Sarraf,	Weiner,
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,	Mullin,	Seyler,	

NAYS—22

Bell,	Fleming,	Mallery,	Stroup,
Berger,	Hawbaker,	Propert,	Taylor,
Chapman,	Keller,	Scott,	Van Sant,
Confair,	Kessler,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Kromer,	Stevenson,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Madigan,		

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was adopted.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Mr. FLACK, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

> Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5, by striking out "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty-two million dollars ($22,000,000)

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment? I believe the Printer's Number is wrong. The new Printer's Number is 156. We would like to check it.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which the amendment, offered by Senator Hays, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Weiner, we have another amendment before us.

Mr. WEINER. There has been no action taken on that amendment, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Flack, will you withdraw your amendment for the time being until we act on Senator Weiner's motion?

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, I will withdraw the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDENT. On the basis of Senator Flack's withdrawal of his amendment, will you again make your motion, Senator Weiner?

Mr. WEINER. Yes, Mr. President.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment, offered by Senator Hays, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—25

Camiel,	Lane,	Mullin,	Seyler,
Devlin,	Mahady,	Murray,	Silvert,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Ripp,	Staisey,
Donolow,	McGinnis,	Rooney,	Stiefel,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Sarraf,	Weiner,
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,			

NAYS—25

Bell,	Hawbaker,	Pechan,	Taylor,
Berger,	Keller,	Propert,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Scott,	Wade,
Confair,	Kromer,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Stevenson,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Stroup,	Wolfe,
Fleming,			

The PRESIDENT. The vote on the amendment is 25 yeas and 25 nays. It is a tie vote. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the President to cast the deciding vote and he votes in favor of the amendment. Therefore, the amendment is adopted with 26 yeas and 25 nays.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, I will not offer my amendment until tomorrow, at which time I shall have the proper Printer's Number.

Mr. HAYS, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

> Amend Section 1, page 3, line 3, by striking out "($19,707,700)", and inserting in lieu thereof: ($21,207,700)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, may the Senate be at ease for a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I would like to speak very briefly on the amendment. Before I do, however, I would like to preface my remarks, regarding the theme song I am singing about Penn State, by saying that I am not now and have never been a full-time employee of Penn State. Penn State belongs to all the people of Pennsylvania. I am making this second effort, and I am somewhat reminded of a golfing story which my friend from Philadelphia, Senator Silvert, an inveterate golfer, might appreciate.

It seems this particular golfer was golfiing with his best friend. His best friend died on the golf course. He came back and told his wife, saying: "Mary, an awful thing happened. John Brown died with me on the golf course today." She said: "That is too bad." He said: "I had an awful day on the course. First, I hit the ball and then I dragged John. Then, I hit the ball and again I dragged John. Again, I hit the ball and dragged John. It was a long, tired afternoon."

Mr. President, this amendment would increase the existing House Bill No. 15 by $1,500,000. Of course, the first amendment which passed provided a similar amount. However, the first was based on projected income above that now estimated. This amendment does not take that view of the matter and, unless I make some suggestions, I am sure that I will be branded as being fiscally irresponsible.

I would point out that the schools which have the closest relationship to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania —namely, the State Colleges, Pennsylvania State University and now Temple University, and maybe some others but not very many of them—have a tuition differential for in- and out-of-State students. This was discussed in the Appropriations Committee the other day and I was surprised, from the almost unanimous, informal poll that was taken, that everyone thought that Pennsylvania should not subsidize out-of-State students. This has nothing to do with parochialism now. This is not saying that the number of out-of-State students should be limited. This simply says that the out-of-State students should pay at these other State-aided institutions somewhat in the same manner as at the fourteen State Colleges, Penn State and as is going to be the case at Temple University.

I will not spend a great deal of time on this. I have some data here which I could give you in detail. For example, we appropriated $54,000 to Dickinson Law School this afternoon. I understand they have about 180 students. This means that we are giving each student a scholarship of about $300 a year. I do not know the number of out-of-State students at these various institutions. I just rounded out a number like fifteen per cent. If this fifteen per cent of students at the Dickinson Law School were out-of-State students, if there are that many, this would net $7,500. This is the smallest one that I figured. With due respect to my friends at the University of Pennsylvania, I think their's would be even larger. We subsidize students at the University of Pennsylvania to the extent of about $570 a year. Fifteen per cent—I think perhaps it is more than that, although I just more or less arbitrarily took fifteen per cent—in a year, I think, would net some $800,000 that the State could achieve not by taxing Pennsylvanians a penny, but by taxing out-of-State people.

Of course, Mr. President, this is only a suggestion that I am making to the Administration, if it would care to approach it this way. I made a table of all the major schools which now receive State money and I find that if we were to apply this rule, the Commonwealth could pick up about $2,000,000 this way.

Therefore, it is on these grounds that I am suggesting that the $1,500,000 could be achieved in this manner. I trust that all Members of the Senate will support this amendment.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, Pennsylvania is one of eight States which gives money to universities and colleges. I am very happy to say that we do this, and I am happy to say that it is part of our responsibility to do it. Unfortunately, where we do have fiscal responsibility—and I hope our friends on the other side do not get tired of hearing it—and where we are in a position to actually give money away without providing it, I must ask my colleagues to vote "no."

I know this means differing with a man who has been an educator all of his life, and who I know is genuinely interested in doing a fine job for a State university. However, unfortunately, many times—and this was a problem we discussed last Session—this will not be able to be accomplished unless we meet our responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is to see that we have enough money to run this Commonwealth and operate in all areas.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I am beginning to be intrigued by this little amending session we are having here; intrigued because of this factor which seems to become apparent now. First of all, Senator Hays' amendment provided for eight per cent of any surplus that might be produced to be appropriated to Penn State University.

His next amendment provides that the appropriation should not be in excess of X millions of dollars, but up to $1,500,000.

I did some hasty mental arithmetic—and I admit my fallibility on that—and it would indicate that eight per cent would produce about $1,500,000. Therefore, if you run that out to 100 percent, you would have something in the neighborhood of $18,500,000, I think. Consequently, you have got a pretty magic figure there somewhere, Mr. President. There must be an anticipation that somewhere along the line there is going to be $18,000,000.

There, again, I say we do not have the benefit of a battery of fiscal experts and budgeteers. Nevertheless, as in the past, we believe that our calculations might reasonably be expected to be somewhat correct in anticipation of some surplus.

Mr. President, I recognize the necessity for skirting this thing around and hiding behind the barrel, so to speak. However, I will not name the kind of a barrel. At the same time, we believe, Mr. President, that there will be money available for the public schools and that there will be some money available to bring up the appropriation to Pennsylvania State University. I believe it is pretty apparent now that Senator Flack and Senator Kromer are going to offer some amendments which will spell out specific amounts of money for this purpose, and while it may be denied under the guise of fiscal responsibility,—and I do like the term, Senator Weiner—nevertheless, we believe, and firmly believe, that the money is going to be available, that the sights can be raised, and with justification.

Therefore, I am going to ask my colleagues to vote

against this amendment, the same as they voted against the other one, so that we can get some concrete appropriating done pretty soon.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. DONOLOW. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—15

Donolow,	Mahady	Mullin,	Sesler,
Hays,	McGinnis,	Murray,	Seyler,
Kalman,	McMenamin,	Rooney,	Yatron,
Lane,	Miller,	Sarraf,	

NAYS—35

Bell,	Fleming,	Pechan,	Stroup,
Berger,	Haluska,	Propert,	Taylor,
Camiel,	Hawbaker,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Keller,	Scott,	Wade,
Confair,	Kessler,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Devlin,	Kromer,	Silvert,	Ware, III,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Stalsey,	Weiner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Stevenson,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stiefel,	

So the question was determined in the negative, and the amendment was defeated.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

HB 1 CALLED UP

HB 1 (Pr. No. 154)—Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

HB 1 (Pr. No. 154)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. HAYS, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 2, page 38, line 4, by striking out "All" and inserting: Ninety-two per centum (92%) of all

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—25

Camiel,	Lane,	Mullin,	Seyler,
Devlin,	Mahady,	Murray,	Silvert,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Ripp,	Stalsey,
Donolow,	McGinnis,	Rooney,	Stiefel,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Sarraf,	Weiner,
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,			

NAYS—25

Bell,	Hawbaker,	Pechan,	Taylor.
Berger,	Keller,	Propert,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Scott,	Wade,
Confair,	Kromer,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Stevenson,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Stroup,	Wolfe,
Fleming,			

The PRESIDENT. The vote on the amendment is 25 yeas and 25 nays. The President, acting in accordance with his duty, will cast the deciding vote on this amendment and he votes in favor of it, making the vote 26 yeas and 25 nays. The amendment is, therefore, adopted.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, I am about to offer an amendment to House Bill No. 1. However, I am rather ashamed at such a paltry sum compared to what we have been discussing.

Mr. VAN SANT, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 2, page 17 by inserting between lines 17 and 18:

For aid in the maintenance and operation of a shrine to house a replica of the Liberty Bell in the Zion's Reformed Church in Allentown Lehigh County where the original Liberty Bell was housed between September 1777 and August 1778 2,500

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, reluctantly, I request that this amendment be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT. There being no vote taken on the amendment, it will be laid on the table.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Mr. WEINER.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

APPROPRIATION BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

HB 57 (Pr. No. 137)—The bill was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

Mr. YATRON offered the following amendments:

Amend Page 2, line 18 by striking out $12, 430,072 and inserting: $12,430,172

Amend Page 14, line 5: Strike out $8,529 and inserting: $8,629

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading, as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

SB 2 (Pr. No. 2)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS RESUMED

The PRESIDENT. Consideration of today's Calendar being completed, we will now revert to the regular order of business.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

RECALLING THE NOMINATION OF HERBERT D. CRESSMAN FOR CONFIRMATION AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 2, 1962, for the confirmation of Herbert D. Cressman, Harrisburg as a member of the Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

ALDERMAN

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Stanley Carl Regis, 117 Euclid Avenue, Butler, Butler County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the First Ward of the City of Butler, Butler County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Warren I. Korn, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN BOARD

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Howard Gilroy, Vice President Beaver Falls Savings and Loan Association, 1412 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Beaver County, for reappointment as a member of the Building and Loan Board, until September 1, 1969, and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Glenn E. Smith, Loysville, Perry County, for reappointment as a member of the State Soil Conservation Commission, for the term of two years, and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Mary M. Wood, Box 232, Lopez, Sullivan County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Colley, Sullivan County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul E. Thuemmler, 61 North Main Street, Bangor, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Bangor, Northampton County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Merlin G. Tucker, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Herbert R. H. Boyer, Box 401, R. D. 2, Nazareth, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Bushkill, Northampton County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Claude H. Bender, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate C. David Bird, R. D. 1, Northumberland, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Point, Northumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John M. Bain, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

GENERAL COMMUNICATION

LIST OF LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS, PURSUANT TO ACT NO. 712, 1961 SESSION

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

Office of the Secretary
Senate of Pennsylvania
February 19, 1962

PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary
Harrisburg, Pa.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Act No. 712 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, titled the "Lobbying Registration Act," we herewith jointly present a list containing the names and addresses of the persons who, to date, have registered for the 146th Regular Session of the General Assembly. This list also contains the names and addresses of the organizations represented by these registrants.

Respectfully submitted by,
(s) Paul C. Moomaw
PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary of Senate
(s) Joseph Ominsky
JOSEPH OMINSKY
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

February 19, 1962

LIST OF LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS FILED WITH THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE FOR THE 146th REGULAR SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY PURSUANT TO ACT 712, 1961 SESSION

See attached appendix for alphabetical list of organizations represented.

NOTE: Where Lobbyist's business address is not separately shown beside his name it is the same as the address of the first listed organization by whom he is employed.

Duration of employment for registration purposes will terminate upon sine die adjournment unless required notice of termination is filed prior thereto.

Unless otherwise noted the Lobbyist is employed by and advocates passage or defeat of legislation for the organization(s) listed.

REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

ADAMS, HOWARD D.—3021 Grandview Boulevard, West Lawn, Reading, Pennsylvania
Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania
Post Office Box 703, Lewistown, Pennsylvania
Firemen's Legislative Federation of Pennsylvania
915 Sterner Mill Road, Trevose, Pennsylvania

ATKINSON, STERLING K.
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BAKER, C. A.
Pennsylvania Federation of Fraternal and Social Organizations (Federation of Clubs)
240 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BARNES, GEORGE J.
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Division
1211 Chestnut Street, Room 603, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BAUR, JOHN MARTIN
Independent Association Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Employees
67 Shaver Avenue, Shavertown, Pennsylvania

BLOCK, HARRY
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BOHR, EARL C.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BOOTH, JOHN C.
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BOYER, HARRY
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BURKE, JOSEPH F.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CAHALAN, THOMAS P.
Pennsylvania Bus Association
Locust Street, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CANNING, WILLIAM S.
Keystone Automobile Club
220 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

CLARKE, JOHN C.—212 Arcade Building, 219 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
318 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio

COBAUGH, RAY
Pennsylvania Dental Association
217 State Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

COXE, SPENCER
American Civil Liberties Union, Greater Philadelphia Branch
American Civil Liberties Union of Pennsylvania
260 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

CRAIG, ROBERT H., JR.
Pennsylvania Medical Society
230 State Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CRAWFORD, VIRGIL L.—550 North McKean Street, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Peoples Natural Gas Company
140 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

CRIST, ROBERT GRANT
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CROUCH, PAUL A.
Aluminum Company of America
1501 Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

DANIELS, BELDEN L.
Pennsylvania Bankers Association
23 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

DAVIS, HARRY P.
Sun Oil Company
1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DAVIS, JOHN F.
Outdoor Advertising Association of Pennsylvania, The
1562 Mineral Spring Road, Reading, Pennsylvania

DEW, G. RICHARD
Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association
2717 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

DIRST, LOUISE
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Accounting Division
3424 Bedford Drive, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EDELMAN, SAMUEL R.—303 Cherry Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes
1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Co-Operative Legislative Committee, Railroad Brotherhoods in the State of Pennsylvania
812 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

EVLETH, RAYMOND E.
Pennsylvania Association of R.E.A. Cooperatives
502 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Bankers Association
23 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
3100 Travis Street, Houston, Texas

EWING, BENJAMIN E. (REV.)
Pennsylvania Temperance League
1633 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FEATHER, RAYFORD G. (REV.)—719 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Temperance League
1633 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FERGUSON, CHARLES F.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

FERGUSON, T. REED
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

FINLEY, THOMAS J., JR.
Pennsylvania Federation of Mutual Insurance Companies
1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

FISSELL, CARL
Philadelphia Merchants Association
1211 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FLYNN, ROBERT E.
Shortline Railroad Association of Pennsylvania
225 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

FRANKENFIELD, PEARL (Mrs. Herbert)—Norristown Public Library, Norristown, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Library Association
518 Towne House, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GEISE, GEORGE H.
Keystone Bottlers Association
320 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GEISINGER, HENRY R.
Pennsylvania Association of Milk Dealers, Inc.
303 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GLASSFORD, WILLIAM A.—c/o United Air Lines, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Air Transport Association of America
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
United Air Lines, Inc.
Post Office Box 8800, Chicago, Illinois

GLENDENNING, I. C.
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GOTTSCHALK, GEORGE
Pennsylvania Optometric Association
218 North Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GRADLER, FRANK A.
Fayette County Development Council
92 East Main Street, Bortz Law Building, Uniontown, Pennsylvania

GRIFFITH, HENRY
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Central Division
520 Washington Street, Reading, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GRIGLAK, MARTIN
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Western Division
919 Third Avenue, Post Office Box 253, New Brighton, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GROVE, KATHRYN JANE
Pennsylvania Nurses Association
2515 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GUNN, W. GUY
Associated Pennsylvania Constructors
600 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GUTHRIE, W. M.
Pennsylvania State Council of General Contractors, Inc.
212 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

HAFER, GEORGE H.
Hull, Leiby & Metzger, (Employed by)
Post Office Box 26, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia
Blue Cross Plans of Pennsylvania
112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Capitol Hospital Service
116 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Hospital Service Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania
Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Western Pennsylvania
Union Trust Building, Second Floor, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Plan of Lehigh Valley
17 North 17th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Insurance Company of North America
Life Insurance Company of North America
1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania
Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania—Blue Shield
Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
Nationwide General Insurance Company
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
246 North High Street, Columbus 16, Ohio
Pennsylvania Automotive Association
1925 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Prudential Insurance Company of America
Newark, New Jersey
Universal C.I.T. Credit Corporation
650 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

HARE, FRED P., JR.
Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

HARRINGTON, JOHN J.
Fraternal Order of Police
2604 Dudley Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HATFIELD, HOLLIS A.
Pennsylvania Farmers' Association
21st and Chestnut Streets, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

HAUSER, JOHN L.—Box 250, Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania
Beneficial Management Corporation of America
1300 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

HERTZ, JOHN J.
Pennsylvania State School Directors Association
410 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

HILL, RAY ANDREW
Home Builders Association of Philadelphia & Suburbs
Home Promotions Enterprises, Inc.
42 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HUBER, JOSEPH A.
Equitable Gas Company
420 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

KATZMAN, RONALD M.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association
508 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KELLEY, JOSEPH J., JR.
Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce
222 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KENT, CLIFTON T.
Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers
2121 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KEPPLEY, ELWOOD R.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KING, JAMES B.
Pennsylvania Savings and Loan League
414 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KOCH, HAROLD J.
Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LAING, ROBERT T.
Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association
Eastern Bituminous Coal Association
Post Office Box 230, Altoona, Pennsylvania

LANDAUER, WILLIAM
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Eastern Division
204 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LEARY, WILLIAM
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LeeDECKER, CHARLES F.
Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs
2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LOFTUS, FRANK J.
Bankers Securities Corporation
1315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LONG, BENJAMIN L.—726 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania League of Cities
2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

McCLESTER, ALBERT B.
Sabbath Association of Western Pennsylvania
432½ North McKean Street, Butler, Pennsylvania

McDONALD, JAMES B.—245 South Whitehall Avenue, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen
Grand Rapids, Michigan

McKISSOCK, ROY W.
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
1835 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

McNEILL, J. HUGH—25 North 31st Street, Paxtang, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
American Legion, The
1825 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Communication Services, Inc.
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Joint Veterans Council
25 North 31st Street, Paxtang, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

McSPARRAN, J. COLLINS
Pennsylvania State Grange
1604 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MEANS, JOHN E.
Pennsylvania Retailers' Association
417 Fulton Bank Building, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM T.—c/o Trans World Airlines, Inc., 620 West 6th St., Los Angeles, California

Trans World Airlines, Inc. (Employed by)
380 Madison Avenue, New York, New York
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Air Transport Association of America
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

MILLER, MAX L.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association
508 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MILLER, REUBEN H.
Pennsylvania State Employees Council (AFL-CIO)
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MINICH, KENNETH R.
Pennsylvania Mobilehome Association
Post Office Box 248, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania

MOSER, A. CLAIR
Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MURDOCH, JOHN H., JR.
Eastern Water Company Conference
Suburban Square Building, Ardmore, Pennsylvania

MUSSELMAN, F. W.—222 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and affiliated Insurance Companies
Finance Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

O'BRIEN, A. E.
Associated Pennsylvania Constructors
600 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PALMER, C. L., M.D.—3429 South Park Road, Bethel Park, Pennsylvania
Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania—Blue Shield
Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PARADISI, ROLAND A.
The Philadelphia Public School Council
Administration Building, 21st and The Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

PARKINSON, EDWIN W.
Pennsylvania Automotive Association
1925 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PATTERSON, J. RENWICK
National Reform Association
109 Monitor Avenue, Pittsburgh 2, Pennsylvania

PETRESKY, MICHAEL—Fifth and James Streets, Kelayres, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 3, Michigan

PRICE, JAMES M.
Pennsylvania Retailers' Association
416-18 Fulton Bank Building, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

PUGH, CHARLES E.
Pennsylvania Motor Federation
State Street Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

REESE, DAVID P.—223 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Anthracite Institute
237 Old River Road, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

REIFF, J. HOWARD
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
1835 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

REIGHARD, CLARINDA P.
Pennsylvania Association of Life Underwriters
410 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

REITER, WILLIAM A.
Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania
1022 Transportation Center, Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

RICHARDSON, W. F.
Associated Petroleum Industries of Pennsylvania
Post Office Box 161, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RITTENHOUSE, O. W.
Pennsylvania State Grange
1604 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ROOT, MARGARET
Pennsylvania Federation of Teachers
34 South 17th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

ROSENBERGER, ROBERT B.
Pennsylvania Savings and Loan League
414 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ROYER, ROBERT H.
Pennsylvania Motor Federation
State Street Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RUBENDALL, ROBERT L.
Hull, Leiby & Metzger (Employed by)
Post Office Box 26, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia
Blue Cross Plans of Pennsylvania
112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Capital Hospital Service
116 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania
Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Western Pennsylvania
Union Trust Building, Second Floor, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Plan of Lehigh Valley
17 North 17th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Insurance Company of North America
Life Insurance Company of North America
1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania
Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania—Blue Shield
Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
Nationwide General Insurance Company
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
246 North High Street, Columbus 16, Ohio
Pennsylvania Automotive Association
1925 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Prudential Insurance Company of America
Newark, New Jersey
Universal C. I. T. Credit Corporation
650 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

SCHOFER, J. FREDERICK—1231 Cleveland Avenue, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania
Firemen's Legislative Federation of Pennsylvania
915 Sterner Mills Road, Trevose, Pennsylvania

SCHULTEN, WALTER F.—2000 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association
715 Henry W. Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

SCOTT, JOHN Y.
Pennsylvania Association of R.E.A. Cooperatives
502 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Bankers Association
23 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
3100 Travis Street, Houston, Texas

SLUDDEN, CHARLES J.—812 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
112 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SLUPECKE, J. EDWIN
Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association
2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SPROAT, A. C.
Pennsylvania State School Directors Association
410 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

STEINER, STANLEY J.—615 North 17th Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
East Pennsylvania Conference of Seventh-day Adventists
720 Museum Road, Reading, Pennsylvania
Religious Liberty Association
6840 Eastern Avenue, Washington 12, D. C.

STEWART, M. C.—R. F. D. No. 2, Homer City, Pennsylvania
Indiana Grange No. 1656
Indiana, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Christmas Tree Growers
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Lord's Day Alliance
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

STROUSE, MILTON M.
Pennsylvania Realtors Association
306 State Street Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SUTTER, HARRY A.
Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association
1032 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

SWEENEY, RAYMOND C.
Fraternal Order of Police
3458 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SWEETEN, E. CRAIG
University of Pennsylvania
201 South 34th Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

SWENSON, GARRETT W.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association
508 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

TEAMER, HOMER W.
Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Inc., The
408 Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

TELLER, JOHN E.
Philadelphia Board of Realtors
1604 Locust Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

THOMAS, LESTER—400 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
United Mine Workers of America
900 North 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

THOMSON, H. A.—11 South Valley Road, Paoli, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State Association Township Supervisors
1939 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

VOGELER, RUDOLF F.
Drexel Institute of Technology
32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WALSH, JOSEPH M.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

WENTZEL, FRANK
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh Division
933 Penn Avenue, Room 405, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WILLIS, WILLIAM G.
University of Pittsburgh
4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

WORMAN, JOHN F.
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania
610 N. Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

WYAND, C. S.
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

YOCUM, CLARENCE J., DR.—719 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society
800 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

February 19, 1962.

APPENDIX TO LOBBYIST REGISTRATION LIST ORGANIZATIONS

NOTE: See Registered Lobbyists list for organization address and whether it is the employer only or the organization for whom the Lobbyist advocates passage or defeat of legislation or both.

Dates shown are the dates Lobbyists registered.

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Glassford, William A.—1-16-62
Middleton, William T.—1-5-62

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
Crouch, Paul A.—1-11-62

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, GREATER PHILADELPHIA BRANCH
Coxe, Spencer—1-5-62

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Coxe, Spencer—1-5-62

AMERICAN LEGION, THE
McNeill, J. Hugh—1-8-62

ANTHRACITE INSTITUTE
Reese, David P.—1-29-62

ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF PHILADELPHIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

ASSOCIATED PENNSYLVANIA CONSTRUCTORS
Gunn, W. Gay—2-2-62
O'Brien, A. E.—2-2-62

ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA
Richardson, W. F.—1-2-62

ASSOCIATED RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA
Reiter, William A.—12-29-61

BANKERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
Loftus, Frank J.—1-3-62

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA
McKissock, Roy W.—1-3-62
Reiff, J. Howard—1-2-62

BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Hauser, John L.—1-29-62

BLUE CROSS PLANS OF PENNSYLVANIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN
Clarke, John C.—1-16-62

BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES
Petresky, Michael—1-16-62

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN
Sludden, Charles J.—1-15-62

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES
Edelman, Samuel R.—12-29-61

CAPITAL HOSPITAL SERVICE
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
Laing, Robert T.—1-3-62

COMMUNICATION SERVICES, INC.
McNeill, J. Hugh—1-8-62

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Edelman, Samuel R.—12-29-61

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Vogeler, Rudolf F.—1-22-62

EASTERN BITUMINOUS COAL ASSOCIATION
Laing, Robert T.—1-3-62

EASTERN WATER COMPANY CONFERENCE
Murdoch, John H., Jr.—12-26-61

EAST PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS
Steiner, Stanley J.—1-5-62

EQUITABLE GAS COMPANY
Huber, Joseph A.—1-30-62

FAYETTE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
Gradler, Frank A.—1-16-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—ACCOUNTING DIVISION
Dirst, Louise—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—CENTRAL DIVISION
Griffith, Henry—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DIVISION
Landauer, William—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—EXECUTIVE BOARD
Barnes, George J.—1-24-62
Dirst, Louise—1-24-62
Glendenning, I. C.—1-24-62
Griffith, Henry—1-24-62
Griglak, Martin—1-24-62
Landauer, William—1-24-62
Leary, William—1-24-62
Wentzel, Frank—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—PHILADELPHIA DIVISION
Barnes, George J.—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH DIVISION

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—WESTERN DIVISION
Griglak, Martin—1-24-62

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Adams, Howard D.—1-24-62

FIREMEN'S LEGISLATIVE FEDERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Adams, Howard D.—1-24-62
Schofer, J. Frederick—1-24-62

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
Harrington, John J.—1-31-62
Sweeney, Raymond C.—1-31-62

HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA & SUBURBS
Hill, Ray Andrew—1-3-62

HOME PROMOTIONS ENTERPRISES, INC.
Hill, Ray Andrew—1-3-62

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Booth, John C.—1-22-62
Crist, Robert Grant—1-17-62
Worman, John F.—1-2-62

HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN OF LEHIGH VALLEY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

HULL, LEIBY & METZGER
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD EMPLOYEES
Baur, John Martin—1-10-62

INDIANA GRANGE No. 1656
Stewart, M. C.—1-9-62

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

INSURANCE FEDERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC., THE
Teamer, Homer W.—1-2-62

KEYSTONE AUTOMOBILE CLUB
Canning, William S.—1-17-62

KEYSTONE BOTTLERS ASSOCIATION
Geise, George H.—1-24-62

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

MEDICAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA—BLUE SHIELD
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Palmer, C. L., M.D.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION
Patterson, J. Renwick—1-9-62

NATIONWIDE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS & BRAKEMEN
McDonald, James B.—1-16-62

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE
Davis, John F.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA AFL-CIO
Block, Harry—1-4-62
Bohr, Earl C.—1-4-62
Boyer, Harry—1-4-62
Burke, Joseph F.—1-11-62
Ferguson, Charles F.—1-4-62
Keppley, Elwood R.—1-9-62
Walsh, Joseph M.—1-4-62

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS
Reighard, Clarinda P.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF MILK DEALERS, INC.
Geisinger, Henry R.—2-1-62

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF R.E.A. COOPERATIVES
Evleth, Raymond E.—1-2-62
Scott, John Y.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA AUTOMOTIVE ASSOCIATION
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Parkinson, Edwin W.—12-29-61
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS ASSOCIATION
Daniels, Belden L.—1-10-62
Evleth, Raymond E.—1-2-62
Scott, John Y.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA BUS ASSOCIATION
Cahalan, Thomas P.—12-28-61

PENNSYLVANIA CHIROPRACTIC SOCIETY
Yocum, Clarence J., Dr.—2-6-62

PENNSYLVANIA CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS
Stewart, M. C.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Cobaugh, Ray—1-23-62

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
Hatfield, Hollis A.—1-17-62

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (FEDERTION OF CLUBS)
Baker, C. A.—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
Finley, Thomas J., Jr.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
Root, Margaret—1-12-62

PENNSYLVANIA JOINT VETERANS COUNCIL
McNeill, J. Hugh—1-8-62

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE OF CITIES
Long, Benjamin L.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Frankenfield, Pearl (Mrs. Herbert)—1-8-62

PENNSYLVANIA LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE
Stewart, M. C.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND AFFILIATED INSURANCE COMPANIES
Musselman, F. W.—12-22-61

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY
Craig, Robert H., Jr.—1-23-62

PENSYLVANIA MOBILE HOME ASSOCIATION
Minich, Kenneth R.—1-3-62

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR FEDERATION
Pugh, Charles E.—1-16-62
Royer, Robert H.—1-16-62

PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ASSOCIATION
Slupecke, J. Edwin—1-10-62

PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
Dew, G. Richard—1-31-62

PENNSYLVANIA NURSES ASSOCIATION
Grove, Kathryn Jane—2-5-62

PENNSYLVANIA OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION
Gottschalk, George—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
Katzman, Ronald M.—12-28-61
Miller, Max L.—12-28-61
Swenson, Garrett W.—12-28-61

PENNSYLVANIA REALTORS ASSOCIATION
Strouse, Milton M.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION
Means, John E.—12-27-61
Price, James M.—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE
King, James B.—12-28-61
Rosenberger, Robert B.—12-28-61

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
Kent, Clifton T.—2-7-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF BOROUGHS
LeeDecker, Charles F.—1-3-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS
Thomson, H. A.—1-25-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Kelley, Joseph J., Jr.—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF GENERAL CONTRACTORS, INC.
Guthrie, W. M.—2-13-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Hare, Fred P., Jr—12-26-61
Koch, Harold J.—12-26-61
Moser, A. Clair—12-26-61

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYEES COUNCIL (AFL-CIO)
Miller, Reuben H.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE
McSparran, J. Collins—1-2-62
Rittenhouse, O. W.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION
Hertz, John J.—1-23-62
Sproat, A. C.—1-23-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
Ferguson, T. Reed—1-11-62
Wyand, C. S.—1-11-62

PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
Ewing, Benjamin E. (Rev.)—1-2-62
Feather, Rayford G. (Rev.)—1-2-62

PEOPLES NATURAL GAS COMPANY
Crawford, Virgil L.—1-2-62

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REALTORS
Teller, John E.—1-4-62

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
Fissell, Carl—1-2-62

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL COUNCIL THE
Paradisi, Roland A.—2-5-62

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ASSOCIATION
Steiner, Stanley J.—1-5-62

SABBATH ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
McClester, Albert B.—1-9-62

SHORTLINE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Flynn, Robert E.—1-8-62

SUN OIL COMPANY
Davis, Harry P.—12-29-61

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
Atkinson, Sterling K.—1-4-62

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORPORATION
Evleth, Raymond E.—1-2-62
Scott, John Y.—1-2-62

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.
Middleton, William T.—1-5-62

UNITED AIR LINES, INC.
Glassford, William A.—1-16-62

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Thomas, Lester—1-2-62

UNIVERSAL C.I.T. CREDIT CORPORATION
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Sweeten, E. Craig—1-2-62

UNVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
Willis, William G.—1-2-62

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION
Schulten, Walter F.—2-5-62
Sutter, Harry A.—1-30-62

The PRESIDENT. This communication, together with the List of Lobbyist Registrations, will be printed in the Journal and the Appendix thereto.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Weekly Adjournment

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. MAHADY, from the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations, reported, as committed, **SB 19** and **20**.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Alessandroni, Apartment 1102, 1900 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 3, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as Workmen's Compensation Referee, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

CORONER IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PIKE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to

nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James Crellin, Milford, Pike County, for reappointment as Coroner in and for the County of Pike, until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE CLINTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Clinton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

James G. Nevins (Democrat), 940 Huron Avenue, Renovo, Clinton County vice R. O. Raymond, Renovo, whose term expired.

LeRoy H. Good (Republican), 230 Sixth Street, Renovo, Clinton County, vice Dr. Neal F. Carlson, Renovo, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE COAL RESEARCH BOARD

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles G. Zink (Anthracite operator). Manager of Industrial Sales, Glen Alden Coal Company, 923 Delaware Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as a member of the Coal Research Board, for the term of three years and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice William J. Rude, Wilkes-Barre, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George A. Smith (Republican), 1 South Fairview Street, Nazareth, Northampton County, for appointment as a member of the Northampton County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Andrew G. Kern, Nazareth, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Constance H. Dallas, 18 Summit Street, Philadelphia 18, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ALDERMAN

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Evanish, 33 Coal Street, Nanticoke, Luzerne County, for reappointment as Alderman in and for the Second Ward of the City of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Cyril R. Browning, 110 North Turnpike Road, Dalton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Dalton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John H. Wehr, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 14, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate F. Earl Bowman, R. D. 1, West Alexander, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of West Finley, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leopold Salkind, 2101 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 14, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Edith A. Hershey, 117 Main Street, Glen Rock, York County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Glen Rock, York County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Curtis E. Stermer, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

BILLS REREFERRED

Mr. WEINER, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 23** and **26,** which were rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 24,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

He also, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to the Senate, **SB 25,** which was rereferred to the Committee on Finance.

He also, from the Committee on Legislation, returned to

the Senate, **SB 27** and **28**, which were rereferred to the Committee on State Government.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. MAHADY and STIEFEL presented to the Chair **SB 29**, entitled:

An Act providing for the calling of a convention to propose a revision or amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania with certain limitations, the nomination and election of delegates thereto and the submission of the work of the convention to the voters for approval or rejection at a special election to be held for this sole purpose.

Which was committed to the Committee on Legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. VAN SANT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, the resolution I am about to offer is self-explanatory. I think, after it is read, that you will plan to be with us on this occasion.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN UPON ITS BICENTENNIAL

Mr. VAN SANT offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 19)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 19, 1962.

The year 1962 marks the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the city of Allentown, the Queen City of the Lehigh Valley. The founder of Allentown, William Allen, acquired this area from Thomas Penn after a survey in 1739 and in 1762 the town was laid out and officially given the name "Northampton." At the end of that year, the assessment list named thirteen persons as residents, a far cry from the large population living in and about Allentown today.

From the very beginning, Allentown was a center of religious and educational activities. Within the first year, two log churches were built. The oldest is Zion Reformed, which is famous for providing a haven for the Liberty Bell while the British occupied Philadelphia. Today, a shrine is being constructed in this church to house a replica of the Liberty Bell. In 1848, Muhlenberg College was founded and shortly thereafter Cedar Crest College came into being. Today, both of these colleges are considered excellent institutions of higher learning.

Industrially, Allentown has grown so that today it boasts of many large manufacturing plants. Its shopping center is one that attracts people from all over the eastern part of the Country. The people of Allentown are also proud of their beautiful park system. No other city of its size in the entire county can present a park and recreation system that would come close to that in operation in Allentown.

All in all, the people of Allentown are proud of their city and upon this bicentennial the citizens of Allentown should be congratulated. If it was not for their hard work and ever-constant efforts, the city, celebrating its Two Hundredth Anniversary, would be nothing like it is today. All of the people of Pennsylvania should be aware of the great strides Allentown has taken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania takes this opportunity to offer their sincere congratulations to the city of Allentown upon its bicentennial; and be it further

Resolved, That we give our heartfelt thanks to the people of Allentown and those who preceded them for their efforts in making Allentown a great city in our State; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor, the Honorable John T. Gross, and to the Bicentennial Committee at its headquarters on Hamilton Street in Allentown.

The PRESIDENT. This is purely a personal matter, but I happen to live on Allen's Lane, in Philadelphia, and I understood that the house on the corner was occupied by the Mayor of Philadelphia, whose name was Allen. Now is this the same Allen just migrating a little further west?

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, I do not know if it is the same Allen or not. The only thing that I could suggest is that we plan to include the Allen family in the Liberty Bell Shrine. If I can get that $2,500 for the Liberty Bell Shrine, I definitely will find out for you.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you very much, Senator Van Sant.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, this is Pennsylvania Brotherhood Week and if we refer to one of the greatest books written,—I am particularly referring to the New Testament—you will find there is a parable about a lawyer who asked the Master: "And who is my neighbor?" He gave him the parable of the man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves, and the good Samaritan, an outcast among his own people, took the time to feed him and to guarantee the pay for his treatment, showing that our neighbor is everyone.

Our neighbor is the man in trouble, the man in need, the man next to us and the man far away from us. He is every man who exists under the sun, no matter where he exists in what part of the globe.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Mahady. That was very beautifully said.

SENATE RESOLUTION

PENNSYLVANIA BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Mr. MAHADY, on behalf of the entire Senate Membership, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 20)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 19, 1962.

The week of February 19th is Pennsylvania Brotherhood Week. This week marks the time of the year for all of us to renew faith in our fellow men.

Brotherhood is something that we should practice throughout the entire year. If more people would act like brothers toward each other, the great tensions that confront the world today would be eased.

This week is set aside in order to promote better understanding and equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and nationality groups. We, in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are anxious to assist in such a promotion; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania takes this opportunity to join with millions of Pennsylvanians throughout the Commonwealth in observing Pennsylvania Brotherhood Week.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive

Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to this request. These nominations were read by the Clerk to the Senate earlier in today's proceedings at the time they were reported from committee. Therefore, the Chair feels there is no reason for the nominations to be reread at this time.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The bills were as follows: **SB 19** and **20.**

And said bills having been read at length for the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcement was read by the Secretary of the Senate:

COMMITTEE MEETING
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1962

TIME	COMMITTEE	ROOM
10:00 A. M.	CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND FEDERAL RELATIONS	302

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 20, 1962, at 11:00 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 7:39 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 19, 1962

The House met at 3:30 p. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The majority leader has been temporarily detained so I am asking the minority leader to preside until the majority leader appears.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON IN THE CHAIR

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God of all grace and protector of all mankind, it is with confidence and sincerity that we turn to Thee in the assurance of faith and peace which Thou hast to give. Bestow upon each one of these servants of Thine the foundation of truth as recorded in Thy Word; guide them in the realization of that truth by walking in the footsteps of Thy Way; and grant to them the comfort of that truth which comes from Thy Life as they make it their own. In Thy blessed name, we pray. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, January 15, Monday January 22, Wednesday, January 24, Monday, January 29, Tuesday, January 30 and Wednesday, January 31, 1962? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, February 13, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. BACHMAN, TOMASCIK, KRAMER and FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 96.

An Act amending "The Realty Transfer Tax Act," approved December 27, 1951 (P. L. 1742), providing that the exclusion from the tax of certain transfers from industrial development agencies is applicable to such transfers occurring both before and after this amending act.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. GALLAGHER, A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. and Mrs. KOOKER. RESOLUTION No. 31.

In the House of Representatives
February 13, 1962

In September of 1957, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania conveyed to the County of Bucks a tract of approximately seventy-eight acres in Bristol Borough and Township containing Silver Lake. The deed of conveyance from the Commonwealth contained a clause providing that unless the premises are exclusively maintained and used as a public lake, fishing and recreation area or place, the title thereto, at the option of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, shall revert to the Commonwealth.

Unknown to all parties at the time of the conveyance, a small triangular piece of the tract conveyed, which piece is approximately 400 ft. x 250 ft. x 200 ft., lies on the opposite side of the road from the main tract and lake. This small tract became isolated from the main tract due to a relocation of the road after the preparation of the description contained in the deed from the Commonwealth. This small triangle adjoins the property of Bristol Borough on which its well field is located. Bristol Borough finds it desirable to lease most of its well field to a private corporation which will build and operate recreational facilities thereon. This corporation requires a right-of-way over the small triangular tract which the county obtained from the Commonwealth.

Bucks County desires to purchase two and one-half acres of the well field property from Bristol Borough as the site for a County Health Department building adjacent to the premises of Lower Bucks Hospital and Bristol Borough is willing to sell the two and one-half acres to the county if the county will grant the right-of-way over said small triangular tract.

It is understood that if the Pennsylvania Fish Commission will adopt a resolution acquiescing in the use of said small triangular tract for the proposed right-of-way, both of the aforementioned transactions may be consummated successfully thereby greatly benefiting the entire community; therefore be it

Resolved, That since the isolation of this small triangular tract has rendered it unsuitable for use in furthering the original purposes of the grant and since the recreational facilities of the community will be promoted if the County of Bucks grants a right-of-way or easement over said tract, and believing that it in no way violates the terms of the conveyance from the Commonwealth to the County of Bucks, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby urges the Pennsylvania Fish Commission to acquiesce in the use of said tract of land for the proposed right-of-way or easement by adopting an appropriate resolution or whatever other action may be found necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and GREMMINGER.
RESOLUTION No. 32.

In the House of Representatives
February 13, 1962

The State of Pennsylvania is in desperate need of new job opportunities which will reduce the number of our unemployed.

The lumber industry has always been important to our State and our vast forest reserves provide immense potential for increased employment.

Pennsylvania State University has in the past proved very successful in studying and developing new and improved methods and processes for use in agriculture and related products of the earth; therefore be it

Resolved, That Pennsylvania State University be requested and urged to undertake a study of the lumber industry with a view to developing more efficient methods of logging and of converting logs into lumber, and of developing or discovering new uses for lumber particularly for low grade wood.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and GREMMINGER.
RESOLUTION No. 33.

In the House of Representatives
February 13, 1962

Concern for the present condition of the coal industry has caused various persons, bodies, groups and institutions to study and inquire into the possibility of discovering new uses for coal including processes for the direct extraction of energy from coal, new processes for mining coal, and the availability of new markets for coal.

Considering the importance of the coal industry to Pennsylvania, appropriate action on the part of our State is imperative; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to inquire into and collect all of the information available relating to the coal industry with particular reference to plans or suggestions for new uses of coal including the direct extraction of energy from it, new mining methods, and the availability of new markets for coal; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. FILO and BOIES. RESOLUTION No. 34.

In the House of Representatives
February 13, 1962

Whereas, The Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation, a corporation duly qualified to do business under the laws of this Commonwealth, maintains its principal place of business in West Mifflin Borough of the County of Allegheny; and

Whereas, Said corporation has been a pioneer in the development of applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and

Whereas, This development has resulted in a better way of life for the citizens of this Commonwealth and of the nation; and

Whereas, the pre-eminence of said corporation has been established and contributes to the position of this Commonwealth as the leading state in nuclear research and industry; and

Whereas, Said corporation shall dedicate new nuclear laboratories on February 28, 1962 in the Borough of West Mifflin of the County of Allegheny; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives, meeting in Harrisburg on this thirteenth day of February, 1962, by means of this citation express the due and proper recognition of the Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation for its role in the development of the nuclear industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., ESLER, MANBECK, ELVEY and ZEMBER. RESOLUTION No. 35.

In the House of Representatives
February 13, 1962

On January 19, 1962 Deputy Attorney General Marvin D. Weintraub, chief counsel for the Pennsylvania Milk Commission, was suspended by Attorney General David Stahl for allegedly receiving four hundred fifty dollars in checks from a Western Pennsylvania milk dealer.

Weintraub became counsel of the milk commission October 19, 1958 with the backing of Congressman William J. Green, Jr. of Philadelphia. The full facts of the case have not been made public by the Justice Department.

A State fuel tax inspector, an employe in the Department of Revenue, Carmel M. Legory of Cecil, was arrested by two agents of the State Department of Justice on October 21, 1961 on charges of bribery and extortion of a Bridgeville contractor, Carl C. Nardei. Legory was charged with taking six hundred dollars in cash for changing an audit on unpaid diesel fuel taxes. The contractor, Nardei, testified at a hearing before Alderman Alfred B. Bostrum of Mt. Lebanon that Legory, the State fuel tax inspector, told him that none of the six hundred dollar bribe money was going to him, Legory, but that it was going to people other than himself.

If the State fuel tax inspector was getting none of the bribe money himself, the question arises: who was supposed to get it? Was Legory acting on his own, or was he part of a large shakedown and extortion ring? The public is entitled to get the answers to these questions.

On August 11, 1961 Samuel Braid of Philadelphia was dismissed as Director of Procurement in the Department of Public Welfare on charges of attempting to defraud the Commonwealth. Braid's dismissal was preceded by a Justice Department investigation.

On September 21, 1961, an employe of the State Insurance Department, William Madenfort of Harrisburg, was suspended for allegedly giving out answers to agent examinations some two weeks before the tests were given. The case was turned over to the Department of Justice for further investigation.

On February 1, 1962 Madenfort was dismissed by Insurance Commissioner Francis R. Smith for supplying test questions and answers to an insurance company in July, 1961. Was Madenfort acting on his own in this case, or was he part of a larger payola operation? The Justice Department could supply the answer to that question, if it were so inclined.

On July 11, 1961, Assistant Attorney General George Schroeck was dismissed as counsel for the Bureau of Professional Licensing on unspecified charges. On July 6, 1961, William J. Kilroy was dismissed as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Professional Licensing by Dr. Charles H. Boehm, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for interfering with licensing procedures. Dr. Boehm failed to make the charges against Kilroy specific. Was Kilroy acting on his own, or was he part of a larger shakedown operation involving the sale of State licenses?

On July 12, 1961, an editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer stated: "The Department of Public Instruction is making itself the Department of Public Obstruction by firing a few people on vague charges and suppressing the rest of the story."

On July 16, 1961, former Attorney General Anne I. Alpern stated: "We have new information in our investigation which I can't go into at this time. When it's all over we will show that it has been an honest and complete investigation. All the facts have been revealed and nothing will be hidden."

Former Attorney General Anne I. Alpern failed to make good on her promise. Nothing has been heard from her successor, Attorney General David Stahl, despite requests for the full story of wrongdoing in the Bureau of Professional Licensing, and other State departments and agencies.

It is obvious that the Lawrence administration wants the public to forget the scandals in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Dismissing a few minor State employes on unspecified charges has not and will not convince the public that the Lawrence administration has cleaned its own house.

It is high time that the Lawrence administration decided to reveal all the facts, as former Attorney General Anne X. Alpern promised: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives call upon the Attorney General to make a full disclosure of all facts contained in the foregoing cases, together with the specific reasons for dismissal of those State employes, and be it further

Resolved, That the Attorney General inform the public concerning what steps have been taken to eliminate corruption within the Bureau of Professional Licensing and of any improper influence upon the licensing boards leading to the granting or withholding of licenses, and to announce when those involved will be prosecuted, and be it further

Resolved, That the Attorney General make public all actions it has taken to eliminate corruption in any other department of State government of which it has information, and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Justice recommend to the General Assembly any legislation it may consider necessary or desirable to help insure the integrity of the various administrative departments of State government.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a communication which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HARRISBURG, PA.

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In compliance with Act No. 712 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, titled the "Lobbying Registration Act," we have today, jointly filed in the Senate of Pennsylvania, for printing in the Journal and Appendix, the attached list containing the names and addresses of the persons who, to date, have registered for the 146th Regular Session of the General Assembly. This list also contains the names and addresses of the organizations represented by the registrants.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH OMINSKY
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.
PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary of Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The communication will be noted in the Journal and printed in full in the Appendix.

(For list of lobbyist registrations, see Senate Journal pages 342-349 and House Appendix)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week.
Mr. Dougherty for Mr. MIHM for the week.
Mr. Dougherty for Mr. SCARCELLI for the week.
Mr. Dougherty for Mr. TAYLOR for the week.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Messrs. PETROSKY, SAKULSKY, JIM, MILLS and MAXWELL offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
February 19, 1962.

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania notes with much sadness the passing of one of its former members, James E. Lovett, who died in Trafford, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1962 and was buried in Gettysburg cemetery February 17, 1962. He was a member of this body from 1932 to 1958 and at one time was majority whip.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace Swope Lovett, two daughters and a son, who resides at 521 Gilmore Avenue, Trafford, Pennsylvania.

He was an able and conscientious member of this body and his untimely passing is hereby noted by all the members of this body. He was noted for his unceasing interest in the common people of his district and this Commonwealth and his untiring efforts on their behalf; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body extends condolences to his widow, two daughters and son on the great loss sustained by them, and post humously commend Honorable James E. Lovett as an honest, conscientious public servant; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Grace Swope Lovett, at her address 521 Gilmore Avenue, Trafford, Pennsylvania.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?
It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

RESOLUTION

Mr. TOMPKINS offered a resolution which was filed with the clerk under the rules.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the minority leader for presiding.

Does either the chairman of the Rules Committee or Mr. Tompkins have a resolution to offer at this time?

The chairman of the Rules Committee offers the following resolution which will be read by the clerk in full. The Chair desires the attention of the House.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 47

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES' RULES AND REGULATIONS

Messrs. ANDREWS, TOMPKINS, McCANN, A. W. JOHNSON, KAMYK, DOUGHERTY, HELM, EILBERG and PETROSKY offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
February 19, 1962.

Many rules and regulations issued by administrative agencies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have the force of law in their effect on individuals and business as fully as the statute law.

Since almost all administrative rule-making authority is legislative in nature and its exercise by administrative agencies is derived from the General Assembly, adequate review over the exercise of this authority is an important phase of the lawmaking function of the General Assembly; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That each administrative department, board and commission (except the Public Utility Commission), is hereby directed to file within sixty (60) days with the Legislative Reference Bureau a copy of all rules and regulations issued by their respective agencies which are now in force, together with the citation of the statutory authority for the rule or regulation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Reference Bureau, with such additional technical assistance as may be required, is hereby instructed to codify by department, board and commission:

(a) All formal rules and regulations issued and required by law to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth;

(b) All formal rules and regulations issued but not required by law to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth;

(c) All formal and informal rules, regulations and administrative rules issued under the authority of and pursuant to any statute; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Reference Bureau report to the General Assembly not later than the first day of its 1963 Session.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for its concurrence.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Messrs. STIMMEL, BACKENSTOE, Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
February 19, 1962.

The year 1962 marks the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the City of Allentown, the Queen City of the Lehigh Valley. The founder of Allentown, William Allen, acquired this area from Thomas Penn after a survey in 1739 and in 1762, the town was laid out and officially given the name "Northampton." At the end of that year the assessment list named thirteen persons as residents, a far cry from the large population living in and about Allentown today.

From the very beginning, Allentown was a center of religious and educational activities. Within the first year, two log churches were built. The oldest is Zion Reformed which is famous for providing a haven for the Liberty Bell while the British occupied Philadelphia. Today a shrine is being constructed in this church to house a replica of the Liberty Bell. In 1848 Muhlenberg College was founded and shortly thereafter Cedar Crest College came into being. Today both of these colleges are considered excellent institutions of higher learning.

Industrially, Allentown has grown so that today it boasts of many large manufacturing plants. It's shopping center is one that attracts people from all over the eastern part of the country. The people of Allentown are also proud of their beautiful park system. No other city of its size in the entire county can present a park and recreation system that would come close to that in operation in Allentown.

All in all, the people of Allentown are proud of their city and upon this bicentennial the citizens of Allentown should be congratulated. If it wasn't for their hard work and ever-constant efforts, the city celebrating its Two Hundredth Anniversary would be nothing like it is today. All of the people of Pennsylvania should be aware of the great strides Allentown has taken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania take this opportunity to offer their sincere congratulations to the City of Allentown upon its bicentennial; and be it further

Resolved, That we give our heartfelt thanks to the people of Allentown and those who preceded them for their efforts in making Allentown a great city in our State; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor, the Honorable John T. Gross and to the bicentennial committee at its headquarters on Hamilton Street in Allentown.

The SPEAKER. While we have a considerable number of members present, does the majority leader desire to explain his plans for next week?

The Chair recognizes the majority leader who will explain our schedule for next week.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, next week the House will be in session Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. We are waiting now for four House bills from the Senate, even though we will adjourn today. The bills have been amended for concurrence. They will appear on our Monday's calendar.

The Appropriations Committee will hold a meeting early Monday before session to report Senate bill 17 from its committee.

The resolution dealing with Project 70, which will pass the Senate today, will also be reported on Monday by the committee, and the House will then be in session three days, completing the action on concurrence in the bills that have been amended in the Senate. Senate bill 17 will be voted on three days here in the House, and Project 70 will move through the House.

The sine die resolution will be offered by the House on Wednesday for sine die adjournment on Wednesday. This session then would come to a close on Wednesday afternoon of next week.

Therefore, there will definitely be three days of session of this House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker, where does the Project 70 resolution go to when it is received?

The SPEAKER. It goes to the Rules Committee.

Mr. McCANN. The Rules Committee. There will be a meeting of the Rules Committee from the floor of the House.

INTERROGATION

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, would you please re-state that? Would there be some concurrences for us next week on House bills that have been sent to the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, there will be, on Monday's calendar in the House, House bills that will be voted on tonight and tomorrow in the Senate for concurrence in the amendments in the House for next Monday.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Could you state with particularity what bills they would be?

Mr. McCANN. House bill 1 on the Senate calendar; it is now print No. 154; when it left here it was No. 132.

House bill 2, which is now print No. 114; House bill 5, which is now print No. 115; House bill 6, which is now print No. 116, and I think House bill No. 8. In addition, House bill 50, on page 8 of the Senate calendar, dealing with appropriations to certain hospitals. Does the gentleman have those?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Yes. I thank the gentleman.

You say then that there will be amendments to House bill No. 1, the general appropriation bill. Does the gentleman know what the contemplated amendments are to House bill 1 in the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot say which of these amendments will pass, but I will give it to you in a layman's language.

House bill 15 is the Penn State University bill. One set of amendments will be offered to that giving them $2.5 million. One set of amendments will offer $1.5 million. Another set of amendments will give them 8 percent of all additional revenue that was given in House bill 1 for the public school system—8 percent would go to Penn State University. On the amendments offered to House bill 1—92 percent would go to the public schools and 8 percent to Penn State. This is what the whole set of amendments would do.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Another question, Mr. Speaker. I note you did not read off House bill 57. I take it your information is that House bill 57 will be passed by the Senate in the same form it went over from the House. Is that correct?

Mr. McCANN. That is the information I have at this point, as of today. That will be on a vote in the Senate for Tuesday, February 20, tomorrow.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. A further question, Mr. Speaker. If House bill 57 passes the Senate, and we, on next Wednesday, transmit it to the Governor, if he exercises a line veto of the school appropriations out of that bill, he would do it then after we had adjourned sine die. Is that correct?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, there is no question as to what will happen to the amendment to House bill 57. If this is the situation, House bill 1 will come first, House bill 57 second, but the section on that would be vetoed.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I did not get that last statement.

Mr. McCANN. The amendment in House bill 57 about which the gentleman is speaking, Mr. Speaker, will be vetoed.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. It will be vetoed. Then we will not have an opportunity, if we adjourn sine die on Wednesday, to attempt to pass, or rescind, or override the Governor's veto of this $9 million. Is that correct?

Mr. McCANN. I did not know it was the intention, Mr. Speaker, of the members of the Republican Party to attempt to override the veto. This is my first knowledge of it, but if we adjourn sine die on Wednesday, February 28, certainly you would not have that opportunity.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Well, that answers the question.

In answer to your query, I am not saying that we will move to override it, but it seems that it should be incumbent upon us to attempt to do that. If we adjourn sine die on Wednesday, we will be assassinating any power we might have in that regard. Is that true?

Mr. McCANN. You would be assassinating any power that you have, I assume that would be right, if this is what you intend to do. An attempt to override a veto can only be done while the House is in session.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I thank the gentleman.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader for a brief statement.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, we are not against the principle of adjourning this session of the General Assembly as soon as we have finished our work, but I want to say that we will go against adjourning sine die on Wednesday. We will have to caucus on that matter in a Republican caucus.

Of course, you will have to have the required simple majority, as I understand it, to adjourn sine die, and you will have the votes to pass a sine die resolution. However, a different situation would prevail in the Senate. Perhaps the Lieutenant Governor could cast the deciding vote on adjournment sine die, but I think it is something that I would like to take up with the Republican side of the Senate before we say we will go along on a sine die next Wednesday, with the question of these very important school amendments hanging in the air.

Mr. McCANN. I hope that the gentleman will have his conference with the Republican leadership in the Senate some time this week, so that he may inform us in sufficient time, if you oppose sine die on Wednesday.

We are notifying our members at the end of this week in the letter that I normally send to them that I am expecting and requesting all Democratic members to be here next week on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for all the amendments and to vote on the bills as well as the sine die resolution. If this is going to be opposed by the Republican Party, I would appreciate very kindly if their policy would be determined no later than Thursday afternoon of this week if at all possible.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, we did not plan to caucus on it until next Monday. Your members are legally obliged to be here whether we are going to have important business or not, so it is a moot question really whether we advise you Thursday or Monday.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, does it take a constitutional or a simple majority to adjourn sine die?

The SPEAKER. A simple majority.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Therefore, the gentleman's problem is not too great, Mr. Speaker, in reply to the query. I do not see how we can give the gentleman an answer until we caucus next Monday.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. Does the minority leader desire to announce the time of the Monday caucus?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I understand we will convene at 3:30 p.m. on Monday. Therefore, I would like to call a Republican caucus for 3 p.m., one-half hour before the session. I believe a half-hour caucus will be sufficient.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the members on the Democratic side of the House, there will be a Democratic caucus in the new House caucus room on Monday beginning at 2:30 p.m. The session will be at 3:30 p.m. I do ask that all the members please plan accordingly to be here next week at the scheduled hours and dates.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 19, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene

Monday, February 26, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the Senate; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 26, 1962 at a time to be fixed by the House.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GREENLEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 26, 1962, at 3:30 p.m., e.s.t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4:36 p.m., e.s.t.), the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1962. No. 17.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1962.

The Senate met at 11:00 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RALPH B. SNYDER, Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lebanon, offered the following prayer.

Let us pray.

Almighty God, our Father, Ruler of all people of the earth, grant to the Officers and Members of this Senate a sacred moment of quiet ere they take up the duties of this day. Bestow upon them understanding minds, discerning spirits, steadfast wills and compassionate hearts. Give them strength to carry the burdens and responsibilities of their office, wisdom to make decisions aright, and courage to do Thy will. As pressures are brought to bear upon them from every side, keep their ears attuned for Thy still, small voice. Where there is criticism of their actions, help them to profit from that which is worthy, and to forgive what is unjust and unkind. Cause them ever to remember that they act not only before men, but always under the scrutiny of God. Defend them from temptation and enable them to speak and act that all may be inspired and uplifted. Empower them to do the right as they see the right, and then to commit the rest into Thy keeping.

In this day of change and fast moving events, may we all rededicate ourselves to the eternal verities of life, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

OBSERVANCE OF MOMENT OF SILENCE IN DEFERENCE TO ORBITAL FLIGHT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN H. GLENN, JR.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I think it would be most appropriate if the Members of the Senate would observe a moment of silence in deference to John Glenn's orbit around the earth, in the hope that he has a safe journey and that he lands safely on our soil.

I think it would be very proper if the Chair would recommend a moment of silence.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Lane, I think that is a very excellent suggestion. Will the gentlemen please stand?

(Moment of silence was then observed.)

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary of the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPODY EXAMINERS

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Lee Cercone, 1175 Balmoral Drive, Pittsburgh 37, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Chiropody Examiners, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Charles Dana Bossart, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence House Concurrent Resolution **No. 37**, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

GUESTS OF SENATOR GUS YATRON PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. YATRON. Mr. President, I would like to request that the Chair acknowledge the presence of a group of students from the Governor Mifflin Junior High School, in Shillington. This group represents the Historical Club of that school.

They are here under the guidance and direction of Mr. E. Dallas Leininger, their teacher, with whom I had gone to Kutztown State Teachers' College years ago.

I do not know whether I am in order or not, but I would like to say that Mr. Leininger is our Republican County Chairman from Berks County.

I would like the Chair to please acknowledge their presence here in the Capitol today.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Leininger, do you have any protest over the announcement? If you do not, the Chair will take it as gospel.

Certainly, on behalf of the Members of the Senate, I would like to greet you. Will you all rise in order for the Senate to greet you?

Having been reared in Berks County,—in Reading, to be exact—I am very happy to greet even the Republican County Chairman from Berks County. However, I am also particularly interested in greeting the young men and women from the Governor Mifflin Junior High School.

You have a fine community there and I am sure you have a very excellent high school. We hope you will find your visit to the Senate and to the other parts of the Capitol very interesting and of help to you in your civic classes.

Thank you very much for coming to be with us.

GUESTS OF SENATOR CHARLES R. WEINER PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, we also have with us today three distinguished guests from the Republic of China. They could not have come here at a more appropriate time. They are auditors and deal with budgets and budget affairs. As our friends on the other side often refer to them, they could probably be called budgeteers.

I take pleasure in introducing to the Senate Mr. Tseng, Mr. Cheng and Mr. Su, who are visiting us here today.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Members of the Senate, may I say to you that you are indeed very welcome. We hope you will find your visit here to the Capitol of Pennsylvania a very helpful one. We do wish your Country the best of everything.

RECESS

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, at this time, I request a thirty minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a Republican Caucus.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I also request a thirty minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a Democratic Caucus.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a thirty minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Robert D. Fleming) in the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. MAHADY, from the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations, reported, as committed, **SB 29.**

UNANIMOUS CONSENT GRANTED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that we now proceed to the consideration of today's calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senate will proceed with consideration of today's Calendar.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

HB 82 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

HB 82 (Pr. No. 185)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 2 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 82 (Pr. No. 185)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, I hope that this bill, upon its passage, will usher in a better day for the preparation of the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

So far, Pennsylvania has been far behind other States in planning for the celebration of the Centennial of the Civil War. It is interesting that the State of Alabama recently appropriated the sum of $250,000 for this purpose. I do not know whether it is to mark their defeat or what. Nevertheless, they did it. Pennsylvania, so far, has not accomplished much.

Senator Weiner, the Majority Leader of the Senate, is a member of that committee. I hope he will convey to the membership of the committee the desire of Pennsylvanians to expedite matters. There is no doubt that from all over the world, people will be streaming to Gettysburg in July of 1963. I hope that our joy will be marked and noticed. I also hope that the committee will do a good job with the passage of this appropriation.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Confair,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,	Staisey,	Fleming,
Hays,	Mullin,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

HB 42 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

HB 42 (Pr. No. 183)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 2 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 42 (Pr. No. 183)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Confair,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,	Staisey,	Fleming,
Hays,	Mullin,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

HB 28 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

HB 28 (Pr. No. 182)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

APROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 28 (Pr. No. 182)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Majority Leader, Senator Weiner.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WEINER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, I notice that this bill was amended yesterday to increase the appropriation from $35,000 to $50,000. Will the Majority Leader give me some information about this?

Mr. WEINER. Yes sir, I will be very happy to.

This school is located in Philadelphia. It primarily deals with youngsters who have not finished high school and who have gone out to work for some reason or other, either because they are financially unable to continue in high school, or the family needs their income, or there has been a loss of a member of the family. The school is a vocational school which not only helps these people get their credits for high school, but it also teaches them a trade like sewing and other kinds of trades.

They are primarily dealing with certain elements in the city. The school is made up principally of Puerto Ricans, many of whom do not speak English. They have come to the city and settled in that area, and they need help or they would end up on our relief rolls. Many of them are young Negro students who have not finished school. They go out to work and find out that unless they have some further technological skill, they will never rise above a laborer. Many of them have lost their laboring jobs because of automation.

The school has sewing machines, and they have been teaching these people to sew. They also have secretarial courses. They have been catering to the element in the city that could not afford otherwise to get an education.

This school has been receiving State aid since 1905. Some of the board members are presidents of banks.

Senator, if you think that the appropriation they are getting is too high, I will be glad to talk to you about it.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, will the Majority Leader inform me where he got this $15,000 additional?

Mr. WEINER. Senator, you are absolutely correct. I have not gotten it from any place. All I can say to you is that every Session when money has been added, the Governor has stricken it out, and probably this will fare no better. I thought this was a small sum, and if the Governor felt he wanted to strike it out, he could or he could give them part of the money and not give them the rest of it if it is not used up during the year.

Mr. PROPERT. Senator Weiner, could you tell me how much, including this $15,000, the General Fund Budget is now over the recommended amount in the Governor's Budget?

Mr. WEINER. With the amounts that we put in, if you will wait just one minute, I will give you the addition.

Mr. President, the budget is over the original request in the amount of $85,000.

Mr. PROPERT. That includes everything that has been added to date?

Mr. WEINER. Yes sir.

Mr. PROPERT. It is over $85,000, including this $15,000?

Mr. WEINER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. PROPERT. I thank the gentleman.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,

Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

GUESTS OF SENATOR GEORGE N. WADE PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, with apologies for interrupting the Calendar at this point and also with appreciation to you for the opportunity, I would like to introduce a very fine group of eighty-five seniors from the Newport High School, in Newport, Pennsylvania, led by their two teachers, Mr. Kipp and Mr. Steinwalt.

If you will in your usual, genteel custom present the young folks to this Body, I will appreciate it.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Wade.

Will the young ladies and young gentlemen from the Newport High School rise to be greeted by the Senate?

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kipp and several of your group this morning at the foot of the stairway in the Capitol, and I was very much impressed. I hope you are finding your visit to the Capitol a very interesting one. We are very happy that you stopped in to see your Senate in session.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

HB 15 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

HB 15 (Pr. No. 181)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED, OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

HB 15 (Pr. No. 181)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. BERGER, FLACK and KROMER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5, by striking out "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty-two million dollars ($22,000,000)

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 15, by inserting after "Athletics"; at University Park and the Commonwealth campuses located at Allentown Altoona Erie DuBois Hazleton McKeesport New Kensington Ogontz Pottsville Scranton Wilkes-Barre Wyomissing and York

Amend Sec. 1, page 3, lines 2 and 3, by striking out "nineteen million seven hundred and seven thousand seven" in line 2, all of line 3, and inserting: twenty-one million seven hundred seven thousand seven hundred dollars ($21,707,700)

Amend Sec. 2, page 5, lines 12 to 19; page 6, lines 1 to 6, by striking out all of said lines.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, these amendments would add to the appropriation of The Pennsylvania State University the sum of $2,000,000. In stating a concrete amount additional to the appropriation to The Pennsylvania State University, we believe that the needs of the university will be well-defined and that the amount of money that they will receive for the necessary purposes of the administration of that institution will be enhanced so that they may make proper plans for disposition of their funds.

Mr. President, the previous amendment to this bill, which was offered yesterday, left that proposition pretty well out in never-never land, with the thought that if there ever should be any money Penn State should get eight per cent of any surplus that might accrue.

We believe, Mr. President, that the thought behind that amendment clearly indicates that there will be available funds. We are convinced of that, and we firmly believe that the amount should be defined in the bill in order that it is not a haphazard way of appropriating the State's money, and that the institution should know what it has to operate with and not speculate that if at the end of a certain time there should be some money, they might get it.

For that reason, Mr. President, we believe this amendment is a reasonable and proper amendment to The Pennsylvania State University appropriation, and one which should receive the support of all Members of this Body who are interested in the future and the proper operation of that great institution at State College.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, on behalf of these amendments, and the series of amendments that will be presented here today, I think it ought to be very carefully explained and the record ought to very carefully show exactly what is being done in this field.

We went along yesterday—the Democratic Members of the Senate and other Members—in increasing by eight per cent the amount that Penn State will get over and above the balanced budget. I have heard various Members on the other side speak of from $5,000,000 to $9,000,000 in surplus. If that be the case, and I am sure all of you can do the arithmetic as well as I can, and if it is $5,000,000 they will get $400,000, and if it is $9,000,000 they will get $720,000.

There is also—and I do not think that I am violating a confidence—about $300,000 that Penn State will get out of the G.S.A. in furnishings for many of their buildings. So, I think they are doing pretty well in this area. It is not as much money as we would like to give them. We would like to give them more money.

However, we now find—if we will look over the record very carefully, and I would like to read this to you and you can come to your own conclusion—that in the biennium of 1953-1955, Penn State received $20,500,000. That would be about $10,250,000 a year. We now come to 1962-1963, and Penn State is getting for this year $20,000,000, plus the eight percent that they have been promised, plus an additional $300,000 which they will get under G.S.A.

Let us take any one of the other universities. Take Pitt, for instance. They got $6,780,000 back in 1953-1955, which would be roughly around $3,390,000 or $3,400,000 a year. This year, Pitt is getting $4,170,618 for the year. If

you will look at the differential on the amount, you will see that Penn State is getting the greater share.

Bear in mind one other thing. The State pays social security, retirement and other fringe benefits for Penn State, which we do for no other university. I do not say this in criticism and I do not say it in apology. I am just putting the facts on the record. When you add that to the $20,000,000 plus what they will receive this year, it is a rather sizeable sum. Bear in mind that we are one of only eight States which supports any kind of university the way this State does.

Also, bear in mind that we do not have a State university in the sense that Michigan or some other States have. This is merely a land-grant institution. I am for supporting them. I am for doing everything that we possibly can to help them.

There are also many programs that exist at Penn State today which we support with money and they, in a sense, are fiction because many of the things they will do in those areas will not redound to the economic benefit of the State, even though they are moving in that direction, and I am sure their intentions are correct. However, I do not think there is one man in this room, who knows anything about the State of Pennsylvania, who ever feels that coal will be one of the big industries in this State, or who feels that slate will be one of the big industries in this State. We even expended money to try to build roads out of coal products, and it just did not work out. This was after money was spent on research.

We even put an additional $25,000 into a mastitis program that is being conducted at Penn State. I have no objection. I think this is a good thing. However, actually that is a medical problem and it should be handled as a medical problem, as similar problems are being handled as well by the Veterinary School at the University of Pennsylvania.

This is to help Penn State, and I am for doing everything I possibly can. However, gentlemen, last Session when we talked about giving additional money to Penn State, and we asked for a vote in regard to providing tax money to do it, we could not get one single vote even when we ran the bills twice. I told you we would drop the bills from the Calendar unless the money was actually put out or implemented. No one saw fit to do it. Here we come to an election year this year, when it is the right thing to do, when it is popular and when it reads well when you talk about, and everybody is now worried about education and everybody is worried about Penn State. Where were you last year when we needed you?

I think we ought to be honest with each other. I think when we go to spend the taxpayers' money, I think we ought to be honest with them as well. Nobody has worked harder on education than myself, Jo Hays, and Harry Seyler, people who have been in the education field, and other Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle. Then when it was time to stand up and be counted, only the fellows on this side of the aisle stood up and were counted.

I am going to talk about all the amendments that will be offered. One amendment here is for $200,000 additional for Penn State to study the elimination or control of smoke and air pollution caused by burning coal. There is another amendment, appropriating $200,000 for the investigation and research of carbons or other treatment of detergents in municipal sewage treatment systems. Here is another one for research to discover methods to eliminate or control pollution of our streams.

Gentlemen, I do not know whether you read your mail, and I do not know whether you look at the booklets that come to your desk. However, if you want to come down to my office, I will show you about eight or ten booklets of studies that have been compiled over the last ten years on every one of these subjects. They have not only been done superficially, but in depth. If you need further material, there are thirty or forty different commissions not only in this State, but in Washington that will send you all of the details that you want.

If you want to give Penn State an additional $500,000, that is one problem. However, if you want to use this subterfuge to do it, I think it is pretty disgraceful, and I think it is a horrible way to do it, because you are holding out bait for them to go out and get personnel to set up laboratories and set up these investigations when there is really nothing for them to investigate. All they have to do is look at the current literature, and they will have all that they need. If you do not have enough here, I am sure that the Joint State Government Commission can supply you with quite a bit of detail in this very same area.

There is a book on air pollution, which I read on this floor when the resolution dealing with hydrocarbons was introduced. It was about one and a half inches thick, and there has been more material on that. If you write to any of the companies that make any of these products or research them, they will send you a lot of material dealing not only with their own products, but with the general subject.

I think to spend money, using this as a subterfuge to do it, is pretty disgraceful. I am sure you will get a booklet from Penn State telling what they did on this study, because they are an honest institution and they are honest people who want to do a decent job. What are we going to do with these booklets when we get them? What are we going to do with this research program after we get it? Who is going to act on it? We cannot even agree to confirming an Air Pollution Commission in this State. Actually, we do have the machinery to do it, but we cannot put it into force. So, what good will one more study do in any of these areas?

I am sure, as far as detergents and streams are concerned, if you will walk over to the Department of Health or walk over to the Fish Commission or Game Commission, those people will give you all of the research studies made over the last twenty years,—not the last ten years—and those are a mile high.

Therefore, I think we ought to be honest with each other. I think we are all old enough to be candid with one another, and I think we ought to call a spade a spade. To use this subterfuge, I think is pretty disgraceful.

Mr. BERGER. Very briefly, Mr. President, there must be considerable merit to the amendments in order to arouse the indignation of the Majority Leader to the point that he has just demonstrated. Ordinarily, he does not get quite that excited about these things.

However, Mr. President, no matter how beautiful the refrain may be, it begins to get a little bit tedious after it has been played so many, many times. Yesterday, we listened to the same dissertation on the subject of who

voted for what. I tried to make the record very clear to indicate that, yes, the Republicans did vote against the imposition of a tax upon the income of various classes of people, which was intended to raise about $8,000,000 to $9,000,000. The Republicans did vote, however,—and I want to make this very clear—against the motion to drop from the Calendar the additional appropriation to The Pennsylvania State University. On that measure, the Democrats voted to drop it from the Calendar. That record is clear and needs no repetition.

Again, Mr. President, I want to say that the action on that vote has been vindicated by present day knowledge. What we anticipated at that time has become a fact. Consequently, Mr. President, I believe that the adoption of the amendment, increasing the appropriation to the Pennsylvania State University for the purpose of meeting their increased administrative costs, is certainly justified at this time.

Furthermore, Mr. President, to compare the cost of Penn State and to use the fact that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pays social security and retirement charges and so forth for the employees and the faculty of Penn State is certainly begging the question. Pennsylvania State University is a wholly supported State university. That is not true of the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Philadelphia or Temple University. It is unique with Pennsylvania State University and, consequently, the comparison has no weight and no bearing on this subject.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to make the record very clear.

This year, we are giving to The Pennsylvania State University $20,000,000, plus. We are giving to Pittsburgh University $4,170,000; we are giving Temple University $5,668,000; we are giving to the University of Pennsylvania $5,732,000. Penn State's appropriation amounts to four to five times the amount that we are giving to any one of these universities. In other words, at the other three universities which receive support from us, we give them one-fourth or one-fifth of what we give to Penn State. We certainly do feel a certain obligation to Penn State and we are meeting that obligation. If we did not feel that way, we surely would give more to the other universities or, at least, give them some of the fringe benefits that the State University now enjoys.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Weiner.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WEINER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I would ask the Majority Leader whether he would be able to state the over-all cost of operation of the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I do not have that figure in front of me. However, I can tell you that we, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, make up between ten to twelve percent of their budget. Therefore, if you do the multiplication of the figure which I gave, I am sure you will come to the conclusion or the answer that would normally come from their over-all budget.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, in my weak mental way, as far as arithmetic is concerned, I would say, at the minimum, that would amount to about $40,000,000. We are paying the entire cost of the operation of Pennsylvania State University. By these amendments, we are asking to increase that appropriation to $22,000,000.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia shifts his ground as he deems necessary to meet certain exigencies. Yesterday, I sat here and listened to his plea, and those of others on the other side, for Project 70 on the grounds of progress, on the grounds of looking ahead, and on the grounds of the necessity to even create a debt so that we could progress. Today, the gentleman now castigates the appropriation of approximately $500.000 for research, science and study at The Pennsylvania State University.

I think we should remember that this whole matter hit a tempest yesterday when Senator Hays introduced his amendment to this bill, attempting to provide $1,500,000 to The Pennsylvania State University, which was the intention of the Select Committee on Education last fall. Much has been said by Senator Weiner on the floor of this Senate concerning those who stood up to be counted on the two percent tax bill. While this is history, nevertheless, I think the allegations which are made be Senator Weiner should be responded to appropriately.

It should be remembered, Mr. President, that the "freeze" bill was vetoed by the Administration. That "freeze" bill would have provided approximately $12,000,000 to our distressed schools. It also should be remembered that this would have furnished an additional $12,000,000 to the General Fund, which that fund had paid out in the preceding year to our distressed schools, and they lost that money. Then, it should be remembered that the two percent tax would have raised $18,500,000 for our schools. This meant a net—understand this—to our schools of $6,000,000. That is all they would have been receiving by the tax. The General Fund of the Administration was swollen by that amount.

It is not any wonder, therefore, that we on this side refused to be trapped into voting for a two percent tax. That is the reason why we stood up to be counted. Certainly, we were in favor of finding money for our schools. On this floor, we continually hammered away that there were adequate funds in the budget, and there would be adequate funds to take care of appropriations to the schools. We plead with the opposition at no time to bury those subsidy bills or the other bills, which were a part of the educational program. Nevertheless, by ruthless methods, the opposition buried those bills and there was nothing we could do about it.

As a consequence of the entire thing, we came back in this, a fiscal Session, to try to help Penn State. However, Mr. President, at what cost? At the cost of our school districts. You will see in these amendments—and I speak upon them as a series because Senator Weiner has spoken upon them as a series—that the last amendment elimates this eight percent cut from the surplus in House Bill No. 1, which is in there and which also was cut yesterday by an amendment. That money will be provided, therefore, to Penn State, under the present situation, by reason of the amendment of yesterday, at the expense of our third and fourth class school districts, particularly. These school districts so desperately need the funds. It is a regrettable thing that the opposition should attempt to provide money for The Pennsylvania State University at the expense and the cost of our distressed

school districts, which are clamoring, throughout the Commonwealth, for aid and help from the Administration.

Therefore, Mr. President, if you refuse to accept these amendments, in lieu of that which was offered yesterday, you are doing so at the expense of subsidy for our public schools and you say so to all the public schools throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I just want to correct one misimpression that might have been left here.

Pennsylvania State University, this year, is receiving close to $3,000,000 more than it got last year. Last year, their appropriation, on a thirteen-month basis, was $18,517,00. This year, as I said before, they are receiving over $20,000,000. The other appropriation was based on thirteen months. This is on a twelve-month basis. Therefore, they are receiving an additional amout of close to $3,000,000.

If I might, I would like to correct a statement made by Senator Berger. Although we provide only about ten percent or twelve percent of the budget of the other universities, we have always given Penn State anywhere between twenty-five to thirty-three and one-third percent support. The rest of the money they receive is from Federal grants, small endowments, tuitions and so forth.

I would say that if you are motivated by trying to give Penn State more money, that might be one thing, and my discussion of this matter would be altogether different. However, your motivation here, in giving this money by these amendments, does not actually give them any money at all. You are not adding any classrooms and you are not giving a penny more to any of the teachers. You are merely saying to them that you want them to make these studies. They now have to set aside the people they have to start working on these to produce the studies and report to the Legislature or someone. However, this actually does not put anymore money in the pocket of Penn State in the sense that they now will be able to pay their teachers more money, add another classroom, add another program, teach another subject which they cannot teach now, or take in another youngster. That is why I say that this thing is bad. I do not want to accuse anybody of having political motivation, but what other conclusion can anyone come to when you look at the studies which you are asking them to make? You are asking them to go in a certain direction which will lead nowhere as far as the school itself is concerned.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Bedford, Senator Stroup.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Bedford, Mr. Stroup, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. STROUP. It will be a pleasure, Mr. President.

Mr. SILVERT. Senator Stroup, did I understand you to say that the amendment we put into House Bill No. 57, yesterday, which provided that eight percent of all money over and above estimated receipts would go to The Pennsylvania State University, will be at the expense of our public schools? Is that your statement?

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, the gentleman misunderstood my statement.

The amendment which was offered and adopted yesterday was to House Bill No. 1. It provided that eight percent of all the surplus would go to The Pennsylvania State University.

Mr. SILVERT. Did you make the statement that this is at the expense of our public schools?

Mr. STROUP. Yes, I did.

Mr. SILVERT. If we pass this present amendment of $2,000,000, as I understand it, to be added to The Pennsylvania State University, and assuming the Governor signs the bill, would not this $2,000,000 reduce the surplus which is intended for our public schools?

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, I must answer that question in the negative; it would not. This would provide the funds for The Pennsylvania State University out of the swollen budget, in excess of the surplus which would go to the public schools.

Mr. SILVERT. We have a surplus and then an excess of surplus. What is the meaning of that?

Mr. Stroup. Mr. President, it is our contention on this side of the aisle that we have a budget which is grossly swollen. There is nothing we can do about it in cutting it. We realize that we are practically powerless. We know the funds are there. We say to you that you should provide the money for Penn State. Here is $2,000,000 and, therefore, provide it. Then, provide 100 percent of your surplus, as the bill is written, rather than ninety-two percent of it for the public schools.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I would like to make the concluding remark that the position of our friends on the other side of the aisle is entirely inconsistent. Yesterday, they argued that by assigning eight per cent out of the surplus, over and above expenditures, we are robbing our public schools. Today, they are offering an amendment for $2,000,000 which, if passed by this Body, agreed to by the House, and signed by the Governor, would reduce that very surplus which they were crying about yesterday because we took eight per cent from it.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, while we are shedding crocodile tears, I am reminded of something which took place after the Session yesterday. I asked a member of the Governor's staff as to what his estimate of the surplus would be. He did not answer me. He remarked back that eight per cent of nothing is nothing. When we look forward to this method of financing which the Majority Party, the Democrats, have proposed for The Pennsylvania State University, I do not see how anybody can estimate what the surplus of the fiscal year 1962-1963 will be until sometime around August, 1963.

Following the statement that eight per cent of nothing is nothing, I would like to state that I do not see that the proposal of this percentage idea is going to give Penn State a single dollar during the fiscal year of 1962-1963. I believe this is nothing more than fiscal fakery.

An the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—25

Bell,	Hawbaker,	Pechan,	Taylor,
Berger,	Keller,	Propert,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Scott,	Wade,
Confair,	Kromer,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Stevenson,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Stroup,	Wolfe,
Fleming,			

NAYS—25

Camiel,	Lane,	Mullin,	Seyler,
Devlin,	Mahady,	Murray,	Silvert,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Ripp,	Staisey,
Donolow,	McGinnis,	Rooney,	Stiefel,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Sarraf,	Weiner,
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,			

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were defeated.

And the the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. BERGER, FLACK and KROMER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5 by striking out "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty million two hundred thousand dollars ($20,200,000)

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, by inserting between lines 11 and 12:

(10) For the use of the College of Mineral Industries for applied research for the elimination of or control of smoke and air pollution caused by burning coal culm banks, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—25

Bell,	**Hawbaker,**	**Pechan,**	Taylor,
Berger,	Keller,	Propert,	**Van Sant,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	Scott,	**Wade,**
Confair,	Kromer,	**Shafer,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	**Stevenson,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	Mallery,	Stroup,	**Wolfe,**
Fleming,			

NAYS—25

Camiel,	**Lane,**	**Mullin,**	Seyler,
Devlin,	**Mahady,**	**Murray,**	**Silvert,**
DiSilvestro,	**McCreesh,**	**Ripp,**	**Staisey,**
Donolow,	**McGinnis,**	**Rooney,**	**Stiefel,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Sarraf,**	**Weiner,**
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,			

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were defeated.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. FLACK and KROMER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5, by strikout "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty million two hundred thousand dollars ($20,200,000)

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, by inserting between lines 11 and 12:

(10) For the maintenance and support of research and experimental investigations on problems related to the treatment of detergents in municipal sewage treatment plants, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—26

Bell,	**Hawbaker,**	**Pechan,**	**Taylor,**
Berger,	**Hays,**	**Propert,**	**Van Sant,**
Chapman,	**Keller,**	**Scott,**	**Wade,**
Confair,	**Kessler,**	**Shafer,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**Kromer,**	**Stevenson,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**Madigan,**	**Stroup,**	**Wolfe,**
Fleming,	**Mallery,**		

NAYS—24

Camiel,	**Lane,**	**Mullin,**	**Seyler,**
Devlin,	**Mahady,**	**Murray,**	**Silvert,**
DiSilvestro,	**McCreesh,**	**Ripp,**	**Staisey,**
Donolow,	**McGinnis,**	**Rooney,**	**Stiefel,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Sarraf,**	**Weiner,**
Kalman,	**Miller,**	**Sesler,**	**Yatron,**

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were adopted.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Messrs. FLACK and KROMER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5 by strikout "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty million one hundred thousand dollars ($20,100,000)

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, by inserting between lines 11 and 12:

(10) For basic and applied research to discover methods to eliminate and or control pollution of our streams caused by coal acids, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—25

Bell,	**Hawbaker,**	**Pechan,**	**Taylor,**
Berger,	**Keller,**	**Propert,**	**Van Sant,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	**Scott,**	**Wade,**
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Shafer,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**Madigan,**	**Stevenson,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**Mallery,**	**Stroup,**	**Wolfe,**
Fleming,			

NAYS—25

Camiel,	**Lane,**	**Mullin,**	**Seyler,**
Devlin,	**Mahady,**	**Murray,**	**Silvert,**
DiSilvestro,	**McCreesh,**	**Ripp,**	**Staisey,**
Donolow,	**McGinnis,**	**Rooney,**	**Stiefel,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Sarraf,**	**Weiner,**
Hays,	**Miller,**	**Sesler,**	**Yatron,**
Kalman,			

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were defeated.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Mr. STROUP, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 and 5 by striking out "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting: twenty million ten thousand dollars ($20,010,000)

Amend Sec. 1, page 5, by inserting between lines 11 and 12:

(10) For the use of the School of Forestry for the purpose of conducting research on diseases of maple trees in Pennsylvania, ten thousand dollars ($10,000)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, originally, in House Bill No. 15, there was a provision for continuation of the study of the maple blight disease in the Commonwealth.

On Second Reading in the House, this provision, which was in paragraph 10 of the bill, was stricken. I offer these amendments in order that the study of the maple blight disease may be continued, and funds continue to be provided for an additional year.

I know it has been said or intimated that this problem has been solved, Mr. President. However, I have been told by the Department of Forests and Waters that they have just begun to scratch the surface on this study, and additional funds are needed.

Therefore, I ask the Senate to approve these amendments so that the School of Forestry at Penn State University may serve the Commonwealth with continuing research.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I find myself here bringing up ancient history all the time. However, I believe Senator Stroup remembers—and I know he was here— that in the closing days of the 1961 Session, we introduced legislation providing $10,000 to study maple blight. It was done right here in the Senate during the last few days. This was to take care of a very serious problem in the State.

The gentleman who came over here—and I believe it was a House Member—and spoke to us about it, along with Senator Stroup who was anxious to get this into the bill said all they wanted was just this one time, and if we gave them $10,000 they thought they could get this thing eliminated or under control to take care of the problem. I admit that was only four or five months ago that we did this and we have not done anything lately in that area. However, I am sure that with the $10,000 they received last Session, they are doing a thorough research and study job. It is not fully completed, and I am certain they do not have all of the information on it yet. If they do, I have not seen a booklet on it, or any other information that might be available. Although I think it is laudable to continue after this problem, I would like to see what happened to the money we gave them four or five months ago to see if anything has resulted from that before we put any more money into it. Maybe we ought to attack this problem through another area. Maybe through the elm trees or maybe there is some other way to get at this blight.

I feel that to continue to put money into a situation, when we do not have the answer from money we have already spent on it, is pretty ridiculous.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, in response to Senator Weiner, first, I do not recall ever having made any statement of the nature to which he alludes. If they only wanted $10,000 and that was all, there would never be anything more asked. I assure him that he must have gotten that information from another source and not from me.

In the second place, Mr. President, my understanding is that $10,000 is just sufficient for the university to start this program and get it going, but not to complete it, and that additional funds are needed. I checked that this morning. I do not believe I am in error.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I want the gentleman to be correct. I never attributed that statement to him, that they only wanted it for one year and that they did not want it anymore. The person who came over about it was a House Member who came and spoke to me, along with Senator Stroup. The statement was attributed to him. He said that they only wanted it for this one year because the problem was particularly acute, and they thought they could handle it with this amount of money.

The money was given for a year, and the year has not even passed and they are asking for additional funds. If, at the end of the year, they have made an attack on this problem or have made some progress in it and need more money, I will be delighted to join with the Senator to give in to this problem because I think we ought to do everything we can to eliminate blight and save the beautiful trees in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on these amendments. Although, Mr. President, the way the amendments are drawn, I should ask them to vote "aye," because they reduce the amount to Penn State to $20,010,000, and we just gave them $200,000 additional. So, we would make a net gain of $190,000 on this. However, I will not do that. I will still ask my colleagues to vote "no" on these amendments.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I was not going to bring it up. Nevertheless, Mr. President, these amendments are all drawn for the same bill, and they are drawn for a specific appropriation for each purpose.

I recognize the discrepancy in the amendments. In the past, when such things have occurred in his amendments, the Senator has said that those things can be straightened out by reconciliation at the desk. I believe that was true of the G. S. A. Bill in the year past. However, I will overlook it because I agree there is a discrepancy in the amendments. Nevertheless, I think it would be subject to adjustment and cure.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, if I may quote a fellow statesman: "I will close my eyes."

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—25

Bell,	Hawbaker,	Pechan,	Taylor,
Berger,	Keller,	Propert,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Scott,	Wade,
Confair,	Kromer,	Shafer,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Stevenson,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Stroup,	Wolfe,
Fleming,			

NAYS—25

Camiel,	Lane,	Mullin,	Seyler,
Devlin,	Mahady,	Murray,	Silvert,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Ripp,	Staisey,
Donolow,	McGinnis,	Rooney,	Stiefel.
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Sarraf,	Weiner,
Hays,	Miller,	Sesler,	Yatron,
Kalman,			

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were defeated.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Mr. WEINER.

HB 1 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

HB 1 (Pr. No. 180)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 1 (Pr. No. 180)—Read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I believe there is an amendment to this bill which was laid on the table yesterday. On behalf of Senator Van Sant, I am now calling that amendment from the table for action by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. The amendment, having been called from the table, will be read by the Clerk.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

> Amend Sec. 2, page 17 by inserting between lines 17 and 18:
>
> For aid in the maintenance and operation of a shrine to house a replica of the Liberty Bell in the Zion's Reformed Church in Allentown Lehigh County where the original Liberty Bell was housed between September 1777 and August 1778 . . .2,500

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the sponsor of the amendment, the gentleman from Lehigh, Senator Van Sant.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Van Sant, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. VAN SANT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I would like to ask the gentleman to explain the purpose of this amendment.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to assist in the maintenance of a historic shrine in the city of Allentown, honoring the occasion of the hiding of the Liberty Bell when the British Forces took over Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. The Liberty Bell was moved by wagon from Philadelphia into Allentown, and was hidden in the basement of the Zion Reformed Church, which since then has come to be known as the "Liberty Bell Church."

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, who would receive the money from the Commonwealth under the terms of this amendment?

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, the money would be received by a committee which has been formed—it is a nonpartisan committee and interdenominational—to operate the shrine in the city of Allentown.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I would like to ask next what use of the money is contemplated to be made by the committee which will receive it?

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, the money to be received by the committee will be for the completion of the building and the maintenance of the building, which is nearing completion.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I would like next to inquire of the gentleman, who owns the property to which these improvements will be made?

Mr. VAN SANT. The property is owned by the Liberty Bell Shrine Organization. It is not affiliated with the church. The property has been severed. I think this is the answer you would like to have, Mr. Seyler. The property was leased on a ninety-nine year lease by the church to the Liberty Bell Shrine Organiation.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, am I to understand that the ownership and title of the property is in the hands of the committee and the property does not belong to any religious organization?

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, that is correct. As of two years ago, this was confirmed by the Office of the Attorney General, the Auditor General and the Treasurer.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, I would like at this time to withdraw my amendment to House Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 180.

The PRESIDENT. You are withdrawing your amendment, Senator Van Sant?

Mr. VAN SANT. That is correct, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The amendment is, accordingly, withdrawn.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Majority Leader.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WEINER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, could the Majority Leader tell the Senate the total amount of money that is being expended under House Bill No. 1?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, in House Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 138,—the original bill—we were spending $910,916,682. Under House Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 180, we are spending that same sum, with an additional $85,000. So, it would be $911,001,682.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I asked that question because this House Bill No. 1 that we are considering obviously is the great appropriation bill of 1962.

Mr. President, I am going to vote against this bill, but I am not going to plead for other Senators to vote against it. The reason I am voting against this bill is that I am making a protest vote. House Bill No. 1 is essential. Without House Bill No. 1, the functions of the State would come to a halt. I am sure there are enough votes on both sides of the Senate to pass House Bill No. 1.

I am not protesting against the items that I would term the essential services of the Commonwealth, such as mental health, education and welfare. All of these expenditures are essential to the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania. I realize very well that it is good politics to vote for all appropriation bills and against all taxes. Therefore, politically, I am unwise. However, I believe I am speaking for many thousands of Pennsylvanians who are worried, and greatly worried, as to where we are going with our State spending.

I have in my possession a clipping from last Thursday's Harrisburg paper, where in a statement was made by a Pennsylvania State University professor by the name of Doctor William R. Monat. Doctor Monat was one of

eighteen economists at a workshop meeting of the Pennsylvania Citizens Conference on State Issues at the Penn Harris Hotel. He forecast that by 1970, State Government spending will increase by another fifty per cent. Apparently at this conference there was another forecast that before 1970, the State sales tax might be as high as seven to eight per cent. It is because of this great warning signal that I rise today.

My objections to House Bill No. 1 are not to the institutional spending or to the service spending, but I am objecting very greatly to what are known as general governmental expenditures. I took some time to try to correlate House Bill No. 1 with the budget. I took a number of figures from the expenditures of the 1961-1962 fiscal year, which you recall was a thirteen-month year, and I took twelve-thirteenths of those figures. Then I made comparisons with the 1959-1961 budget by dividing it in half.

I find under House Bill No. 1, for the Governor's Office, a 23 per cent increase over last year and a 49 per cent increase over 1959-1961. I find in the office of the Lieutenant Governor a 7.7% increase over last year and a 44 per cent increase over 1959-1961 for one year. In the Auditor General's Office, for auditing the General Fund, I find a 38 per cent increase over last year and a 59 per cent increase over the period two years ago. For all of the funds that the Auditor General audits, there is a 36 per cent increase over last year and a 60 per cent increase over two years ago. In the Department of Internal Affairs, over last year there is a 15 per cent increase and over two years ago, there is a 28 per cent increase. In the Department of Commerce, I was very interested to note that for general governmental purposes there has been a decrease over last year of 11 per cent, but over two years ago there is a 49 per cent increase. In the Department of Forests and Waters, there is a 15 per cent increase over last year and a 54 per cent increase over two years ago. Again, for general government operation, in the Department of Public Instruction there is a 15 per cent increase over last year and a 29 per cent increase over two years ago. For the Department of Revenue, there is an 11 per cent increase over last year and a 35 per cent increase over two years ago.

The total general government expenditures as covered by the budget—and I note that the actual bills we are passing, according to Senator Weiner, represent something like $85,000 additional, so that these are fairly accurate—include an 11 per cent increase this year over last year and a 35 per cent increase over two years ago.

These things bother me. I am reminded of a leaky barrel. No matter how much money you pour into a leaky barrel, if there are enough leaks in it, you can never get it filled. These constant expenditures for general government are constantly draining away the tax moneys of the Commonwealth.

Perhaps I should also question some of the expenditures for institutional purposes, grants and subsidies. This This morning I made a few notes. General State Authority payments are constant. They are mandated, and we have to pay them whether we like it or not. However, I was a little bit concerned when I read an article in the Sunday Bulletin, written by Duke Kaminsky, and I would like to note that I respect Duke highly. That is a good plug, Duke. He points out that one of the State office buildings was constructed for $10,100,000. That was the construction cost. On top of that were architects' fees, inspection, administrative costs and insurance, which increased that figure to $12,700,000. In other words, about a 27 per cent increase for architect's fees, inspection, administrative costs and insurance. I assume that Duke was accurate on those figures.

I note that in this article he said there is quite a range on architects' fees, with some cases going as high as 9.5 per cent. Well, that bothers me. I think perhaps there is more than a leaky barrel going out on construction costs under the General State Authority.

If any of us will take the time to look into the G.S.A. Bill of last year,—I happen to have a copy here—we will find a number of items on which moneys are spent which I question whether they are necessary for the State. I will go to the ridiculous. With all deference to the good people of Berks County, there is a Daniel Boone Homestead. There is an expenditure in the G.S.A. Bill of last summer of $25,143 for sewerage facilities for the Daniel Boone Homestead. In other words, over $25,000 for sewerage facilities for the Daniel Boone Homestead. It just does not make sense.

You can go further in that bill and pull it to pieces. In paragraph 9d, for the Linn Farm,—I do not even know what it is—loafing shed, $6,403.

Maybe we should look at the universities. I do not buy this type of thinking that we have heard in the budget hearings—a few of which I attended—and we heard a little trace of it yesterday, to the effect that we should give money to a university such as Temple so that it can reduce the cost of tuition to all pupils. I would buy that thinking if it were for all needy pupils. I do not believe we should drain money away from the needed expenditures of schools and mental health and welfare in order to provide a $100 scholarship for every Pennsylvanian who desires to attend Temple University. I am a little bit worried about it.

I will now look at the State Police budget. That should be pretty tight. I do not think there should be any money wasted there. Yet, I wonder. In my county, there is a four-bedroom dwelling house, worth around $20,000 to $22,000, that is rented to the State Police for a barracks for an annual rental of approximately $4,800. The corporation that rents it, when it was formed,—I do not know whether this is still true or not—had as one of its members one of the key Democratic politicians in the county.

Frankly, gentlemen, if we are fortunate enough to get control of this Senate in the next Session, I am going to ask for a legislative investigation of items such as that.

When we look at this tremendous $910,000,000 expenditure, the question that I am faced with is: Is the State getting a dollar's worth of value for a dollar spent?

I know this is not in the bill. However, the only place where I can look for efficiency with respect to the State of Pennsylvania is in those places that I can see. And, gentleman, I can see the State highways. Down in my county, last week, there occurred two incidents with respect to the State Highways Department that we, as Pennsylvanians, should be ashamed of. I believe it was just last Monday, following a snow storm, that one of these big road graders was being used to clear snow. The motor stopped. The motor was frozen because they forgot to put oil in it.

That day, two State Highway trucks arrived on the scene with five men, several of them working and the rest watching. They worked all day and they could not do anything to this grader. The next day, two trucks arrived with six men. They worked all day, could not do anything, and they left around four o'clock in the afternoon. The reason I know the story is because they even forgot one of their men. When they went back to the State Highway garage, they left one of their fellows out there. Several hours later, he went to the house of a friend of mine and called the State Highway garage to find out if they still wanted him to stay with the grader. He was told they had forgotten him. He made the statement that he had very little education and he was told to stay with the grader. So, he was staying with it. Now that would be a funny story, if it were not wasting tax money.

On Sunday afternoon, I came across Gray's Ferry Bridge, in the city of Philadelphia. It is a wonderful highway, but I was amazed at the pothole condition. This was not in my Senatorial District, and I did not write a letter to the Secretary of Highways the way I do when I run into it in my own District. However, I have watched those potholes grow on that bridge. They started about the size of your fist, and on Sunday, they were two and three feet across, and deep, and breaking up the automobiles that traversed them.

I do not think that is safeguarding the highways. I know it is a waste of money to not repair potholes when they commence.

I noticed that in 1961-1962, the State spent $66,000,000 for maintenance. It is going to spend $60,700,000 in 1962-1963. Everytime I see State Highway crews on the highways, where there is one man with a flag, one working and four watching, I wonder if that is a picture that is true throughout the Commonwealth where I cannot see.

Yesterday, as I drove here, I saw a little State Highway Truck—one of these pickup trucks—bogged down in the mud, with one man trying to jack it out and three men watching him. There was not even enough room on that truck for four of them to ride. Those men are all being paid by the State.

Gentlemen, as I say, my vote is a protest vote. If our party is in control next year, I will still take the position that we should be concerned here when we vote for these million dollar appropriations with the question: Where are we going?

Yesterday, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, my very dear friend, Senator Silvert, forecast a $5,000,000 surplus. I noticed that we immediately voted to spend it by giving a part of it to The Pennsylvania State University.

I am going to make a forecast, Mr. President. You know, we took the two percent collection fee away from the merchants. This has been very irritating to me because, again, I am looking to the future of Pennsylvania. I am convinced that the merchants of Pennsylvania are a lot smarter than the politicians of Pennsylvania. The merchants have been dealing with governmental officials for centuries and the merchants have lasted and the governmental officials have not. I think that the merchants are going to find an answer to this type of treatment. Down in my section they have an answer. One of the answers is a place called the Cherry Hill Shopping Center, New Jersey, where you do not pay a sales tax. Around the city of Camden there is a tremendous complex of big shopping centers, where the people of Philadelphia and the suburban counties can go across the river and buy without the tax. Around Wilmington, Delaware—another tremendous complex—are more shopping centers. That is one way the merchants have of answering back when they are stepped on.

However, the idea of taking from them and then, when there is a surplus, not giving some back to them, I think is also going to be answered in the ballot box. I am not wishing the Democratic Party bad luck, but I am going to forecast that unless you take care of those 200,000 merchants, they are going to take care of you.

Gentlemen, that is more or less my theme song. I ask you: Where are we going and where will we end?

Yesterday, Senator Weiner said that Pennsylvania is a wealthy State. May I remind every person in this room, Republican and Democrat, that there have been many wealthy people who wasted away their riches? May I also remind you that a wealthy State can be bled white?

In conclusion, I believe that the keystone of fiscal responsibility, about which the Democratic Party is boasting so much, is a healthy tax climate. Gentleman, if we continue to spend and spend and spend, and we end up with a seven to eight percent sales tax, or some other broad base tax, you will not have a healthy tax climate in Pennsylvania.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I enjoyed the dissertation by Senator Bell, from Delaware. During the course of his long, lengthy and rather informative address, I thought that he certainly was going from the ridiculous to the sublime. Of course, I could not expect the distinguished gentleman from Delaware County to pay any tribute to the Democratic Party. Speaking of politicians, I am not a politician. I sometimes wonder how I get elected because I am not a professional politician. Therefore, I do not think he is meaning me when he is talking about the Democratic politicians in Pennsylvania.

I say that every Member of the Senate has a responsibility when it comes to the over-all operations of government. Since Senator Bell has stated that he is going to vote against House Bill No. 1, I think he should know—and he probably does know—that he is voting against the World War II Veterans' Sinking Fund. I believe Senator Bell is a veteran. I just want to pick out a few of the highlights and let the public know that Senator Bell is also voting against civilian defense in Pennsylvania, which is included in House Bill No. 1.

He is voting against the Department of Commerce and he is voting against P.I.D.A. Not so long ago, I recall when a plant was moving from Delaware County and the gentleman in question was greatly concerned with the operations of P.I.D.A. Now, he would deny them any funds with which to operate for this coming fiscal year.

Mr. President, the gentleman is voting against a number of hospitals. He is going to vote against the State Hospital for Crippled Children in Elizabethtown. He is going to vote against any county aid which might be submitted to health departments in Pennsylvania. He is going to vote against health services here in Pennsylvania. He is going to vote against all the correctional institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He is going to vote against social security contributions, which are also included in House Bill No. 1. He is going

to vote against any money for occupational diseases in Pennsylvania. He also is going to vote against the Vocational Rehabilitation Fund here in Pennsylvania.

The Senator, further, is going to vote against Military Affairs. The gentleman is a veteran, Mr. President. He is going to vote against the operation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Erie, which is a very worthy project.

Incidentally, Mr. President, he also is going to vote against the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, of which he was formerly a member. I know he has a great interest in its operation. At my first meeting of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, the membership there paid tribute to Senator Bell for his interest there.

He is going to vote against the Selinsgrove State Hospital as one of his gripes, I guess, against the spending of public funds. He is also going to vote against the National Defense Education Program. He is going to vote against the salaries and expenses of the Governor's Committee on Handicapped Children. He is going to vote against the Cheyney State Teachers' College, the Clarion, East Stroudsburg, Edinboro, Indiana, Kutztown, Lock Haven, Mansfield, Millersville, Shippensburg, Slippery Rock and West Chester State Colleges. He is also going to put them out of business. He is going to vote against the Pennsylvania State Oral School in Scranton. He is going to vote against the Scotland School for Veterans' Children here in Pennsylvania. He is going to vote against the Thaddeus Stevens School here in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, this is all beyond me. He is going to vote against libraries, too, because he probably feels that the people are too well educated. He is going to vote against all operations so far as public schools are concerned. He is going to put our courts out of business. He is going to vote against the Legislature. He is going to vote against the blind and the deaf. He is going to vote against the Senate of Pennsylvania. He also is going to vote against the Mercy-Douglass Hospital, by the way. He is going to vote against the money for retarded children here in Pennsylvania.

I do not know whether that is real responsibility or not. I believe that where we have the governmental operations of Pennsylvania at stake, we should examine the general appropriation bill with a magnifying glass. If there are any amendments which he would like to suggest, he should submit the amendments. However, I feel sure that Senator Bell realizes he is making a terrible mistake by voting against the bill in toto.

Mr. HAWBAKER. Mr. President, I find the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Washington rather amusing. First, he indicates that he is not a politician and then he proceeds to deliver a perfect political address in a perfect political fashion.

I think it must be clear to anyone who listened to the remarks made by Senator Bell that the gentleman from Delaware County was not protesting the proper functions of government. Senator Bell, however, was voicing some concern about the ridiculous and outlandish cost of government in Pennsylvania. When anyone talks about reducing the budget, immediately we start insinuating that we are going to take the bread out of the mouths of the needy. This is an old political trick.

I would like to point something out about this budget. I concur with Senator Bell, but I am not going to vote against the bill for the very simple reason that such a vote, in my judgment, would be fruitless. I would like to point out to the people of Pennsylvania that this present day cost of State Government has become utterly fantastic. When I look at this particular bill and all the other bills in connection with the Governor's budget for this year, I find that the total cost of operating the government of Pennsylvania next year is going to approximate a billion and one-half dollars. This is an awfully lot of money in anybody's language.

I have done a little calculating on this subject and I find that if we were to divide this total budget of a billion and one-half dollars by the total population of Pennsylvania, we would come up with the interesting figure of $136 per person next year. This is $136 for every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania. That means that for a family of four, the cost for operating Pennsylvania's government next year is going to amount to about $544.

This would not be so bad if this were all the taxes that the people of Pennsylvania were called upon to pay. However, I noted with some degree of dismay, a few weeks ago, when the Federal budget figures were announced and the total budget for the Federal Government is going to be ninety-two and one-half billion dollars. If we divide that figure by the population of the United States, we would come up with a figure of $514 a head. If we add the total budget of Pennsylvania to the Federal budget, we find that every taxpayer in Pennsylvania is going to be called upon next year to pay $650 in State and Federal taxes. This means, for a family of four people, that the total cost of operating State and Federal Governments next year will amount to the amazing figure of $2,600. This, Mr. President, represents well in excess of half the average family income in this Commonwealth. I certainly concur with Senator Bell that the time has come when we are going to have to take a long, hard look at the cost of government. It is getting to a point where we just simply cannot afford it.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I am not going to take a great deal of time in discussing this matter. However, I do not know where Senator Bell got the figures he was giving us. I would like to bring to his attention that the twelve-month budget for last year was $948,703,112, as opposed to this year which is $1,000,887,457. Any way in which you do the arithmetic here, it is only an increase of five per cent over-all. Where he arrived at any more money than that, I do not know.

It is quite true that we have given some of the universities as much as a fifteen per cent increase and some have received considerably more than that. However, across-the-board in an over-all budget, we have given only a 5.5 per cent increase.

I also heard Senator Bell say that he did not wish the Democrats any ill fortune. Then, later, he said that if the Republicans came back here and controlled the Senate, there would be some investigations made. If I ever heard a sequitur, that was it.

Let me tell you about another State which I think is comparable with Pennsylvania. It is going to spend this year over $231,000,000 over 1961-1962, or about nine per cent, compared to Pennsylvania's general fund increase of $52,000,000, or 5.5 per cent. Let me also tell you about the very same Governor of this State who talks about sound fiscal and management policies. His budget is balanced by the use of $140,000,000 of nonrecurring

revenue, without commensurate and nonrecurring expenditures. If I have ever heard about deficit financing, that is it. I am speaking about the budget of New York State, with Governor Rockefeller, who does not happen to be a Democrat, at the head of it. They not only have a sales tax, but they also have an income tax in the State of New York. In the State of New Jersey, which does happen to have a Democratic Governor, their budget has gone up and they are also talking about a sales tax and there is a bill in for a sales tax in that State. However, I do not know whether the Governor is supporting it or not.

New York State also had revenue estimates which they had all the way up in order to balance their budget. Now they have revised it downward from the original estimate by about $35,000,000, or 14.6 per cent; whereas, Pennsylvania's has remained unchanged.

If you are talking about doing away with programs and cutting budgets, I would be delighted to hear from you. You can begin anywhere you wish in this bill and tell me which program you would have us cut out. I do not say that we have all the answers to management or administration, but I would say that the Lawrence Administration compares very favorably with any corporation in this State which hires as many employees, with efficiency, and with the full operation of the government, such as Gulf Oil, Sun Oil, the Pennsylvania Railroad or any of the other companies. There are plenty of people who work for these private corporations who do not do a full day's work. There are plenty of people who are on their payrolls who do not give a full account of themselves. We have no less or no different people in the State Government. As a matter of fact, I think you will find that most psychologists and psychiatrists agree that if you took 100 people and had them perform a certain task, you would end up with a bell-shaped curve. You would have those who do very well at the very highest part of the curve, and you would have those who do exceptionally well at the very top. You would have those who are very poor at the other end. If you took 100 people who work for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Sun Oil Company, Gulf Oil Company, Atlantic Refining Company or any corporation of any size which hires as many employees as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, you would find there are many men who get on their trucks and sit around all day. You would find people who sit around all day, not doing very much. You would find sweepers who lean on their brooms and do not do a full day's work. However, that does not make the corporation any the less efficient or put them out of business or cause less revenue to be received by them. Each year, every one of these corporations show a profit.

Pennsylvania, as a State and a corporation, also shows a profit, by what it has done for its people and what we are doing to grow and progress. We have mental health programs in Pennsylvania which we are quite proud of. We have health programs which we are also proud of. We have done a great deal for the average man in this State which has never been done for him before. We will continue to do this if we continue in the progressive manner which we have been doing. We have even managed to balance the budget without using phony estimates and phony figures. We have come out with a balanced amount.

If this is a crime or if we have done something wrong, I will be delighted to hear from you. If there is money in this budget that you think should be cut out, I will be the first one to join with you in taking it out if it is not needed.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I desire the record to show the basis of my computations.

At to general government, I took the figure of $98,137,590, which is the budget entry, found on page 14 of the Governor's Budget. I converted the 1961-1962 budget from a thirteen-month basis to a twelve-month basis, and I came up with a figure of $88,164,000. This means that in general government expenditures for this year, the State of Pennsylvania faces an 11 per cent across-the-board increase.

The 1959-1961 figures I computed by dividing the figure, found on page 14 of the Governor's Budget, of $144,584,491 in half. Gentlemen, that indicates $72,292,246, which increased to $98,137,590 or a 35 per cent increase in anybody's language.

For the total expenditures,—and I did not go into this —I did my computating likewise.

I will now tell Senator Weiner where he can start to cut. He can start in the front office. The Governor's expenditure in 1959-1961, for two years, was $1,332,528. This year, it was recommended to be $1,028,081, but from trying to figure out House Bill No. 1 and the other bills, all I could find that they are approving for the Governor is $989,844. If you take this million dollar figure, you have an even bigger increase. I would suggest that you start right there. I would suggest that you take some of that money out of the front office of the Governor and put it into the Department of Public Welfare to provide proper housing and hospital facilities for the mentally retarded children who right now have to wait months and months and months before they can receive the care which the State owes to them. You do not have to wait to get the money from the Governor's Office.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to point out to Senator Bell that general government expenses are only 9 percent of the budget. The other 91 per cent goes in subsidies to hospitals, school districts and other areas of that nature.

If you are talking about just general government and an increase of 9 per cent, we are are talking about very little money over-all, and the increase is correct in that amount. However, you just cannot take one area and point to that and say that is the over-all increase.

If you will look at the total budget—the figures which I just gave to you—you will see this is only about a 5.5 per cent increase over-all.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, in answer to the Majority Leader, I do not want to belabor the time of the Senate, but I think I have made my point. However, I am going to have to get the record straight because I do have the over-all, complete budget figures.

We are going to spend $1,000,972,000 or almost $1,001,000. By taking the 1961-1962 budget and converting it to a twelve-month period, it would have been $920,880,000. That is an 8.7 per cent increase. If you take the 1959-1961 over-all budget, and divide it by one-half, you would have an annual expenditure of $844,000,000. Therefore, in two years, the over-all expenses of this Commonwealth have increased 18.5 per cent.

I am not objecting to that: I am objecting to the general government expenditures; the overhead, in other words. I wish this bill were so written that I could vote for those items such as mental health, education and all of these things on which both Bill Lane and I agree. However, I refuse here today to vote for this tremendous increase in the general governmental field.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I do not want to prolong this debate. However, I think the gentleman well knows, because he was here last Session when we gave increases in salary, and I will not reiterate where they are. They are very plain in the budget. All he has to do is look at it. Therefore, the Administration keeping the cost down to nine per cent, I think, is commendable, and it should not be criticized in view of the kind of increases that are being given across-the-board today in wages and other areas.

I believe the Senator has made his point, such as it is. I would like to vote on this measure, because we have a very important measure later on in the Calendar which I think we ought to get into.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I would like just about one minute to answer Senator Bell.

You know the easiest thing to do is to get up to a mike and show that there has been an increase here, there has been an increase there, and taxes are going up.

I say to Senator Bell that I did not prepare a speech as he did. However, let him take the expenditures of our big corporations, like Bell Telephone, Gulf Oil and the steel companies, all of which are very well managed, and he will find, practically, possibly the same ratio or a greater ratio in increased wages and increased expenses.

He started out by asking where are we drifting to and showed the great amount of taxes that we have to pay. It is true; we are paying greater taxes. Then he goes on to say that what he would like to do is take money out of the Governor's operating budget—right out of his office. I do not know whether that is politics or not, Senator Bell. However, you would take that money and give it to the Welfare Department. How are you going to reduce taxes by doing that?

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Berger,	Kalman,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Camiel,	Keller,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Confair,	Kromer,	Propert,	Stroup,
Devlin,	Lane,	Ripp,	Taylor,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Scott,	Wagner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Hawbaker,	Miller,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hays,			

NAYS—1

Bell,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

HB 57 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

HB 57 (Pr. No. 184)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 2 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 57 (Pr. No. 184)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

RECESS

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I request that the Senate now take a fifteen minute recess for the reason that I think everyone is interested in the fact that Astronaut Glenn is about to land in the next five or six minutes.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a fifteen minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Paul W. Mahady) in the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, before the roll is called, I would like to make a few brief remarks on House Bill No. 57.

This bill started out being a deficiency appropriation to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Government. In the House, the Members on the Republican side added about 1,895 school districts and left out about 210 districts. If you go through these school districts—and I hate to pick on my good friend from Montgomery—you will find Montgomery County, which is one of the richest areas in the State. You will notice that some of the richest school districts are also included, among which is a school district which pays the highest wages to its teachers in the entire State, and I believe the entire Country, the Abington School District.

Incidentally, this is the same school district, I believe, that raised about $60,000 to send a band to appear at some function across the Country. Now this same school district is receiving a rather sizeable sum in here. I am not complaining because Philadelphia has been left out or Pittsburgh has been left out.

However, if you will go through this bill,—I do not have to do it for you because you gentlemen know the distressed school districts in the State—you will find in the distressed areas and counties of this State, that many of the distressed school districts have been left out. There is no rhyme or reason for it. I would like

someone to explain to me how, under Article III, Section 7 of Pennsylvania's Constitution, you can have class legislation as to education. I have been advised by the Attorney General, and by other lawyers who know something about the Constitution, that this is unconstitutional.

I will not take a great deal of the time of the Senate, and I do not intend to take a great deal of the time of the Members. However, let me just point out to you very quickly, if I may, the areas that have been left out. Take, for example, a distressed area or a distressed county such as Cambria County. There are about ten school districts that have been left out. One is Portage Township and another is Susquehanna Township, both of which are in distressed areas where there is a surplus of labor and where they have difficulty maintaining their school system.

Let us take another area, Carbon County. Here is Kidder Township and Summit Hill Borough, both of which have been left out.

If we go down to Dauphin County, which is not a distressed area but certainly not the wealthiest area of the State, Lower Swatara Township has been left out, Paxtang Borough has been left out, Berrysburg Borough has been left out, and Harrisburg City has been left out. They are not even thought about in the bill.

Let us go into Fayette County, which is a distressed area. Luzerne Township and Jefferson Township have been left out.

If you get over into Luzerne County,—and certainly I do not think there is any argument about this being a distressed area—here is Hazleton City which has been left out, Kingston Borough, Pittston City, West Hazleton Borough, Wilkes-Barre Township, Black Creek Township, and so on and so forth. Now all of these areas that have been left out are certainly districts that could use the money.

If anybody will show me what formula they used to arrive at these amounts, I would be delighted to hear from them. However, there seems to be no rhyme or reason for this. They seem to have followed some sort of a formula.

The only thing that will happen as a result of this bill, if it is enacted, is that the poorer districts will get rich and the richer districts will get richer.

Leaving these areas out, not including them in the bill and not thinking about them, appears to me to be a rather arbitrary way of running this matter. You are just trying to make up to the people or trying to show these people that you are doing something for them, when, in fact, you are not doing anything for them at all.

I respectfully state to the Members of the Senate that I am sure if you will give this some thought for even two minutes, you will see that you are holding out a false hope to people who might even expect this would come to fruition.

I also want to point out that in House Bill No. 1, on page 38, beginning with line 5, there has been provision made to take care of the school districts if there are surplus funds. They will receive the regular amount they would get under the formula that we have established for all of the school districts. I think that is a very unfair way. It says to all of the school districts: "You can expect to get X or Y number of dollars if there is a surplus." Once we know what the surplus is, they will be able to get this proportion.

By doing it in this fashion, you are saying that many of the school districts—and it occurs in every county that is represented here by every Senator—are being left out. That, to me, not only does not make sense, but certainly is not a fair way of handling this matter.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Majority Leader has seen fit to mention Montgomery County, it is my understanding that the school districts mentioned in this bill will lose $511,000, approximately, if these cuts are not restored.

As I understand it, the distribution made last October and November to the school districts approximated fifty per cent of their previous year's operation, and that the distribution that will be made in March and April of this year is where the real cut will come. The amounts are not any magic amounts. They are the amounts that were cut by the Governor's veto from the bill that we passed in 1961.

So much for the amounts. In his remarks, Senator Weiner mentioned that one of the school districts, Abington, sent a band to California. I am sure the Senator realizes—but I want to go on record here—this money was raised by the boys and girls of that school by washing cars, by public subscription, and things like that. Not one cent of it came from taxpayers' money.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, might I point out to the gentleman that wherever it comes from, it is being taken from the taxpayers? I have no criticism of their spending $60,000 to send the band out to California. However, my criticism is that here you have Abington Township, on page 76 of this bill, receiving $73,720 for reimbursement to the district, or additional funds to the district, and leaving out the city of Philadelphia, the city of Pittsburgh and many of the other rural areas which are of the same nature as Abington Township, which is one of the wealthiest areas. Incidentally, this township takes a lot of teachers from many of the surrounding areas because of the high rate of pay they are able to give their teachers, and I am delighted they can do so. However, we are reimbursing Abington Township by $73,720 in this bill and not doing anything for these other areas that are distressed.

For example, there are schools, I am sure, in Fayette County, Greene County, Washington County, and Carbon County, all of which are areas that are under heavy economic pressure, which do not get this much money. If they could raise $60,000 to send a band somewhere, that same $60,000 could be raised to be put into the school system and they would not need $73,720. They would only have to raise $13,720 additional in order to meet this kind of money. I think this is even more essential than sending a band to California.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, I take from the gentleman's arguments that if the citizens of Montgomery County can raise any given amount for the United Fund, cancer research, or any similar thing, he will take the position that they do not need State subsidies for their schools.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I do not believe that is what I said. I think the gentleman will certainly not equate sending a band to California with taxpayers' money in the same category as cancer research and the United

Fund, nor do I think he would equate school activities with sending a band out to California. The music may sound the same, but I am sure the tune is an old one and I am sure the people understand the lyrics.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I intend to vote against this bill and I should like to state the reasons for my vote.

First, this bill, through the amendment giving additional funds to some 1,850 school districts and eliminating some 220 districts, destroys a philosophy of support to our schools, as worked out through the State Tax Equalization Board. This philosophy has worked against Philadelphia right along, and yet we are left out this time. Let me show you how.

I took some figures down as to the moneys raised from the sales tax in the 1959-1961 Session. The total raised was $721,000,000. Out of this sum,—this is for school purposes—some $617,500,000 was used for public schools. Philadelphia, in itself, paid over the sum of $159,584,900 in sales tax, or approximately twenty-two per cent of the amount which went toward schools. Philadelphia received back approximately $30,000,000 a year, or for two years it would be $60,000,000, which is less than ten per cent. In other words, Philadelphia furnished twenty-two per cent of the sales tax money and received back only ten per cent.

We accepted that on the theory that we are working under the State Tax Equalization Board which, in essence, says that the school districts which have the most real estate in back of a school unit receive the least money. We accepted that, even though we felt that in Philadelphia, while there is $700,000 behind each schoolroom, one factor lost sight of is the fact that we have some 200,000 parochial and private school students who are not taken into account. Therefore, we in Philadelphia have been forced to raise practically close to seventy per cent of our school budget of $114,000,000 this year. We have been forced to tax our people not only through the real estate tax, but through the mercantile tax and personal property tax.

Now along comes this reassessment of values by the State Tax Equaliation Board and for some of the school districts, which have been getting as high as ninety-five per cent of their costs, against Philadelphia's twenty-eight per cent of their costs, their values went up. Therefore, the allocation of funds to them was decreased under the reimbursement fraction. Along comes the Legislators from these districts and they say: "We are no longer going to pay any attention to the State Tax Equalization Board. We want those money restored." So, they restore those moneys to themselves and here is Philadelphia, paying seventy-five per cent of its own budget and it is left entirely out of consideration.

I think the entire thing is unfair. I think it is unconstitutional and, with everything else combined, where is this money going to come from? There is nine million and some odd thousands of dollars in addition which has no tax provision for it and it will not balance our budget.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I intend to vote against this bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I will only take a moment. This is the first time in all the years that I have been in the Senate that Senator Weiner sympathized with Dauphin County. There must be a motive for it.

Why are we having all this talk? You are trying to build up a case so that the Governor will veto it. That is all you have been talking about all afternoon.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, first of all, I should like to address myself to this question of the constitutionality of this bill.

As we all know, this bill is an effort being made in order to return to the school districts which have lost instructional subsidy only because of increased market valuations. If in doing it by this method,—which becomes imperative by reason of the Administration veto of the "freeze" clause in House Bill No. 808 last Session —this becomes unconstitutional, then every effort that was made heretofore in the 1959 Session, particularly on the "freeze" bill, separately and aside from House Bill No. 808, or from the general appropriation bill, has been unconstitutional.

This is not class legislation any more than it was class legislation in 1959. Certainly, the Department of Justice did not then see fit to veto the legislation on any basis of constitutionality. I might remark, Mr. President, that the question of constitutionality was raised in 1959 and set aside this method as being perfectly constitutional.

Now, for the problem in so far as the particularization of certain school districts here to receive moneys, let us take up the questions propounded by Senator Silvert concerning Philadelphia. I think it is well known to all of us who have served in the Legislature for a number of years that when the Tax Equalization Board made its market valuation appraisals, it resulted, by some type of a situation, in the decreasing of market valuations in the cities and the increasing of market valuations in other areas. Consequently, it increased subsidies to the cities, proportionately, by reason of the reimbursement fraction increase, and decreased subsidies to the other areas. That was the reason for the effort made in 1959 to try to equalize this situation. It was again done, as you know, in this last Session. Of course, as I have remarked, it was vetoed.

At that same time when that veto occurred, I was one of those, among five or six here, who sponsored Senate Bill No. 717, which was in the Senate Education Committee and which, if I am correct in my recollection, was to be reported from committee and to come out on the floor of the Senate in order that the problem might be handled.

I have previously pointed out that by vetoing the "freeze" clause, as we typically call it, in House Bill No. 808, there was $12,000,000 which stayed in the General Fund which had been paid out the year before and did not have to be paid out again. All this bill does—the amendments to House Bill No. 57, put in at the request of the Republican Party in the House—is to return to these school districts the money which they have lost and which we tried to return during the last Session. There was no reason whatsoever for any veto because we are well aware that there are sufficient funds and will be sufficient funds, as has been pointed out and tacitly admitted, at the end of the fiscal year to provide these funds.

For the opposition party and the Administration to go against this type of legislation is purely and simply to have them tell the people that they are opposed to trying to find funds for schools which lose these funds

and do need them to maintain the type of education which they have been giving in their curriculum and in their administration of these schools in the Commonwealth.

Mr. STAISEY. Mr. President, I rise in support of this bill. I feel that this bill represents the difficulty in which education finds itself in Pennsylvania because of our failure to adequately finance it on the State level. To me, this bill merely is a holding action. All it does is provide that the reimbursements will be frozen in the hope that come 1963, we will face the problem of financing our institutions here in Pennsylvania and have adequate taxing revenues.

I come from a District that has a number of school districts which will suffer if this bill is not passed. Since our effort to provide adequate finances failed in 1961, then it seems to me that I have no other course than to resort to this vehicle in order to support adequate financing for some of the school districts. In other words, Mr. President, what I am saying is this: To support the bill means that we will not unload, at a time that is very improper, an additional burden on the local areas for the support of their education; a load which the State legitimately should assume itself.

Mr. HAWBAKER. Mr. President, I just want to take issue with the Majority Leader when he complains that this is class legislation and that certain school districts are being discriminated against.

In my judgment, this is a bill that will rectify a situation of discrimination if it is passed. Every school district listed in this bill has been discriminated against by the report of the State Tax Equalization Board. I would like to point out a very concrete example of this.

It has been my experience that the State Tax Equalization Board did a very sloppy job of evaluating real estate assessed valuations. I would like to give you one concrete example with which I am intimately familiar. On page 53, on line 11, of this bill, you will note that in Franklin County, Peters Township, under the terms of this bill, will have restored to it $4,901. There is an interesting story back of this because this one township stands out in Franklin County in this particular bill. The reason for it is the fact that a few years ago, Bethlehem Limestone Company came into this particular township and bought a large tract of real estate. For the first farm they bought, they paid the going price. However, they then wanted another farm adjoining and, therefore, the price went up. This went on for a period of about four years. By the time they finished their purchases, they were paying prices representing about five times the value of farm land in Peters Township. This became the preponderance of real estate transfers recorded in the court house of Franklin County for this particular township. Therefore, apparently, the people of the State Tax Equalization Board assumed that in view of the fact that this was the sale price for farm real estate in Peters Township, this must be the value of real estate in this township, and nothing could be further from the truth. Actually, these farms which have been bought by the Bethlehem Limestone Company had been allowed to depreciate and deteriorate. They were lying there idle. Even though the local county assessors attempted to assess these farms on the basis of their sale price, the company appealed to the County Commissioners and had the assessments knocked down to the prevailing price of farms in that township.

Here you can see a perfect example of serious discrimination against the remaining taxpayers of that township. This bill simply seeks to restore that inequity.

There is something else I would like to point out and something which I think should be looked into. We have been operating through the years on the theory that the market value of real estate, as arrived at by the State Tax Equalization Board, represents some indication of the ability to pay on the part of the taxpayers of a given community. I think this is definitely not true. This simply represents an ability for a taxing body to collect.

You would be interested to know that the average farm in Peters Township is being assessed for school purposes to the extent of about ten per cent of the average farmer's income. If this is what you call equality, on the basis of ability to pay, I do not think this is true.

For the information of Senator Silvert, Mr. President, I am quite sure that the people of Philadelphia are not paying, in local school taxes, ten per cent of their income.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay this debate any longer, but to show you how ridiculous this bill can become, you will find on page 21, line 9, of House Bill No. 57, "Barclay Township" and, in parenthesis, it says "No Schools." The amount they are receiving is three dollars. It probably costs the Commonwealth five dollars to process the check in order to send them three dollars. If this is equality, the logic of it escapes me completely.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I am afraid I must disagree with the gentleman from Adams with reference to his remarks concerning the Tax Equalization Board. I believe that I am slightly familiar with its over-all operation, and I say to you that I feel they are doing a rather decent job under the leadership of Mr. Bevec.

Getting back to the so-called inequalities which exist in House Bill No. 57, I think first you should know that the Tax Equalization Board determines the market value of property where a willing purchaser buys property and pays a certain amount for that property. The agents for the Tax Equalization Board will check with the Recorder of Deeds Office and they will find, in checking the number of Federal stamps, the amount that is on the deed. It is not the selling price set forth in the deed. It is the amount that is on the deed and also the transfer tax. They determine then that is the actual market value. I do not believe there is any other way that you can determine that.

I might say, also, Mr. President, that we have in Pennsylvania spots in various political subdivisions where there is no activity in the transfer of real estate. When that takes place, an inequality exists in that area, with the ultimate result being that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the Department of Public Instruction, will grant a greater subsidy to that area due to the fact that they do not appear to have the necessary assessed valuations to operate the districts.

I reviewed the over-all operation and the various pages in this bill with reference to Greene County and Washington County. As the gentleman from Adams probably knowns, a few years ago—I think back in 1945—we passed what is known as the Permanent Assessment Act for

counties from the fourth to the eighth class. The primary purpose of that legislation was to bring about equality, as far as local effort is concerned.

While I am on that point, I must say this, too. The Tax Equalization Board was set up primarily for the purpose of having local districts pay their proportionate share of the cost of education. There have been a number of operations which have brought about a change. I can see that the changes in my District, in Washington County, are due primarily to the fact that they have not had the assessments proportionately that they should have in order to qualify for this subsidy. Therefore, the result was that they lost in subsidy, due to the activities of the Tax Equaliation Board. They lost in a number of districts and there are also a number of districts that did not lose.

I must say this, Mr. President, in all fairness. I feel the Tax Equalization Board had the proper approach, but the effort was not made there and the ultimate result is that the districts have lost some money.

I will say, furthermore, that since it appears that the House has decided there is money in the bill and there is money for this legislation, I would be silly to vote against it. Frankly, I think I am going to vote for a pig in the poke. I feel it is phony, but, nevertheless, I am going to vote for the bill. I think a lot of others are going to vote for it because their districts will receive a little additional money, so to speak, as far as the legislation is concerned.

I know I have contacted a number of the school directors in my area, and they do not anticipate any additional funds with reference to this legislation. They are now in the process of preparing their budgets for the next fiscal year, and the over-all thought is that if they get any money, they will be so much the better off.

I am going to vote for the bill, but I think it is a phony.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, the question of the validity of the values determined by the Tax Equaliation Board has been attacked time and again in the last several years. I do not mean to attack that system, except to say this. We do know that they have used spot method checking; just a few spot methods here and there throughout certain districts, and they have not been too plentiful because they have complained that they have not had enough personnel to do the job correctly.

Therefore, we question very much the method and the truth of the valuations—the market valuations—which the Tax Equaliation Board certifies.

I can well remember some years ago, in the 1958 valuations, that they came up with so many increases in valuations that they took an automatic fifteen per cent across-the-board, which was, of course, very favorable to heavily populated urban areas.

There is another matter, Mr. President, which I would like to point out. This particular appropriation, which is itemized here, as it must be in order to make possible the proper allocation of funds available, returns only the loss for instruction subsidy. It does not pertain to any of the other basic reimbursement fractions.

I can cite one concrete example or several. However, let us take my own residence in Bedford County. We have lost, by the recent certification of market values in this year, the amount of $143,046. We are getting about $82,000 here. So you see that we are still losing in the neighborhood of sixty-some thousand dollars, which we received the year before. I point out that this is just a help to try to get us over a distressed period until the Legislature in 1963 can manfully face the problem.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I just want to say one word and I will sit down. I do not want to prolong this debate at all.

You know, there is a great differential in the opinions of certain people as to actual market value and current actual market value. I think we can argue from now until kingdom come what is actual market value, and no one will agree in particular.

However, I would suggest—and I am quite sure— that probably in Somerset County there has been a pointed differential there, due to the fact there might have been stagnation as far as real estate is concerned. If there was stagnation there, naturally, they are going to have to set some sort of a figure. I agree that these investigators cannot all be perfect. However, I do say that they are trying to do the job.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, being in the hall of the Senate and not hearing my name called, I desire to be recorded as voting "aye."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—38

Bell,	Keller,	Propert,	Stroup,
Berger,	Kessler,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Confair,	Lane,	Scott,	Wade,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Sesler,	Wagner,
Flack,	Mahady,	Seyler,	Ware, III,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Shafer,	Weiner,
Hawbaker,	McMenamin,	Stalsey,	Wolfe,
Hays,	Miller,	Stevenson,	Yatron,
Kalman,	Murray,		

NAYS—10

Camiel,	Donolow,	Mullin,	Silvert,
Devlin,	McCreesh,	Sarraf,	Stiefel,
DiSilvestro,	McGinnis,		

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I would like at this time to have the indulgence of the Senate in order to have the privilege of submitting a very important resolution out of the regular order of business.

SENATE RESOLUTION

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN H. GLENN, JR.

Messrs. LANE, BERGER, WEINER, FLEMING and ROONEY, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 21)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 20, 1962.

WHEREAS, We in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as every civilized person in the entire world, have witnessed the great flight of the American Astronaut, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr. in the Friendship Seven Space Craft around the earth; and

WHEREAS, Through the great thrill of the practical application of all the various sciences and the great number of persons associated in this earth oribtal flight, we were thinking primarily of the well-being of John Glenn; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr. on this record-breaking achievement and his safe return to earth.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. President, I would like to tell Senator Wade of an interesting sidelight to this historic flight. Commissioner McCartney clocked him with radar, traveling 17,146 miles an hour over Pennsylvania. Mr. Shipley has arranged for a hearing in Pittsburgh next week when he comes back here.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I have been requested by one of the drivers of that vehicle to see if I could not fix it up for him.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to advise the Senator that we do not fix things in this State. We merely adjust them.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that Colonel Glenn's adjustment will be made in his favor. He has rendered an outstanding service not only to America, but to all of the world.

The PRESIDENT. We heartily agree with that, Senator Wade, and I am sure we speak for every Member of the Senate when we congratulate Colonel Glenn on his flight.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

HB 15 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I now call from the table for consideration House Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 186, which previously went over in its order temporarily on third reading, as amended.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the Senate will proceed with consideration of House Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 186.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 15 (Pr. No. 186)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	**Hays,**	**Mullin,**	**Staisey,**
Berger,	**Kalman,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	**Pechan,**	**Stiefel,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	**Propert,**	**Stroup,**
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Ripp,**	**Taylor,**
Devlin,	**Lane,**	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Scott,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**Mallery,**	**Sesler,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**McCreesh,**	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Silvert,**	**Yatron,**
Hawbaker,	**Miller,**		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 2 (Pr. No. 2)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	**Hays,**	**Mullin,**	**Staisey,**
Berger,	**Kalman,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	**Pechan,**	**Stiefel,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	**Propert,**	**Stroup,**
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Ripp,**	**Taylor,**
Devlin,	**Lane,**	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Scott,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**Mallery,**	**Sesler,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**McCreesh,**	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Silvert,**	**Yatron,**
Hawbaker,	**Miller,**		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS ON SECOND READING

SB 19 (Pr. No. 19) and **SB 20 (Pr. No. 20)**—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 4, CALLED UP

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up from page 2 of the Calendar, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 4,** entitled:

Authorizing the Senate Banking Committee to Study Consumers Credit Practices.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 4,** ADOPTED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt this resolution.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to get some information as to the scope of this resolution. It seems very broad as it is here written. I am referring to Senate Resolution, Serial No. 4.

As I read it, this would include the loaning of money from almost any angle. I wonder whether this was the intent of the resolution. Are they going to check into the credit systems of retail stores? Is it to be limited solely to loan companies, as such, or finance companies? Could someone enlighten me as to the definition of scope, if there is such, in the intent of the resolution?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I have been advised—and I believe the record should be made clear—that we are interested in the situation which happened in St. Marys. I believe the gentleman was present at the time when the Secretary of Banking appeared before the committee. We went into this matter and they discussed the problem that happened at St. Marys, and they said that the only reason that no one was apprised of this is because we have no legislation in that area to control this type of a situation. It might very well be that no legislation is needed. However, the hope of the committee is to look into this area and limit its scope to this area.

When this resolution appeared on the record, I contacted the Secretary of Banking and also discussed some of this with Senator Berger, the Minority Leader. The Secretary of Banking wrote me a letter regarding the St. Marys situation. He felt this might be an area that we might go into without getting into other areas. Therefore, I believe it will be limited to the St. Marys situation and the institutions which were involved. Perhaps we will be able to do something to protect other people from having this kind of disastrous consequences as a result of this kind of peculation of other people's funds.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Majority Leader one further question.

Mr. President, does the Majority Leader know whether it was the stockholders of that particular corporation or the borrowers who suffered as a result of the misuse of funds?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I hesitate to answer that question because sitting in front of the gentleman is a man who knows a great deal about banking and banking institutions.

However, from talking to the Deputy Attorney General, who handled this investigation and who helped to break this case, I gathered that it was both the creditors and the stockholders who, in a sense, are considered in some of the corporate setups as creditors also. Therefore, when I speak of creditors, that might not be too clear. In other words, if I said that someone was a creditor, he might also be a stockholder and might be holding a legal instrument which holds him out to be a creditor of this corporation. Actually, however, people lost their life savings in this and many persons, who had invested in it and thought they were stockholders, actually turned out to be creditors.

One of the other problems which occurred in this situation was that the person, who was dealing with the instruments involved, took these same instruments and got loans on them in the local community. They then took the very same instrument, which never left their possession, and took this to outside banks—as a matter of fact, outside of this Commonwealth—and then took and used these same things to gain more money and used these as a lien. With that situation, I cannot answer correctly whether it was the creditors or the stockholders who were injured. However, I am sure both have been injured by that type of peculation. Now, you have the same person who has borrowed money and has given this instrument or note, if you please, being harassed by two different institutions, both of which thought they had given money on the basis of these notes. Therefore, you also have creditors as well as stockholders who are injured.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, am I correct in assuming that the scope of this resolution, or the intent, is not to probe or fish for information in so far as the credit extended by retail merchants is concerned?

Mr. WEINER. That is absolutely correct, Mr. President. I think we can state here for the record, so that no one will misunderstand us, that the scope and intent of this resolution is to limit the investigation to the St. Marys, Pennsylvania situation where there were a number of peculations of funds and manipulations of funds and where the Banking Department not only did not have the power to do anything about it, but did not have the power to investigate it because they are not covered by this act. We will not go into any retail areas or any fishing expeditions, but will concern ourselves primarily with this type of financial structure to see whether any legislation is necessary and the report will be made back to the next Session of the Legislature.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, the St. Marys situation is quite familiar to me. As I remember the letter from the Secretary of Banking, he indicated that possibly the scope of this resolution, and its wording, might be too great. However, I am assured by the Chairman of the Banking Committee of the Senate that the investigation to be undertaken by his committee is going to be made by a subcommittee which will be bipartisan in composition. While he has not assured me that it will be limited to situations such as the St. Marys type, I am assured now by the Majority Leader that will be the case.

I might observe, however, Mr. President, that a part of the loss to the people involved, as stockholders in those corporations, came from the fact that there was a disregard in violation of the Securities Law of Pennsylvania, rather than the laws relating to the extension of credit, in that they issued unauthorized stock and also did something which must be very tempting to many corporations; namely, they paid dividends out of the receipts for capital shares which, on its face, is just naturally bound to be fatal.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, just so there is no misunderstanding for the record, the scope of this has to include what is not covered today and that is the small loan companies, which the Banking Department examines. They do not examine the discount companies, nor the thrift companies, all stock of which was held by the parent corporation here.

I have also talked to the members of the family who

are involved in the St. Marys situation and they are very concerned that this happens to no one else. They think that this inquiry is a good thing for the people who are concerned. They feel that the public should be protected. If there had been examinations of these three companies by the Banking Department, there would not have been any deceit by the employees, there would not have been a double pledging of assets, there would not have been a lack of knowledge on the part of many people concerned, including the investors. An examination would have revealed, at least in the subsidary companies, the shortages which existed. Whether or not we can require examination of the parent companies is part of the investigation, and the answer lies there.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

A voice vote having been taken, the question was determined in the affirmative. The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS RESUMED

The PRESIDENT. Consideration of today's Calendar being completed, we will now revert to the regular order of business, which is Reports from Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I report at this time, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, a communication from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, recalling the nomination of Herbert D. Cressman for confirmation as a member of the Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital.

The Clerk read the communication as follows:

RECALLING THE NOMINATION OF HERBERT D. CRESSMAN FOR CONFIRMATION AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 2, 1962, for the confirmation of Herbert D. Cressman, Harrisburg as a member of the Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I further report from the Committee on Executive Nominations the nomination of Herbert D. Cressman, and ask that it be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Herbert D. Cressman, Harrisburg, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

NOMINATION RETURNED TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the nomination just read by the Clerk be returned to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The nomination will be returned to the Governor.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

February 14, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Merle H. Hildebrand, 1313 Albert Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, for reappointment as a Workmen's Compensation Referee, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John G. Mountz, 761 Locust Street, Columbia, Lancaster County, for reappointment as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, until July 15, 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Torrance State Hospital:

Stephen Wisyanski, 28 Overhill Drive, Monessen, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Clair Morgan, R. D. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Orlando Marini, 1026 Parkview Avenue, New Kensington, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday

of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Clark Queer, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

John T. Peace, 309 Brady Street, Blairsville, Indiana County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

George F. Miller, 104 West Second Avenue, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph Cernuto, 507 East Washington Street, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate L. B. Longaker (pharmacist), 416 State Road, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Health Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate C. Daniel Richard, 379 Main Street, Schwenksville, Montgomery County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Schwenksville, Montgomery County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Russell E. Krupp, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital:

Mrs. Catherine D. Sharpless, Wendover Road, Rosemont, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Herbert G. Clark, Atkinson Lane, R. D., Ambler, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Paul G. Hartman, Jr., 633 South Cannon Avenue, Lansdale, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1961, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Clyde R. Flory, 27 Temple Avenue, Sellersville, Bucks County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph J. Donahue, 2201 Lantern Lane, Lafayette Hill, Montgomery County, until the third Tuesday of January 1961, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE GREAT LAKES COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

February 13, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul W. Mahady, 708 Main Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, for appointment as a member of the Great Lakes Commission for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, until October 8, 1966, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hon. John H. Dent, Jeannette, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN BOARD

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate the advice and consent of the Senate J. Howard Gilroy, Vice President Beaver Falls Savings and Loan Association, 1412 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Beaver County, for reappointment as a member of the Building and Loan Board, until September 1, 1969, and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Clarence Sheely, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifty-first Judicial District, Gettysburg, Adams County, for reappointment as a member of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, until June 7, 1964, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Harry R. Crawford, Abbottstown, Adams County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Abbottstown, Adams County, until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

January 2, 1962.

Ernest P. Kline, Beaver Falls, from September 15, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Virgil F. Moraca, Johnstown, from September 29, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate A. D. Cohn, Smallwood Lane, York, York County, for reappoint-

ment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, until November 29, 1967, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James M. Harter, East Main Street, Mahaffey, Clearfield County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mahaffey, Clearfield County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

By unanimous consent, a motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. STAISEY, that the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and just read by the Clerk.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to state that this roll call will cover all of the nominations reported from committee, with the exception of the nomination of A. D. Cohn for reappointment as a Member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	**Hays,**	**Mullin,**	**Staisey,**
Berger,	**Kalman,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	**Pechan,**	**Stiefel,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	**Propert,**	**Stroup,**
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Ripp,**	**Taylor,**
Devlin,	**Lane,**	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Scott,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**Mallery,**	**Sesler,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**McCreesh,**	**Seyler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Silvert,**	**Yatron,**
Hawbaker,	**Miller,**		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

The PRESIDENT. A roll call will now be taken on the nomination of A. D. Cohn for reappointment as a Member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bell,	**Hays,**	**Miller,**	**Silvert,**
Berger,	**Kalman,**	**Mullin,**	**Staisey,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Chapman,	**Kessler,**	**Pechan,**	**Stiefel,**
Confair,	**Kromer,**	**Propert,**	**Stroup,**
Devlin,	**Lane,**	**Ripp,**	**Taylor,**
DiSilvestro,	**Madigan,**	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wagner,**
Ehrgood,	**Mallery,**	**Scott,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**McCreesh,**	**Sesler,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Seyler,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Shafer,**	**Yatron,**

NAYS—2

Hawbaker, **Wade,**

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. RIPP. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WADE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, on January 30th, a number of Senators, including Senator Stroup, Senator Propert, Senator Pechan, Senator Ware, Senator Kromer, Senator Kessler and myself, introduced a resolution which appears in the Senate history on page 25. The gist of the resolution, in substance, was to ask for a moratorium of one year on the very important legislation known as Act No. 561, the School Reorganization Bill.

At that time, a number of Senators rose to discuss the resolution, even though it was not before the Body for that purpose. Among them were Senator Seyler, Senator Silvert, Senator Stroup, Senator Lane, Senator Pechan and others, and in their rather extensive remarks on this resolution it was very evident I think to every Member of this Body that this most revolutionary legislation, Act No. 561, was certainly nothing to be hurried. As a matter of fact, a number of the Senators admitted that the legislation, passed during the 1961 Session, was hurried and poorly drawn in many instances.

I am sure every Member of this Body received—and they must have received—many, many letters in connection with this Act.

Mr. President, not only are there many school directors in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania much at sea—as I think we would all admit—but so, too, is the education of thousands of young folks in our public schools. The demonstration today of Colonel Glenn, who had the assistance of a tremendous amount of knowledge gathered by the scientists and others in America to make it possible for him to perform such a feat, would indicate to every Member of this Senate—as a matter of fact, to every

citizen of America—that the Country that leads in twenty-five years, or even in fifteen or twenty years from now, is the Country that will be best informed on these scientific developments and other methods that we expect to offer our students in their early training.

Mr. President, I would like to interrogate, if I might, Senator Weiner, very briefly. One reason for doing so is that on February 6th, The Evening News of the city of Harrisburg stated that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Boehm, who has occupied that position for a number of years, stated that,—and I know it is not entirely fair to take a statement out of context—in substance, public education of Pennsylvania's rural youth is in a sad state of affairs. That is a pretty broad statement coming from a man who has occupied that position for several years.

INTERROGATION

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I now desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WEINER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, my purpose is to ask Senator Weiner if he is Chairman of the Rules Committee, which holds this resolution listed in our Senate History as Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 101?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I am.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, may I ask the gentleman if his committee has fully considered this resolution?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, we have not considered that resolution. There are a number of resolutions which we hope to consider next week.

I might also point out to the gentleman that if we consider this resolution, my feeling about it at the moment would be to vote against it, and I will tell you why, Senator, if you are interested in hearing it. If you are not, I will stop, and let you speak.

If you are interested in hearing why I will vote "no" on it, I will do so for this reason: One county, Fayette County, has already turned in its plan, and a number of other counties, I am advised, have already formed committees and are working on it. Now, if this is confusion, I do not think they have formed committees to be confused. I think they have formed committees to work out their problems, and try to bring a program back to the State so that they can work on this reorganization program.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I am sure that the rather lengthy answer from Senator Weiner is helpful to many Members of this Body, and that they appreciate it. However, I was somewhat disappointed when the chairman of the committee stated, as I read in last night's paper, that he hoped to end this Session next week. Here is what I consider a most important resolution, and I was quite disappointed to hear him say right now that as chairman of that committee he has not even considered the resolution or brought it before the committee for consideration.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I think the gentleman knows that I am perfectly willing to put my record as chairman against his record as chairman in bringing bills up before the committee. I have never failed to do that, regardless of where these bills are. I assure him that I will always do this. I cannot say the same for him, unfortunately, because I have been on this floor a number of times, asking him to bring bills out of committee which have not even been considered by his committee, and he has refused to do so for reasons best known to himself. Of course, that is the prerogative of a chairman.

However, I will say that if he will attend the meeting of the Rules Committee,—and he is respectfully invited to do so, not as a voting member but as an observer since he is not on that committee—I will be delighted to bring this and other resolutions before the committee, and we can at that time discuss it. I have brought every resolution or bill that has ever been in my committee before the committee and action has been taken on them.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I am simply reciting the gentleman's statement that he has not yet brought this particular resolution before the committee.

I would, if we had a little more time, like to interrogate the gentleman to find out what bills I did not bring before the committee when I was chairman. However, I will not do that at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Do you think we have time enough, Senator Wade?

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, may I simply terminate my remarks my saying I accept the gentleman's kind invitation to attend all Rules Committee Meetings, if that is what the invitation involves?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I not only extend the invitation to him, but to every Member of the Senate to attend any Rules Committee Meetings as observers or interested spectators. I would be delighted to have them. I intend to have a meeting on Monday, Senator. I hope that you will be able to be present.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, if I am in order, I should like to comment upon the interrogation that has just been before us.

The PRESIDENT. I think all of this has been out of order, and I see no real reason for enlarging the out of order phase of this Senate's operations today.

Mr. STROUP. I shall submit to your ruling, sir.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, sir.

SENATE RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUM MONEY TO FAIR ASSOCIATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Messrs. VAN SANT and YATRON offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 22)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 20, 1962.

Annually, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture makes payments to various fair associations throughout the State. The purpose of these payments is to assist the fairs in paying premiums for agricultural commodities. The intent and aim of this program is to increase interest in agriculture and related fields, but in many cases it is doubtful whether the desired result is reached.

Some of the larger fair associations throughout the State receive a sizeable amount from the State. This is greatly appreciated and, in most cases, the money is put to good use. On the other hand, some fair associations which run little more than an annual carnival receive almost as much as the real agricultural fair associations.

This seems to be a problem of distribution and equalization. Other States have had the same problem in the past,

but one such as New York has established a more equitable distribution plan through legislation. In order to solve the problem here in Pennsylvania, it might be necessary to draft new legislation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission shall make a study of the problem of distribution of premium money to fair associations by the Department of Agriculture so as to be able to offer a solution to it; and be it further

RESOLVED, That upon completion of its study, it shall request the Legislative Reference Bureau to draft the necessary legislation and then it shall present to the General Assembly its findings of facts, recommendations and drafts of legislation necessary to remedy the situation.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, I request the immediate consideration of this resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I object to this resolution being considered immediately. I ask that it be sent to the appropriate committee where, I can assure the Members, it will receive due consideration and be dealt with properly, whether it be sent to my committee or any other committee.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STAISEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STAISEY. Mr. President, the Girl Scouts of America will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary. The resolution I am about to offer is intended to commend them for being preservers of the values of our people and those women who, in a very quiet way, carry on this work.

While our daughters are the direct recipients of this group's efforts, in a very real sense it is we men who, in the end product, enjoy the rich benefits of good wives, good mothers and good American women.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

CONGRATULATING THE GIRL SCOUT ORGANIZATION

Messrs. STAISEY, CONFAIR, BELL, HAWBAKER, KROMER, SCOTT, WARE, DEVLIN, RIPP, KALMAN, SEYLER, MURRAY, LANE, McGINNIS, HAYS and SHAFER offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 23)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 20, 1962.

The Girl Scout movement had its origin in the United States in the year 1912. The founder was Mrs. Juliette Low of Savannah, Georgia. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is justly proud of the part it has played in the great national movement.

Like the Boy Scout organization, the Girl Scouts are nonpolitical, nonsectarian and the organization is engaged in training girls between the ages of ten and eighteen in home and character-building and in becoming good citizens. The work that can be done by this organization is unlimited and is in no wise hampered by race, color, creed or political affiliations.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is proud of the work done by the women and girls active in Girl Scouting in this State; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates the Girl Scout organization during this National Girl Scout Week; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this great work continue to aim at achieving the goals set forth by this organization.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair can go home tonight and tell his two daughters and wife that such a resolution was passed. They will be very thrilled by it.

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY THE SERVICES RENDERED BY THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Messrs. MAHADY, STIEFEL, CHAPMAN, and KALMAN offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 24)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 20, 1962.

In the past, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania failed to extend much needed State-aid to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, thereby arresting, during recent decades, the further growth of this great Seat of Learning, an unexcelled and unsurpassed repository of materials so vital for the study of the Ancient Near East.

As the Bible is the undisputed cornerstone of our civilization and our main rampart in arresting the march of Godless hordes, the Department of the University of Pennsylvania dealing with studies of the Ancient Near East, as well as the University Museum with its great treasures unearthed by the museum-expeditions to ancient lands, are tendering a great service to the civilized world, to the people of the United States generally and to our citizenry in particular.

Only a thorough and exhaustive study could evaluate the significance of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the importance of its full development for the cultural progress of Pennsylvania; a study that would undoubtedly present to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania the needs of the University Museum and the significance of State-aid thereto.

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed to undertake a study of the services rendered by the University Museum to the citizenry of Pennsylvania, in order to thus ascertain its pressing needs and the tenability of an appropriation that would be conducive to the full utilization of the Museum capacities, and that such a study be submitted to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at the opening of the 1963 Regular Session thereof.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate of Pennsylvania forward copies of the instant resolution, upon its passage, to Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, President of the University of Pennsylvania, and to E. Craig Sweeten, Vice President of the University of Pennsylvania, in charge of development.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STIEFEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, the resolution which I will now offer deals with the educational pursuits of the Historical and Museum Commission of Pennsylvania.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION TO SUPPLY THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

Messrs. STIEFEL and LANE offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 106)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 20, 1962.

The William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building now under construction will provide the Com-

monwealth for the first time with an adequate and modern new State Museum facility.

While this building upon its completion will be visited by many thousands of Pennsylvanians and people from outside the Commonwealth every year, the full usefulness of it as a museum, historical and archival center can and should be greatly extended by a program of educational exhibits which can be brought to the people and especially to the schools in every section of the Commonwealth by means of portable and/or mobile museum and historical exhibits comparable to those already in use in such States as Wisconsin and Illinois and in preparation in New Jersey.

Further presentations on the history of the Commonwealth and its contributions in science, government, and the arts may be accomplished through films, filmstrips, and other visual and audio devices of such a nature as to reach the schools and organized civic and cultural groups throughout the Commonwealth.

The William Penn Memorial Building has, in its collections, materials pertaining to science, invention, industry, agriculture, transportation, natural science, its planetarium, and the entire area of Pennsylvania's part in the development of the Nation; therefore be it

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is hereby requested to prepare and have available for the use of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee and the General Assembly as early as convenient, a comprehensive report on the educational program for the schools and the general public which can and should be made available through the commission and its museum, archival, and historical units, together with estimates as to the costs of such a program and means for its early implementation.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, I request the immediate adoption of this resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be sent to the appropriate committee.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, the resolution I am about to offer is in the nature of activating the Advisory Committee on Decedents' Estate Laws of the Joint State Government Commission, which has existed for some time and which every two years goes out of existence.

This is a memorandum to the Executive Committee of the Joint State Government Commission which may or may not, as they see fit, activate this Committee. We have been sending this memorandum over every two years at the request of the Governor, judges, lawyers, and other interested citizenry who serve on this Committee.

SENATE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THAT THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DECEDENTS' ESTATE LAWS OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE END OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1963

Mr. WEINER offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 25**), which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 20, 1962.

RESOLVED, That the Advisory Committee on Decedents' Estate Laws of the Joint State Government Commission be continued until the end of the Legislative Session of 1963, for the purpose of considering necessary and desirable changes in the decedents' estate laws and related statutes developed by the Joint State Government Commission, and to make recommendations to the Commission with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McGINNIS, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, as committed, **SB 7.**

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. McMENNAMIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The bills were as follows: **SB 7** and **9.**

And said bills having been read at length for the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCE

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, yesterday, I presented an amendment to a bill to increase the amount of money to municipalities for construction of sewerage treatment plans. At that time, the Majority Leader questioned me about what we have paid in the past. At that time, I did not know, but today I have the information for him and the Senate.

In 1953, we passed this bill that the municipalities should get two per cent, and in 1953 we paid two per cent. In 1954, we paid 1.80 per cent; in 1955, we paid 1.80; in 1958, we paid 1.25 per cent; and 1959, we paid 1.35 per cent. Now, we are down to a low ebb. These municipalities expected to get the two per cent when they went out and borrowed the money to build these treatment plants and now we are down to paying them 1.19 per cent. I think the Majority Leader should be informed of that fact because yesterday he did not understand and did not know that.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, if the gentleman will look at the record, he will note that yesterday I said they paid the all time—other than in 1953—high of 1.26 per cent. If the gentleman states that in 1954 they paid 1.80, I will accept that as being so. I am sure the municipalities all have good lawyers and if they will read the law, they will see that it says up to two per cent. It does not say two per cent. The reason this was passed was to encourage many of the areas which did not have this kind of sewerage treatment or disposal plant to build this type of facility. That is the reason why we gave this encouragement to them.

This is not actually a demand on the State which they can make. We asked them to do this. We held out this aid to them to help them over the years when they were paying interest on the bonds or whatever other financial structure they had to finance this type of activity. There

is no mandate which says they must receive two per cent. The law very clearly states "up to two per cent." It does not say two per cent.

Mr. CONFAIR. I will agree with the gentleman, Mr. President, that it does not state that the Commonwealth must pay two per cent. However, we require the municipalities to do that and I think it is more or less a double cross to them. After we tell them to go ahead and build these plants and we will give them two per cent, then we give them 1.19 per cent.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, there were many plants already in existence when this was passed. This was part of the clean streams program and a part of the general public health program that we were trying to engender in many of the municipalities that were not doing any of this. Therefore, we were trying to give them a little bit of a boost in helping them pay their interest. In other words, if they could float a bond issue and get the prime rate of 2.59 per cent or 4 per cent, this was half of that interest they already had in their pocket and which they could look forward to each year. If the Commonwealth is underwriting 1.19 per cent for them, they can probably do pretty well in the bond market, even today. The General State Authority and other areas of that type pay about 2:59 per cent, depending on the market. I think they are doing very well if they can rely upon getting up to two per cent. I am sure any businessman would be delighted to know that somebody had the kind of backing which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania gives them, up to two per cent. He would have no difficulty in doing his financing from that point on. They are not looking at this two per cent to finance the entire structure. It would be impossible and it would be silly for them to even predicate any building on that kind of a program.

This is just a small help in aiding the clean streams program.

Mr. CONFAIR. Mr. President, at the time when they built these plants, the two per cent was supposed to pay the plants off in fifty years. That was the purpose. Now, they will never get them paid for.

I think we have double crossed these municipalities. I do not think 1.19 per cent is enough. Of course, the bill has passed, but I just wanted to inform the gentleman what they have been paying.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I do not understand what the gentleman is saying. If the law says up to two per cent, that could mean one per cent, it could mean .50 per cent, it could mean anywhere up to two per cent. I do not think this is one of those things that could be a problem of semantics or how you interpret it. I think it is very clear that the Commonwealth never meant to obligate itself to the point of two per cent. If it did, it would have said two per cent. However, it did not; it said up to two per cent.

I do not want to go into past history, but I would like to remind the gentleman that we did not write that legislation. That was written when other people were in control of both the House and the Senate. I am sure they must have had reasons for doing it. I would suggest that he consult with some of those people. Some of them are still here. Maybe he can make a change in the next Session if we can find the money to do so.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, February 26, 1962, at 10:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:49 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

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SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1962.

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (John H. Devlin) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The following prayer was offered by the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. WAGNER:

Our heavenly Father, we know Thou dost send the sunshine and the rain. While it sometimes is to our inconvenience, nevertheless, we know it is for our good, as Thou dost bless us in so many ways.

At the start of a new week, we ask Thy presence in this Body, in our hearts and in our minds. Wilt Thou guide us and direct us in our deliberations and restrain us, according to Thy will? Overrule in the plans, thoughts and intentions which we have. May our decisions and our actions be for the good of the Commonwealth and its people, and for this, our Father's work. Help us to so live that we will help Thy Kingdom come on earth as it is in heaven.

Save us all, we ask in our Savior's name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

ALDERMAN

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles J. Lukeski, 418 South Washington Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Eighth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice William J. Reidenbach, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ALDERMAN

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Boksan, 1246 Butztown Road, Bethlehem, Northampton County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Bethlehem, Northampton County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Samuel F. Peters, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl E. Shields, 408 North Main Street, Butler, Butler County, for reappointment as a member of the State Real Estate Commission, until September 25, 1966, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl Reynolds, Jr., East State Street, Quarryville, Lancaster County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank C. Pennypacker, Phoenixville, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Forrest Sharpnack, 306 Park Avenue, Oil City, Venango County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Polk State School and Hospital, until the third

Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Richard R. Fenner, Franklin, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation:

Louis Stein, President, Food Fair Stores, Inc., 2223 East Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 34, Philadelphia County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

Harry Shapiro, 306 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia 3, Philadelphia County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

William A. Sodeman, Dean, Jefferson Medical College, 1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Philadelphia County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

David Rothman, D.O., 169 Pine Street, Oxford, Chester County.

Harvey C. Orth, D.O., 211 Lombardy Circle, Lewistown, Mifflin County.

Ben L. Agresti, D.O., 263 West Eighteenth Street, Erie, Erie County.

Charles S. W. Rickolt, D.O., 114 South Main Street, Muncy, Lycoming County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCK HAVEN STATE COLLEGE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Caroline P. Waters, 226 East Adams Street, State College, Centre County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Lock Haven State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James B. Cayce (Democrat), 3421 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, until February 21, 1967, or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mayer E. Herman, 5750 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a Workmen's Compensation Referee, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Ralph Hafer (Democrat), 12 North Second Street, Chambersburg, Franklin County, for appointment as a member of the Franklin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Father Louis S. Dougherty, Chambersburg, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert E. Fetcko, 326 West College Street, Canonsburg, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Canonsburg, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John T. Fetcko, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Raymond M. Pecuch, 195 Beazel Street, California, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of California, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Howard C. Bell, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George S. Iyoob, Jr., 747 Jefferson Avenue, Jermyn, Lackawanna County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Jermyn, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Sara M. Quick, Box 21, Moshannon, Centre County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Snow Shoe, Centre County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

RECONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 104

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 104, entitled "Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of The Altoona Conference," was adpoted by the Senate on February 13, 1962.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the sixth paragraph of this resolution, lines 1, 2 and 3, be amended by striking out the words "General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the House of Representatives concurring)," and inserting in lieu thereof "Senate of Pennsylvania".

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution, as amended?

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

SB 19 and **20**—Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request that Senate Bill No. 19 and Senate Bill No. 20 go over in their order temporarily.

Mr. President, there will be a recess of the Senate very shortly and Senate Bill No. 19 and Senate Bill No. 20 will be called up and considered after the recess. These bills, as well as Senate Bill No. 29,—which is on Second Reading and provides for the calling of a Constitutional Convention—will be discussed at the same time this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the bills will go over in order temporarily.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

APPROPRIATION BILL ON SECOND READING

SB 7 (Pr. No. 7)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

SB 29—Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Mr. WEINER.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would just like to bring to the attention of the Members of the Senate that there has been a great deal of discussion in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania about the school reorganization bill which was passed during the last Session. So far, only the negative comment has been heard about it.

I would very respectfully suggest to the Members of the Senate that if they have not received the booklet, discussing this matter and talking about the positive vein in which this is going to be done and what is being done, that they write and obtain it. If they have any difficulty in getting it, if they will see me, I will be glad to give them the other side of it.

Possibly, I think this should be aired in the Senate, just very generally, within the next day or two, as to what some of the other aspects of this problem are. The information is being sent to the people in the Commonwealth who desire it. If any Members of the Senate do not have the information and would like to have it, I will see that they obtain this booklet, if they have difficulty getting it on their own.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to announce that there will be a meeting of the Rules Committee, to be held on E Floor, in the Majority Leader's Office. All those who would like to attend are welcome to do so. We will take up all the bills and resolutions which are in that committee. This meeting will take place at 3:00 p.m.

There will also be a Democratic Caucus at 3:30 p.m. and we will return to the Session at 4:00 p.m., unless this conflicts with any other business.

The PRESIDENT. May I call to the attention of the Senators a telegram which I received this morning from the gentleman who has been working with me on the Governor's Prayer Breakfast, Mr. B. C. Gooding, Jr., of Pittsburgh? He has requested that all of our Senators who are attending the Governor's Prayer Breakfast try to be on hand prior to 8:00 a.m. He suggested 7:45 a.m., but that is adding a little insult to injury. I think if we get there just prior to 8:00 a.m., we will be able to do what he hopes to do; that is, start promptly at 8:00 in the Ballroom of the Penn Harris Hotel, on Tuesday, tomorrow morning.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, did I understand the announcement correctly that there will be a Democratic Caucus at 3:30 p.m.?

Mr. WEINER. That is correct, Senator.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I would like to further announce there will be a Republican Caucus at 3:30 p.m.

GUESTS OF SENATOR ZEHNDER H. CONFAIR PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDENT. May I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the sister of Senator Confair, Mrs. Bittenbender, and his lovely wife, Mrs. Confair?

We are very happy that the Republican side of the Senate showed up so well this morning for you two lovely ladies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Anthony J. DiSilvestro) in the Chair.

BILLS SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Anthony J. DiSilvestro) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills:

HB 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73 and **80.**

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

RECESS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, at this time, I request a recess of the Senate until 4:00 p.m. this afternoon.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a recess of the Senate until 4:00 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WEINER, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules, reported, without amendment, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 7,** entitled:

Senate Committee to Investigate Sale of Lands to Curtiss-Wright

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules, reported, without amendment, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 10,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study the Possibility of Locating a Community College in Philadelphia

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules, reported, without amendment, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 22,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study the Distribution of Premium Money to Fair Associations

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules, reported, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution, **Serial No. 105,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study Desirability of Laws Making Tests for Phenylketonuria Mandatory for All Newborn Babies

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

He also, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules, reported with amendment, House Concurrent Resolution **No. 47,** entitled:

Departments, Board and Commissions to File Rules and Regulations with the Legislative Reference Bureau

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBER OF THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Glenn E. Smith, Loysville, Perry County, for reappointment as a member of the State Soil Conservation Commission, for the term of two years, and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

(Mrs.) Ruth J. Livingston, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul E. Thuemmler, 61 North Main Street, Bangor, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Bangor, Northampton County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Merlin G. Tucker, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Herbert R. H. Boyer, Box 401, R. D. 2, Nazareth, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Bushkill, Northampton County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Claude H. Bender, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE WYOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for appointment as members of the Wyoming County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Margaret Nordahl (Democrat), 6 Howe Street, Box F, Nicholson, Wyoming County, vice Mrs. Kathleen Vecchierello, Factoryville, whose term expired.

Thomas DeWitt, Esq. (Democrat), 50 West Harrison Street, Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, vice Davis R. Hobbs, Esq., Tunkhannock, whose term expired.

Mrs. Helen Crispell (Republican) Noxen, Wyoming County, vice Mrs. Tillie Loveland, Noxen, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BRADFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Lauri Dehn Tiala (Democrat), R. D. 5, Towanda, Bradford County, for appointment as a member of the Bradford County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice LaRue Stanton, Wyalusing, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Forrest Sharpnack, 306 Park Avenue, Oil City, Venango County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Polk State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Richard R. Fenner, Franklin, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl Reynolds, Jr., East State Street, Quarryville, Lancaster County, for appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank C. Pennypacker, Phoenixville, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl E. Shields, 408 North Main Street, Butler, Butler County, for reappointment as a member of the State Real Estate Commission, until September 25, 1966, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Ralph Hafer (Democrat), 12 North Second Street, Chambersburg, Franklin County, for appointment as a member of the Franklin County Board of Assistance, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Father Louis S. Dougherty, Chambersburg, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mayer E. Herman, 5750 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a Workmen's Compensation Referee, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James B. Cayce (Democrat), 3421 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, until February 21, 1967, or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Raymond M. Pecuch, 195 Beazel Street, California, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of California, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Howard C. Bell, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Sara M. Quick, Box 21, Moshannon, Centre County,

for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Snow Shoe, Centre County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George S. Iyoob, Jr., 747 Jefferson Avenue, Jermyn, Lackawanna County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Jermyn, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCK HAVEN STATE COLLEGE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Caroline P. Waters, 226 East Adams Street, State College, Centre County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Lock Haven State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation:

Louis Stein, President, Food Fair Stores, Inc., 2223 East Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 34, Philadelphia County, until December 31, 1962, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

Harry Shapiro, 306 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia 3, Philadelphia County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

William A. Sodeman, Dean, Jefferson Medical College, 1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Philadelphia County, until December 31, 1964, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ALDERMAN

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Boksan, 1246 Butztown Road, Bethlehem, Northampton County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Bethlehem, Northampton County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice Samuel F. Peters, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ALDERMAN

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles J. Lukeski, 418 South Washington Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Eighth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice William J. Reidenbach, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 6, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Zellner, R. D. 3, Mansfield, Tioga County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Richmond, Tioga County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice King G. Rose, resigned.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

January 2, 1962.

Leonard Strong, Nanticoke, from October 27, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Walter B. Waslofski, Wanamie, from November 14, 1961, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

January 2, 1962.

Thomas G. Johnson, Bethel Park, from October 3, 1961, for a term of two years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Charles P. Duncan, Jr., Pittsburgh, from October 3, 1961, for a term of two years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

James R. Wylie, Wilkinsburg, from October 3, 1961, for for a term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Harold J. Magner, Pittsburgh, from October 3, 1961, for a term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

William E. Snee, Belle Vernon, from October 3, 1961, for a term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

W. Floyd Clinger, Warren, from October 3, 1961, for a term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

January 2, 1962.

Albert D. Milani, Pittsburgh, from December 28, 1961, until July 15, 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate C. David Bird, R. D. 1, Northumberland, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Point, Northumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John M. Bain, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPODY EXAMINERS

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward Lee Cercone, 1175 Balmoral Drive, Pittsburgh 37, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Chiropody Examiners for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Charles Dana Bossart, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

By unanimous consent, a motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. LANE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and just read by the Clerk, with the exception of the nomination of Albert D. Milani for appointment as a Member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	**Murray,**	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	**Rooney,**	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	**Sarraf,**	**Wade,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	**Sesler,**	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	**Seyler,**	Weiner,
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Shafer,**	**Wolfe,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	Silvert,	**Yatron,**
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

NOMINATION LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I now request that the nomination of Albert D. Milani for appointment as a Member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, which was reported from committee today, be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the nomination of Albert D. Milani will be laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

SB 19 CALLED UP

SB 19 (Pr. No. 19)—Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar by Mr. WEINER.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 19 (Pr. No. 19)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—32

Camiel,	**Hays,**	Miller,	**Seyler,**
Confair,	**Kalman,**	**Mullin,**	**Silvert,**
Devlin,	**Keller,**	**Murray,**	**Staisey,**
DiSilvestro,	**Lane,**	**Ripp,**	**Stiefel,**
Donolow,	**Mahady,**	**Rooney,**	**Van Sant,**
Ehrgood,	**McCreesh,**	**Sarraf,**	**Wagner,**
Fleming,	**McGinnis,**	**Scott,**	**Weiner,**
Haluska,	**McMenamin,**	**Sesler,**	**Yatron,**

NAYS—14

Berger,	**Kromer,**	**Propert,**	**Stroup,**
Flack,	**Madigan,**	**Shafer,**	**Wade,**
Hawbaker,	**Mallery,**	**Stevenson,**	**Ware, III,**
Kessler,	**Pechan,**		

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SB 20 CALLED UP

SB 20 (Pr. No. 20)—Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar by Mr. WEINER.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 20 (Pr. No. 20)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, I want to point out only one thing in connection with Senate Bill No. 20.

Corporations today, because of their large growth, trans-

fer their personnel from time to time. During the past Presidential Election, in our county alone, this was very noticeable and the complaints were high. In our county, in the various communities, they have what they call Newcomers' Clubs. Now in the Newcomers' Club in the town of Latrobe, which is a town of 11,000, there were 122 members. One hundred nineteen of these members were disfranchised under the Constitution as it now stands. In the county alone, the number belonging to these new neighborhood Newcomers' Clubs who were disfranchised ran over 1,000. They all felt that something had been denied them.

The ladies who belonged to the Newcomer's Club in Latrobe were all college graduates. They and their husbands were disfranchised, and they felt badly about it.

I want to draw this matter to your attention when you are thinking of voting for this bill. It merely reduces the State residential requirement, as well as the local residential requirement; the one being ninety days and the other sixty days.

Among the people who are moved around at will be the corporations—and sometimes we think in terms of migrant labor, and forget this large group who are constantly being reshuffled—are the junior executive class; people who normally would be leaders in their community and eventually will be All during their training period and their period of acclimation, we are disfranchising them.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I did not want this measure to pass without putting into the record that we have been urged by everyone in both parties to make sure that we allow people to vote, and not disfranchise them. This is an excellent way of doing so.

Due to the mobility of our population, people can move very quickly from one area to another, and are doing so. I think we should make available to them the opportunity to vote. There is nothing magic about living in the State for a year, as compared to ninety days, sixty days, or whatever the time. I think by passing this legislation, we will be urging people not only to exercise their duty to our Democracy, but we are making it easy for them to do so, and making it available for them to do so.

This legislation is going through the Senate now for the first time. It will have to pass another Session before it goes on the ballot. Therefore, we are only taking the first step in this work.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I know that what Senator Mahady has said and what Senator Weiner has just said is correct. Almost everywhere there are situations such as have been described, where people who have been transferred in their employment have found themselves unable to cast their ballot at an election, and they are intelligent and capable people.

We certainly feel that these people ought to have the right of franchise since they have had to move from their previous voting residence through no volition of their own, and find themselves unable to cast their ballots.

Consequently, Mr. President, many of us feel this is a good measure, and one that will answer the problem for those people who have been described.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bell,	Hawbaker,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Berger,	Hays,	Miller,	Staisey,
Camiel,	Kalman,	Mullin,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Keller,	Murray,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Lane,	Rooney,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	Mahady,	Scott,	Weiner,
Flack,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	

NAYS—3

Propert,	Stevenson,	Wade,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was detrmined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

SB 29 CALED UP

SB 29 (Pr. No. 30)—Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up from page 2 of the Second Reading Calendar by Mr. WEINER.

BILL ON SECOND READING

SB 29 (Pr. No. 30)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McGINNIS, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, as committed, **SB 26.**

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill just reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was as follows: **SB 26.**

And said bill having been read at length for the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OF DUQUESNE UPON THE DEATH OF FATHER MICHAEL J. FAIDEL

Mr. STAISEY, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 26)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 26, 1962.

To those of us who knew him, the untimely passing of Father Michael J. Faidel, pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Duquesne, on February 14, 1962. comes with a shock and much sadness. His passing leaves a void in his parish that will long be felt.

Father Faidel was born at Munhall in 1895 and was educated at St. Michael School in Homestead, St. Procopius College, Duquesne University and St. Vincent Seminary. He held the following degrees: BA, MA, Bachelor of Theology, and LLB.

Father Faidel served as assistant at Visitation Church, Mt. Pleasant, for four months until his appointment as pastor of St. Anthony Church, Clymer, and its missions, in November, 1917. Successively, he was named pastor of St. Michael Church, Millsboro, in 1918; vicar econome of St. Joachim Church, Hazelwood, in 1924, and pastor in 1936; and pastor of Holy Trinity Church on June 16, 1955.

Father Faidel was a dedicated and conscientious worker in every parish with which he had any connections. His passing leaves many friends filled with sadness and sorrow; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby extends condolences to the Holy Trinity Church of Duquesne, Pennsylvania, on its great loss; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Reverend Michael Gubanic, Holy Trinity Church, Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I hope by this time that every body in the Senate has received a copy of the booklet, entitled "Fourth 'R' ". Between now and tomorrow, perhaps the Members will have an opportunity to read it and possibly we should discuss it briefly on the basis of the problem presented by Senator Wade. I want to assure the gentleman that we took up his resolution in committee. However, I am not at liberty to say what action the committee took on it. It was, however, properly discussed and there is some material here which I think he should address himself to. We would be very happy to discuss it with him tomorrow if he would like to do so, or any other problem pertaining to the school reorganization plan in Pennsylvania.

If there is anyone who does not have one of these booklets, if he will advise me, I will see to it that he receives one.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, during the last few days, I have lost a friend in death. He was an outstanding citizen not only of Latrobe, but of Westmoreland County. To say that this man was my friend is not enough. I will say it so that you will appreciate it more. He was the publisher of a newspaper. He was a leader in the Republican Party. He was a man whose newspaper supported only one Democrat that I can remember in its history. That Democrat was myself. He was a man of outstanding characteristics. He was a man who was one of seven children who were left as orphans in their early years. Despite the fact that they were left as orphans, he and his brother, Tom, founded the Latrobe Bulletin and left it the newspaper with the largest circulation in Westmoreland County.

Mr. President. I now offer this resolution and request its immediate consideration.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE HARRY J. WHITEMAN

Mr. MAHADY, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 27)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 26, 1962.

The residents of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, were saddened by the unexpected passing away of one of their outstanding citizens, Harry J. Whiteman, on February 21, 1962, at his winter home in Daytona Beach, Florida.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912, later joined his brother, Thomas M. Whiteman, at the Latrobe Bulletin, and became its President and Publisher. After his retirement, he served actively as corporation consultant to the Latrobe Printing and Publishing Company.

His wife, Hazel D. Whiteman of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and two children, Thomas M. Whiteman II and Mrs. Robert Johnson, survive him.

He engaged in all civic and social affairs with all his strength and vitality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania extends its heartfelt sympathies to the family of Harry J. Whiteman in the loss of their loving husband and father, Harry J. Whiteman; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Hazel D. Whiteman, his widow, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 27, 1962, at 11:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:04 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 26, 1962

The House met at 3:30 p. m., e. s. t.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou Whose power and might is able to alter and transform our world, we turn to Thee in this evening hour with a depth of gratitude in our lives which mere words cannot express. But we come with the knowledge that the achievement of this Nation of ours last Tuesday could not have been possible without Thy power and might working within the whole team. And we humbly pray that out past accomplishments may ever serve as a challenge to undertake greater tasks in Thy name and with Thy help. Also, we ask that Thou wilt look with favor upon these stewards of Thine; bless their endeavors, and enable them to ever work as a team dedicated to the fostering of Thy power and might in the lives of others. In Thy dear name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Monday, February 5, 1962? If not, and without objection, the Journal is approved.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, February 19, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, to preside. The Chair has a great many bills to sign and is asking the gentleman from Philadelphia to "spell" him for a while.

Mr. McCORMACK IN THE CHAIR

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. McCANN and STIMMEL.
HOUSE BILL No. 97.

An Act amending the "Selective Sales and Use Tax Act," approved March 6, 1956 (P. L. 1228), excluding from the tax motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers purchased by nonresidents for use and registration outside of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. A. M. LEE, A. W. JOHNSON and A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. HOUSE BILL No. 98.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for district election officers to be selected in the manner provided by law.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS, WEIDNER, BOWMAN and HELM.
HOUSE BILL No. 99.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article IV, Sections 4 and 8 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the election of the Attorney General.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS and A. M. LEE.
HOUSE BILL No. 100.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article five, section six and repealing article five, section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, consolidating the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia into one court and repealing provisions relating to the prothonotary of the courts.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., WEIDNER, KESSLER and E. S. WILLIAMS. HOUSE BILL No. 101.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granting tax exemptions to certain persons over the age of sixty-five years.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 2.

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), entitled "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961" exempting from the provisions relating to entry into safe deposit boxes those safe deposit boxes held in the names of the decedent and his or her spouse.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE BILL No. 8.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks reservoirs and other conservation and recreation and historical preservation purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE BILL No. 17.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. BRETH and CURWOOD.
RESOLUTION No. 36.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

The forests of Pennsylvania are each day becoming increasingly more important from the standpoint of furnishing raw materials for industry, employment for citizens, areas for recreation, protection for our watersheds to prevent sedimentation and to insure a uniform flow of pure water, and to provide food and cover for wildlife.

Insects and diseases are the most destructive forces of the forests, each year destroying thirty-eight million board feet of saw timber trees (trees over twelve inches in diameter) and sixteen million cubic feet of pole timber (trees from six to twelve inches in diameter), while fire destroys only one million board feet of saw timber and only two million cubic feet of pole timber. No well or-

ganized forest pest program, similar to the fire protection program, exists in Pennsylvania.

The present laws relating to the subject of forest pest and insect control have not been reviewed since 1937, and a need for such review is apparent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to examine present laws relating to forest pest and insect control, and to inquire into the necessity and advisability of changing or improving the said laws; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the 1963 session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. BRETH, ANDREWS, A. W. JOHNSON and CURWOOD. RESOLUTION No. 37.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Pennsylvania has, for many years, been in the forefront in the field of consumer protection against mislabeling of consumer goods, particularly with respect to foodstuffs.

In recent years, however, more and more evidence has come to public attention of widespread possible abuses in the packaging, labeling and pricing of merchandise offered to the public. Among these practices are the employment of "odd" weights and sizes, the use of small or illegible print in the required weight statements, the employment of "slack fill," the multiplication of package sizes bearing, in some cases, deceptive descriptions, the use of "unbased" price reduction statements and other techniques abusive of the confidence of the public.

We have, for many years, considered it to be in the public interest to provide safeguards for the consumer who is not equipped to protect himself from abuses of his confidence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to examine the law and practices relating to the packaging, labeling and pricing of consumer goods, and to inquire into the necessity and advisability of changing, expanding or improving the said laws; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the 1963 Session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations, with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and GALLAGHER. RESOLUTION No. 38.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to undertake a thorough and complete study of the problem of juvenile delinquency in Pennsylvania with a view to discovering its extent, its causes, its effects, the present efforts to combat or control or prevent delinquency in our youth, the success of such efforts, and the reasons for their success or insuccess, the responsible suggestions advanced for combating, controlling or preventing juvenile delinquency, those programs which have shown success and those which have shown failure, and any new approaches to the problem which have been suggested by persons familiar with the problem; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and GREMMINGER. RESOLUTION No. 39.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to undertake a thorough and complete study of the public assistance laws of Pennsylvania with particular attention given to the types of assistance grants, the adequacy of such grants, and the means and methods employed by the Bureau of Public Assistance to determine the need and amount of grants, and in its study to compile similar data from other states for the purpose of comparison with Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE, KELLY and LIMPER. RESOLUTION No. 40.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to undertake a thorough and complete study of the library facilities in Pennsylvania with particular reference to their adequacy, the extent of service performed, the geographic location and service areas of libraries, the need for additional facilities, the adequacy of present State laws, and the need for new legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a report of its study to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE, KELLY and LIMPER. RESOLUTION No. 41.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact into law the program suggested by the President of the United States to provide medical care for aged people through the Federal Social Security program; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Congressman from Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE, SHELTON, LAWSON and ARLENE. RESOLUTION No. 42.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to take that action which will result in the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs, directed by a person of cabinet rank; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to each Senator and Congressman from Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GRAMLICH and DAVIS. RESOLUTION No. 43.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

The completion of two vast construction projects now under way, namely, the Keystone Shortway and the Kinzua Dam, has the potential to create far-reaching change in the economic and social structure of the Upper Allegheny River Valley. It is not too soon to initiate steps for adjusting the valley area to conform to the changes that can be clearly seen at this time. One change which will occur is crystal clear. The Kinzua Dam will attract large numbers of tourists and persons seeking recreation. Many of these visitors coming from other areas and regions will arrive by the Keystone Shortway. To facilitate this travel from other areas and regions and at the same time to accommodate local travel, the necessity for placing an interchange in the Keystone Shortway on the east side

of the Allegheny River near Emlenton to connect with a primary highway dimension feeder road leading north to cross Route 322 at Cranberry, and thence on to join Route 62, is apparent. The Allegheny Highway is a natural and highly logical step; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways is hereby requested to proceed with the study and, if found practicable, the construction of such an interchange and route north from Emlenton to Route 62.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SNARE. RESOLUTION No. 44.

In the House of Representatives, February 16, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a thorough and complete study of the administration of the occupational disease law of Pennsylvania, with special attention given to the processing of claims, particularly whether delays exist, the extent and necessity of delays, the possibility of speeding the payment of claims, and the responsibility therefor. The commission shall also study the cost to claimants of securing payment, including attorneys' fees and the practices among attorneys with respect to claims and the practices of the Department of Labor and Industry and of insurers with respect to claims to claimants and to their attorneys; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its findings to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GRAMLICH and DAVIS.
(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 45.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

For generations and especially during recent years, gorged ice conditions have created hazards with devastating potentials to the area of Oil Creek, upstream from Oil City.

Although there have been certain steps taken during the past decade to reduce these hazards, nevertheless it is all too clear that the main problem has not yet been solved.

The hazards grow more ominous with each passing winter. Oil City now faces the worst weather conditions. The time for positive and decisive action is past due; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania requests the United States Department of the Army to immediately plan and undertake engineering changes which can safeguard the Oil City community from the ravages of ice gorges and floods; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., Secretary of the Army.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, MARSH, A. W. JOHNSON, BOSSERT and FULMER. RESOLUTION No. 46.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

In the year 1955, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania authorized the sale of 8,579 acres of Commonwealth owned lands, including a State Highway running through said land; and further authorized a long term lease on an additional 42,596 acres of Commonwealth lands, including a State Highway running through said leasehold—the leased lands surround the conveyed lands on all sides—the total transaction consisting of 51,000 contiguous acres of land which has since been called and referred to as Quehanna.

Upon acquisition of said lands and leasehold by Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said Curtiss-Wright Corporation had the entire acreage enclosed in a high wire fence and all public traffic on the highways going through said acreage closed off.

At the time of said sale and lease, the inducements held out for the establishment of an industry and testing and research center, with the consequent employment and creation of jobs, was such as to make the transaction a desirable one.

Much money was spent in the clearing of land, the erection of buildings and test cells, the establishment of a manufacturing plant and the creation of a research center and staff.

Due to the loss of Government contracts and due to the inability of Curtiss-Wright to obtain certain Government contracts which they were capable of handling, the project was never able to get well under way.

51,000 acres of land were closed to hunting and fishing but were later relaxed under certain regulations.

Many homes were either purchased or built by Curtiss-Wright personnel in Cameron, Centre, Clearfield and Elk Counties who were assigned to work at this project.

The closing of the roads cut off all north and south traffic between Sinnamahoning and Karthaus.

Curtiss-Wright has announced its intention of closing on June 30, 1962 of what litle operations still remain there because of its inability and the inability of the present administration in Harrisburg of being able to obtain Government contracts, or of being able to induce any private capital to take over the operation.

The closing of the roads has cost this area a possible access highway to the shortway with ill effects upon the economy of the area.

It is not our purpose now to chastise Curtiss-Wright nor to discourage this or any other industry from locating at this location. It is our purpose to see this land utilized in a manner beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania and, if at all possible, to bring into reality the good effects envisioned in the sale and lease of this land in 1955.

This land is located in the area of and borders on the Driftwood-Benezette gas fields which was and still is productive of much natural gas.

We are today living in the atomic, missile, rocket and space age.

The land is located in a mountainous and isolated section and in close proximity to Penn State University; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint five members of the House who shall constitute a committee to inquire into and study

1. What might be done to implement and continue the operation of Curtiss-Wright, by either government contracts or by private capital.

2. To determine if there is any private capital that could be obtained to take over the facilities at Curtiss-Wright and develop an industrial or research activity, or both.

3. To explore and determine the possibility of the creation of a State Atomic Energy Authority to research and develop the peaceful use of atomic energy and provide the necessary funds therefor.

4. To explore and determine if the location and facilities are adapted to any or all of the rocket, missile and space programs.

5. To determine the advisibility of reclaiming the land for the exploration of natural gas.

6. To determine the advisability of reclaiming the land for hunting, fishing, camp sites and/or summer homes, and for recreation and tourist attraction.

7. To determine why the former State Highway running north and south should not be immediately opened for public use; and further, why said Highway should not be placed back upon the State Highway System; and also the advisability of making said highway an access highway to the shortway.

8. To study and determine any other use to which said lands and facilities might be utilized; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigation at such places as it should deem necessary within this Commonwealth. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify

before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings and recommendations to this body as soon as possible.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, in introducing House Resolution No. 46 I would like to file for the record an extension of remarks in connection with it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record.

Mr. TOMPKINS submitted the following for the record:

In 1955 on 51,000 acres of the best plateau lands on the Atlantic Seaboard, purchased and leased from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Curtiss-Wright Corporation carved out of the wilderness, a prospective industrial, testing and research (including a nuclear laboratory) empire, and called it Quehanna.

Multiple millions of dollars, both private and public (tax) monies, were spent in clearing and developing the land, the installation of buildings, equipment and machinery, and the construction of access highways.

The operation reached a peak when it employed about 1,500 people such as industrial employees, clerical help and scientific and research engineers. Much of the program was geared to government contracts in jet, nuclear and space projects.

With the failure of the industrial program, and the loss of, or inability to retain or obtain, Government contracts either on their own or through the intervention of the present administration at Harrisburg, it became necessary to curtail operations and to recently announce the complete termination of all operations at Quehanna as of June 30, 1962.

Here is a multiple-million-dollar development and installation, located in the heart of Pennsylvania, crying out of the wilderness, "Forsake me not. I am the atomic and space age of the future—I can be the nucleus of Pennsylvania's tomorrow. The least you can do is to study me and see if your tax dollars cannot be redeemed and revitalized instead of cast aside and wasted."

We have industrial recovery programs; public housing; development and re-development programs; recreation; airfield construction and a host of other programs given encouragement, impetus and direction by the hand of government to service the needs of the present age in which we live.

Government contracts we want; government contracts we need (by Executive effort if possible—and with the additional influence of cooperative legislative effort, if necessary), open highways we want—open highways we need, all for the immediate solution to jobs and employment in the economically distressed area where these facilities are located.

But what of the future—what of the age into which we are rapidly advancing? Government contracts will not keep on forever. The age of tomorrow will be in the atomic and space fields. Why should we not explore this facility as being the probably vehicle by which Pennsylvania can journey into said age and keep pace with the times? I speak of the creation of an atomic energy and space authority along the lines similar to that now being proposed in New York.

Irrespective of the grandiose expectation for the present Curtiss-Wright project when it was initiated and its eventual failure, sufficient tax monies have been expended and local economies disrupted that some official legislative inquiry and study should be made to see if something might be originated and developed for the use and utilization of said facilities for the present and future good of the Commonwealth and for the betterment of the sad plight of the local area affected. For all of these reasons, I introduce this resolution.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. WORLEY. RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a March 14, 1962 meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, with the new 18 nation group named by the General Assembly of the United Nations to negotiate toward disarmament; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extends to the 18 nation group their best wishes for successful disarmament negotiations and expresses the hope that there will be no walkout or other interruption until a final progress report has been negotiated; and the further hope that no nation shall use the meeting only as a propaganda forum to obtain world opinion in its favor but that the United States, the Soviet Union and other nations shall work only for a just disarmament with full and adequate inspection by the United Nations in the interests of international health, security and peace under World Law; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassador to the United Nations for the United States and the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. POLEN asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Appropriations to meet during the session of the House.

SENATE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 2.

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

HOUSE BILL No. 3.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourist promotional assistance.

HOUSE BILL No. 4.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

HOUSE BILL No. 5.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

HOUSE BILL No. 6.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the develop-

ment and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE BILL No. 7.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

HOUSE BILL No. 8.

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

HOUSE BILL No. 9.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St. Christopher's Hospital.

HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Cancer Research Incorporated Fox Chase Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 11.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1952 (P. L. 1217) entitled "An act providing for the payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1987) and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvements or additions of certain sewage treatment plans.

HOUSE BILL No. 12.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

HOUSE BILL No. 13.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

HOUSE BILL No. 14.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

HOUSE BILL No. 16.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

HOUSE BILL No. 17.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

HOUSE BILL No. 18.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

HOUSE BILL No. 19.

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 20.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University Chester County.

HOUSE BILL No. 21.

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania East Falls Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 23.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 24.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

HOUSE BILL No. 26.

An Act making an appropriation to the Franklin Institute of the State of Pensylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 27.

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 29.

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania

HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 31.

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

HOUSE BILL No. 32.

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

HOUSE BILL No. 33.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 34.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 35.

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 36.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

HOUSE BILL No. 37.

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

HOUSE BILL No. 38.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 39.

An Act making an appropriation to Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

HOUSE BILL No. 40.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

HOUSE BILL No. 41.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

HOUSE BILL No. 43.

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 44.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

HOUSE BILL No. 45.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

HOUSE BILL No. 46.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

HOUSE BILL No. 47.

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 48.

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 49.

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 51.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 52.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 53.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 54.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 55.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 56.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 58.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commission for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

HOUSE BILL No. 59.

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

HOUSE BILL No. 60.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on account of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

HOUSE BILL No. 61.

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE BILL No. 62.

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act."

HOUSE BILL No. 63.

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor

License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

HOUSE BILL No. 64.

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

HOUSE BILL No. 65.

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

HOUSE BILL No. 66.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

HOUSE BILL No. 68.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

HOUSE BILL No. 72.

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961 (Act No. 84-A), entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals," changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital, Altoona.

HOUSE BILL No. 73.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital Philadelphia Pennsylvania on problems of aging.

HOUSE BILL No. 80.

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961," approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No. 5-A), making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. J. A. O'DONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. J. A. O'DONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk on the deliberations between management and labor going on in Pittsburgh at the present time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is in order and will proceed.

Mr. J. A. O'DONNELL. Mr. Speaker, today in Pittsburgh important deliberations are going on between management and labor, deliberations that will affect the lives of 430,000 wage earners in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope and desire that during these deliberations a little of the wisdom of the Almighty will rub off on both sides that they may deal with fairness and justice and equality to each other.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that in these deliberations in the final concept that management will receive a fair return on their investment and it is my hope and desire that labor shall be able to educate their children, shall provide food on the table, clothes on their backs, and a roof over their heads.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think this is asking too much. It is my hope that through these deliberations, in the final signing of contracts, both labor and management will render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to man the things that are man's.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

REPORT OF SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the One Hundred and Seventh Annual Report of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown.

(For report, see appendix.)

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), entitled "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961," exempting from the provisions relating to entry into safe deposit boxes those safe deposit boxes held in the names of the decedent and his or her spouse.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate bill No. 8, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks reservoirs and other conservation and recreation and historical preservation purposes.

Mr. POLEN from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed House Resolution No. 30.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 31.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 32.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 33.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as amended, House Resolution No. 34.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 36.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 37.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), entitled "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961," exempting from the provisions relating to entry into safe deposit boxes those safe deposit boxes held in the names of the decedent and his or her spouse.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 8, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks reservoirs and other conservation and recreation and historical preservation purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week because of illness.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. TAYLOR for the week because of illness.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. NEEDHAM for the week because of illness.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. BLAIR for today because of illness.

INQUIRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Fineman, rise?

Mr. FINEMAN. To place an inquiry of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FINEMAN. I would like to ask whether the present occupant of the Speaker's Chair occupies the Chair by virtue of the fact that he has made his peace with the Speaker or by virture of the fact that the Speaker has given up and would rather have him on his side up there than down on the floor hassling with him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker and I have always been peaceful. One of my greatest privileges is sharing his friendship. The gentleman, therefore, must be under a misapprehension.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1962.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 2, page 16, line 12, by striking out after the word "services" the words "environmental and" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and environmental;" page 20, line 15, by striking out after the word "under" the word "the" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "The Pennsylvania;" page 31, line 7, by striking out after "1893 (P. L. 171)" the figures "990,920" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1,040,920;" page 38, line 4, by striking out at the beginning of the line the word "all" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "ninety-two per centum (92%) of all;" page 43, line 10 by striking out after the word "in" the word "the" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "The."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, with permission of the House, I would like the privilege of discussing the calendar today in toto, the concurrences on House bills 1 to 82, and also the general appropriation picture. If I do that, I hope I will be on my feet only once and it will save time and I will be able to give you the picture as we see it. I see the majority leader nods his approval, so I will therefore give the Republican position as we see it.

Mr. Speaker, we have these bills before us for concurrence today. Of course the most famous bills on the calendar are House bill 1 and House bill 57; then we have several other lesser bills, not the least of which is the Penn State appropriation. But I want to discuss the whole problem as we see it.

I did not think we would see House bill 1 back on this calendar again for concurrence. I would say this, that it is a pretty dangerous thing to send back to another body a big bill like this with the ramifications and the importance of the instrument, but be that as it may, the majority party has seen fit to amend the bill and to give 8 percent of the so-called surplusage amendment to Penn State, not to exceed $1.5 million.

There are those on our side of the House, who, in their zeal to give the schools all the money they possibly can, are inclined to vote against the amendment to House bill No. 1. They feel that it is taking prospective money away from the local schools and is not a proper thing to do to reduce it by 8 percent. However, there are those who want Penn State to do an excellent job and will vote for concurrence because of the fact that they want Penn State to get this extra money, if it is available, so they can carry on the great program that is being offered out at that great university.

Here is our position on it: I know that you have been reading in the papers what I have said about the possibility of adjourning sine die this week. I interrogated the majority leader about the problem last week before we left and indicated that we would submit it to our caucus today. The reason for our protracted caucus was

that we have discussed the matter of these appropriation bills very, very thoroughly.

In the first place, the picture that is presented to all of us is this: The Speaker right now is signing some 72 appropriation bills, and soon there will be an announcement that the Speaker, in the presence of the House, has signed these bills. By reason of our concurring in the amendments to these bills on our calendar, the entire appropriation package will be laid on the Governor's office before we adjourn sine die. In other words, we will put in the lap of the Governor, probably, in one year the biggest appropriation bill in history and we, if we adjourn sine die on Wednesday, will be leaving town and putting in the lap of the Governor a carte blanche that he can do anything he wants. He can cut Penn State; he can cut the University of Pennsylvania; he can cut your hospitals; he can wipe out any item he wants to from House bill 1. In fact, we will abdicate our function to protect the very people we are trying to help by adjourning sine die here on Wednesday.

Therefore, if we, today, concur in these bills and the Speaker signs them in the presence of the House and the decision then of the Chair is that the clerk shall submit the same to the Governor and advise the Senate accordingly, there is no reason why you cannot submit these bills to the Governor, and if the Governor is going to veto any of these bills, or line-veto any of them, we will be back in here on Wednesday, and if we want to bring them back here to override his veto, we will have the opportunity.

The thing going on here that many of us on our side do not like is putting on the Governor's desk, not House bill 57 necessarily, with the tremendous importance of that bill, but 72 or 75 other bills that make up the billion dollars and we will put in the Governor's lap the power to do anything he wants to. It will be reposing in our Governor more power at any one time than we ever have in any other Governor in the history of Pennsylvania. As I said, many of us are going to vote to concur in House bill No. 1. We are going to vote to concur in the little teeny amendment that was made in House bill 57. It does not seem conceivable to me that a small hundred-dollar amendment was put in House bill 57. I think the only reason it was done was so it would be over here for concurrence today and then be delayed and put in the Governor's lap so that he could toy with the bill after we leave here on Wednesday. If the bill is concurred in today, given to the Governor tomorrow and let him exercise that veto, and then we want to be on record to vote not to uphold his veto against that particular bill and any other appropriation bill that might be on this calendar.

We feel there is plenty of money, to repeat, coming into the coffers of the government. This morning we called the sales tax division and tomorrow we expect to call the State Treasurer. We wonder how the money is running. As you know, the sales tax has been estimated at about $44 million for the month of February. It is a big month. It is the Christmas collections that are being reported and paid. Large sums of money are coming in and, by reason of the holiday on February 22 and a skeleton force on Friday and, of course, Saturday, there are literally tons of mail over in the Department of Revenue to be opened. It is conceivable that the money from the sales tax could well exceed the $44 million, and the checks on the capital stock tax and on the corporate net income tax may also well exceed the estimate of the month.

We feel that there is going to be plenty of money in this budget so that the Governor can sign House bill 57. There will be a way of manipulating the figures on Capitol Hill, and honestly doing it, to provide the money to give the school districts this money.

But in every newspaper in Pennsylvania the last four or five days it has been reiterated that the Governor is going to veto, veto, veto, this bill. I know you want to get us out of here on Wednesday. You are in a big rush to end this session. The Appropriations Committee hearings were conducted in a real rapid-fire way. I do not blame Governor Lawrence for wanting to get us out of here. If I had increased the budget $104 million in the period '61-'62 and then added $52 million more in '62-'63, I, too, would be in a hurry to get the legislature out of town. I would be afraid it would blow up in my face.

But we, the Republicans, have no other alternative but to go along on this big budget. There now being 2,510 more employes, of course, the administration wants this money, wants to get at these 2,510, wants to get them processed, get them on the payroll, get them working for the fall election. So that is the reason for all this speed, this tremendous haste, to get us out of here, even though we are paid our salaries whether we are in session or whether we are not. So it does not matter whether we are in session or not, but we, many of us, and I am not saying we are unanimous on this side, feel that we do not want to abdicate our function and go out of here with 75-some bills on the Governor's desk and then two weeks later have somebody back home say, boy, the Governor really gave it to you. Why didn't you stick there so you could have overridden his veto on this particular item? But, no, we abdicated our functions and left here on Wednesday and went home and locked up shop. If that is the way you want to do business, that is all right for you people, but a lot of us do not feel that we want to go along with you on this.

Now, this whole budget is a phony thing. The schools and the merchants are the whipping boys in this deal. Who would have thought last September when we ripped out the two percent commission to merchants that you were going to come up with a budget with an $8 million surplus, which just exactly equals the money that you took away from the teachers, and then you killed the school appropriation measure raising the base from $5,800 to $6,200. Now, you on the other side say there is going to be $16 million worth of lapses and, therefore, there is plenty of money right now in September, prospective lapses of $16 million, and, therefore, we can pass this bill and there will be money for it. But, no, that money was lapsed, and it was spent for something else. Fifty-two million dollars went somewhere in the budget. There is money, money everywhere but not a dime of new money for our school districts. That is what we have been harping on here. And there was not any money two years ago for the same purpose.

So, therefore, today we are going to go along on concurrence on these amendments to this bill. We are hoping that the chief clerk, when the Chair says that these bills will be transmitted to the Governor and the Senate will be advised accordingly, will let the bills go to the Governor. If the Governor wants to veto House bill 57 to-

morrow, let him do it, and bring it back here with a message and I will make a motion asking you people to override the Governor's veto on this.

I know you are going to say there is not any money, but if you can lapse $16 million in one year in this $970 million budget, you can lapse about $20 million in the next year for the same item and there will be plenty of money for these schools. I have been saying this right along. I know that the PSEA bulletin just came out and reprinted an editorial of the Patriot saying what a bunch of fakers we are on the Republican side. I am sorry that they take that position, because we are, in all sincerity, trying to help the schools, trying to help those teachers, trying to help education in Pennsylvania, but nobody else seems to want to help us do it.

As I said last fall, we could have passed that amendment from $5,800 to $6,200 without any new taxes. And here we are now quitting, going back home with the Governor vetoing the $9 million, passing an illusory amendment to House bill 1 giving the schools a possibility of some money which might or might not come in. I want to tell you I am glad to be able to tell my people back home, within reason I tried to do what I could for you people, but it was the people on the Democratic side, the leadership from the Governor's office—not all you people on the Democratic side, there were 133 people voted for House bill 57, but it is the Governor's office—and everybody who is under control over there in the department of public education who are hiding from the schools this $52 million for somebody else now, and $104 million a year ago for somebody else. Not a dime for the school districts.

So as we go home, as we will on Wednesday, because you have the votes to carry sine die, I want to tell you you are playing with dynamite and, when you people run for office, I think we have a built-in issue in our favor. We can say to the people that we stood up to do what we could for the schools of Pennsylvania, we stood up like men, we voted the appropriation. We showed you where this money was, but so we cannot use that money, you put a bill in and the House went along so that the Governor can veto House bill 57. You are going to say, why the surplus in House bill 1 takes up any surplus that might go to House bill 57. So you have tied our hands in doing that. But the people in this State, I am telling you, know what is going on and I venture to say we have a good issue here and you will hear more about it as the campaign rolls on. If we come back in another year and have control of this House, you can bet your boots we will do something for the schools of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to note that the minority leader first says that there will be such excess income in revenue, because we have provided what we shall do with that revenue. We voted unanimously that we will provide that revenue for the school system, the public school system, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except that when we did so in the House, we said all of the revenue. As the bill comes back today it carries a clause in it that 92 percent of this shall go to the public school system and eight percent shall go to Pennsylvania State University, not to exceed $1.5 million, which, if I have it calculated right, if the estimated revenue is exceeded by $20 million, Penn State would get, probably, $1.5 million.

There is no question of what is going to happen to these bills. No one can speak for the Governor but the Governor himself. House bill 1 will be signed into law. House bill 57 will have a veto section, which has been clearly defined in both the press conferences or newspaper stories that Mr. Johnson speaks about.

I will say that we are most pleased that this session will come to an end on Wednesday, February 28th, because in the words of Mr. Johnson himself every single hearing in the Appropriations Committee was probably the most thorough hearing on either a section, a department, or a bill, that has ever been held in the history of this Commonwealth in joint or single appropriation hearings. To try to accuse us at this point that we are trying to hurry is to say that we are trying to do business in a businesslike manner, efficiently, honestly, above board and providing the revenue measures to pay for what we pass in appropriations.

There will be people who will vote time and time again for appropriations to spend money, but yet they will not vote for taxes that will provide for the revenue measures. This we think we have done, and we have honestly presented a budget which has had a very thorough hearing, which has been thoroughly discussed and all questions answered, and we are pleased today that House bill 1, as we commonly call it, the general appropriation bill, will finally be passed, going to the Senate for signature and then to the Governor for his disposition.

I would like to clear one more point. Mr. Speaker. May I inform the minority leader that I did not personally, or anyone else, care to see any of these bills back here with any amendments in any way, shape or form, even though we do have these bills here in the amended version and we are asking the membership of the House to vote in the affirmative on House bill 1. It was not our amendments or our interpretation that places the amendments that exist in the bill which change particularly the clause on 92 percent and 8 percent as it exists now.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank the minority leader and I am so pleased that he will lead the fight that will be taken to Pennsylvania's school districts, because we voted for a measure which provides money for the school districts and, if there is any excess revenue, we have stipulated clearly where that revenue is to go. I think that vote was unanimous in this House.

Therefore, I ask again, Mr. Speaker, that the members vote unanimously in favor of House bill 1, on which a motion has been made to concur in the amendments placed in this bill by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, this bill takes a majority of 106. The members have asked that I indicate which bills take a two-thirds majority. House bill 1, printer's No. 180, takes a constitutional majority of 106.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak on all the bills. I am about to make a bipartisan speech to point out the lack of bipartisan fiscal responsibility on House bills 1, 15 and 57. I am compelled, in the final analysis, to vote for House bill 1 and House bill

57 because they are general appropriation bills. But I want the record to show that I voted against the amendments introduced by the majority leader which appropriate a synthetic surplus and I also voted against the amendments introduced by our side to appropriate $9 million which, according to the majority leader, does not exist and probably will never exist; also, House bill No. 15 appropriates 8 percent of the synthetic surplus which may never exist. This is absolutely irresponsible financial responsibility. Now, if Mr. McCann is correct in his declaration that there is no money for the amendment to House bill No. 57, then he is kidding the public by appropriating a surplus that does not exist. All I would like to say is this, to paraphrase an old saying of many years ago, "He who appropriates what 'is'n' has lost his legislative reason."

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreebaly to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—180

Adams,	Fox,	Kornick,	Reibman,
Anderson, J. H.	Frascella,	Kramer,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fry,	Lamb,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Leonard,	Rudisill,
Bachman	George,	Limper,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Boies,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Shelton,
Branca,	Gray,	Markley,	Sherman,
Breth,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Shupnik,
Bush,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Capano,	Gross,	McCandless,	Slack,
Capitolo,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Snare,
Cauley,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Stank,
Cianfrani,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Steckel,
Cioffi,	Hartley,	McDonald	Stimmel,
Clarke,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stone,
Comer,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cooley,	Heffner,	McNally,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Henzel,	Merry,	Tomasčik,
Davis,	Hocker,	Miller,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Holl,	Mills,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Holliday,	Morley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Holman,	Mullen,	Varner,
Doughten,	Horst,	Munley,	Verona,
Down,	Irvis,	Murphy,	Wall,
Edwards,	Jim,	Musto,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Jones,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Wood,
Filo,	King,	Piper,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Klein,	Polen,	Zember,
Foerster,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Zimmerman,
Foor,	Kooker,	Price,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—15

Bossert,	Isaacs,	May,	Strausser,
Bowman,	Korns,	Pursley,	Williams, E. S.,
Buchanan,	Lee, K. B.,	Renwick,	Wynd,
Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Stiteler,	

NOT VOTING—15

Dennison,	McKeever,	Needham,	Taylor,
Gelfand,	Mihm,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wescott,
Guesman,	Monroe,	Riley,	Willard,
Jenkins,	Murray,	Schaaf,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 19.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE BILL No. 20.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 15.

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 2, line 4, by striking out after the word "of" the words "twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "twenty million two hundred thousand dollars ($20,200,000)"; page 5, line 12, by inserting after line 11, the following:

(10) For the maintenance and support of research and experimental investigations on problems related to the treatment of detergents in municipal sewage treatment plants the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000)

Section 2 Eight per centum (8%) of all general fund revenues actually received during the fiscal period 1961-62 in excess of the estimated total general fund revenues available for appropriation for the said fiscal period amounting to one billion twenty-three million eight hundred fifty-four thousand dollars ($1,023,854,000) as certified by the Secretary of Revenue on September 12, 1961 according to law are hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State University for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 for the purposes provided in subsection (1) of section 1 of this act not to exceed however the sum of $1,500,000

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House non-concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the majority leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I shall.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from Greene care to inform the House the reason or reasons why he is proposing that we non-concur with the Senate amendments?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be proper to indicate why we are not concurring. On page 5, beginning on line 12 to line 16, is contained an item in the amendments for the maintenance and support of research and an experimental investigation on problems relating to the treatment of detergents in municipal sewage treatment plants in the sum of $200,000. This amendment is not agreed to. This amendment is the reason we are not concurring in the amendment.

It was understood at the time that the appropriation to Penn State University was made, which comes to the sum of $20 million, that there be added the amendment dealing with the 8 percent of the excess funds, which begins on line 17. This amendment is agreed to since House bill 1 contains the other 92 percent amendment.

It was agreed in General State Authority that we would provide to Pennsylvania State University the additional money for the buildings now built that are needed for classrooms and operation of facilities at Penn State University. This $200,000 does nothing but provide money for the experiment and investigation of the sewage treatment aspect. It is my understanding from a letter written by Dr. Walker delivered today by Sam Wynd to the Governor's office that they are also requesting funds from the Federal Government for the sewage treatment item.

We have asked for a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow with Mr. Albert Johnson, Senator James Berger, Senator Charles Weiner, Mr. Dean Polen and Mr. Sam Wynd of Pennsylvania State University and myself. We have agreed that we are not for the amendment dealing with the $200,000 and we do not in any way want to jeopardize the amendment beginning on line 17, the 92 percent and 8 percent. Therefore we are, in a conference committee, going to strike out lines 12 to 16 of this bill in the conference committee report and then adopt the Pennsylvania State University appropriation.

This is an agreement that has been in existence for quite some time in trying to work out the General State Authority money. The additional $200,00 does absolutely nothing for Pennsylvania State University in providing either facilities, classrooms, equipment, or anything for the University. It is for that reason I have made the motion to non-concur, because a complete agreement has been reached dealing with the General State Authority money, and I do want to see that they get the funds to finish the buildings that are there. This is on equipment, as I understand it.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield for further interrogation?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I will.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, will the majority leader inform the House again, for the sake of clarity, who entered into this agreement that the Pennsylvania State University did not want this $200,000 for research on detergents? Did I understand him to say that this is a legislative committee and somebody from the University was involved?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, when you are asking me who entered into the agreement—

Mr. FULMER. I thought the gentleman mentioned that. Did the gentleman mention that, or did he not?

Mr. McCANN. May I say that when the General State Authority members agreed that they would provide money for the equipment and buildings, these are the members who serve on the General State Authority executive committee in providing these funds. To say that Pennsylvania State University entered into agreement in which they do not want the $200,00 would be absolutely foolish. They want both. In addition to that, they want additional money.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish the majority leader would just bear with us for the sake of the record and for clarity on the part of the membership. We are talking about $300,000, or thereabouts, and we are talking about GSA to furnish buildings the GSA are now constructing, is that correct? It has nothing to do with this bill. It is extra money you are talking about that the University says they need to equip the buildings which are now being constructed under the GSA program?

Mr. McCANN. That is correct. That is additional money, General State Authority money, to equip the facilities now under construction or near completion, to be used this coming school year, I believe, sir.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, would the majority leader care to explain to the membership of the House if it is the position of the majority party that they are opposed to spending $200,000 at Pennsylvania State University on research on how to treat the detergents in sewage, or is its position that the $200,000 is not available.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, first, the $200,000 would not be available, but we are not in opposition to Pennsylvania State University entering into agreements or grants dealing with the sewage treatment experiment and research. However, they are also receiving the funds from the Federal grant in this particular field to do their research which they have not received at the present time, although I assume they are applying for this money.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the majority leader just what he meant when he said something to this effect, that when the bill passed this House and went to the other chamber that this was understood. I wish the majority leader would clarify just what he means by "this was understood"— that the bill would remain as it is? Who had this understanding, or what does this mean by "this was understood"?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I mean simply that the amendments were offered, or being prepared to be offered, to House bill 15 dealing first with an amendment that provided $1.5 million additional money; one amendment which provided, I believe, $1 million additional money to Pennsylvania State, one amendment

which dealt with the 8 percent and 92 percent section, and the amendment that was offered which you are talking about now on the $200,000 for sewage research. I believe there were other additional amendments dealing with other research items that were offered and were defeated. When I say "understood," I mean to say very clearly that in the fiscal responsibility I notified those involved, as well as Mr. Polen, that we cannot accept amendments to Penn State University allowing them $1.5 million, $2 million, $2.5 million, half a million, or any amounts of money to be attached to the bill that we would vote for non-concurrence.

Mr. FULMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask permission of the House to address a few remarks on this bill, if I may.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to thank the majority leader for elaborating on his earlier remarks to give us a better insight as to what the thinking is on the part of the administration as expressed through the majority leader.

I should like to point out that we have heard a great deal about Pennsylvania State University and its operation of a sewage treatment plant. We have heard from the various departments and commissions of the State government that something should be done. It has been further admitted by experts in the field that presently we have acquired no known methods of treating the detergents in the sewage in our municipally-operated sewage plants. All this $200,000 was to do was to provide the money for Pennsylvania University to initiate research which might eventually lead to a method to remove the detergent from the sewage in municipal plants on an economical basis. It was never intended that this $200,000 would be a sufficient amount of money, but it was hoped that this would be the initial part, and later on we could probably get some federal funds and maybe get some money from some private source.

It does seem to me that at a time when throughout the Commonwealth we are hearing the sportsmen and the conservation groups expressing concern about the pollution of our streams, which is caused by the detergents in the streams, it seems to me that we should lend an ear and pay attention to these demands and provide the initial money in the sum of $200,000 to get going on this research program, and not the matter of whether the money is available or it is not available. The money must either be available, the $200,000 must either be available, or we are talking about something that does not exist. As I say, we either have the money or we are talking about something that does not exist, just as the majority leader said earlier when he was talking about House bill 1, taking 8 percent of any surpluses that would accrue over and beyond the estimated income. This would go to Penn State up to one and a half million. And when he made that remark he said something to the effect that this means that we would have roundly $20 million surplus. So, I will take the gentleman's word for it that we will have somewhere between $18 million and $20 million surplus. Eight percent of this will be roughly $1.5 million for Penn State for paying increases in salaries, so that we can keep a good professional staff and keep the supporting personnel, so that additional personnel may be added and to take on additional students. Also, another $200,000 will be available for this research program for detergents, which I am sure all of you sitting here today who have streams in your county—and all of you do—know that they are being polluted, and you have to be for a program of trying to keep these detergents out of the sewage.

So you have $1.5 million plus a $200,000, giving you $1.7 million additional out of $20 million. After you have this taken out, you still have more than $9.1 million less to take care of the school program which we are trying to cover in House bill 57 or provide through House bill 1.

So we are runing away, Mr. Speaker, from this $200,000—which would be a research program for the benefit of every person living in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a benefit to our industry—if we are running away from this, we cannot be running away from it on a matter of monies not being available, unless we are sure we are right from the beginning that there will not be a surplus over and beyond the $1,023,000,000 that is estimated revenue by the Governor's office.

And I want to give the administration the benefit of the doubt and say to them that I believe they are sincere when they are saying that we are going to have a $20 million surplus at the end of this fiscal period and that 8 percent of this will be $1.6 million, and also that $1.5 is going to Penn State and $200,000 more for this research program. They will still have lots of money to take care of the public school program.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it perfectly clear that I think it is about time to take the politics out of this educational business, and that we mean what we say when we say it. I am fully aware, as are members of the House, that we made an honest and sincere effort to get the Penn State appropriation bill increased by $2 million when it was brought before this chamber. This failed, and then it was announced that another effort was to be made in the other chamber to have amendments placed in the Penn State bill, which would essentially cover the same program as introduced in this House. Before these amendments could be offered by the people who said they were going to offer them, a member of the administration party said that he had the amendments to offer. And I am willing to accept these amendments, Mr. Speaker. I do not think it is too important whether a Republican has introduced these amendments or whether a Democrat introduces these amendments; what I think is important is that when we say we want to aid and assist the higher education program, that we mean it; and when at one time we say the money is not available and then another time we say, well, we may have $20 million excess, we mean that we may have $20 million excess and we have no monies for this type of program.

I am not saying, nor am I inferring, the people who make these statements are not sincere because I believe they are, and I would give them the benefit of the doubt if they are.

Therefore I say we should concur in the amendments as placed in House bill 15 by the Senate because the money is available, the work needs to be done, and we have to start doing it now. Therefore, I ask the membership of this House to concur in these amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I want the record to clearly show that in the statement that it takes $20 million of

excess revenue to reach the figure of $1.5 million, or 8 percent, for Pennsylvania State University, never have I said, nor have I heard anyone else say, that the figure will reach that amount at any time, and to say that the money will be there would be forecasting an assumption that will come in the period from now to the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the members to vote "no" on the motion to concur on House bill 15, printer's No. 186.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Morley.

Mr. MORLEY. Mr. Speaker, this mathematical morass that we have been enmeshed in here for the last hour has me confused and baffled. It reminds me of the story they tell of Father Clancy in the old country. He was preaching a sermon one Sunday on the loaves and the fishes and he made a little bit of a mistake. He said that the Lord fed the multitude with 5,000 loaves and 2,000 fishes, and outside the church after mass Larry Brannigan said, "I do not see anything wonderful about that. Sure, I could do that meself." So some busybody went back to Father Clancy and told him what Larry had said, "Oh, he did, did he? Well, I will take care of him next Sunday." So, the following Sunday he arose in the pulpit and he said, "My friends, last Sunday I made a bit of a mistake. I said that the Lord fed the multitude with 5,000 loaves and 2,000 fishes and, of course, you all know I meant five loaves and two fishes. Now, Larry Brannigan, you scamp, could you do that?" Up stood Larry and said, "Sure, I could, Father, with what was left over from last Sunday."

The minority leader is attempting to take care of the school needs of Philadelphia with what was left over from last Sunday. Of course, Larry was only fooling, it was only make-believe, but when you fool and play around with the future welfare of the school children and the school teachers of Pennsylvania, it is not only irresponsible, it is indefensible. These gentlemen had the opportunity last year to vote on a bill before this House, a tax bill, which would have provided all the things that they say are needed by the schools of Pennsylvania, and not one vote did that bill receive. That is the record. That is the fact. Let us take that record and take that fact to the people of Pennsylvania in November.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Those voting "aye" vote to concur. Those voting "no" vote not to concur.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I think Mr. Fulmer would like a clarification.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question before the House, the gentleman having requested a roll call, the Chair will again state how the members are to vote on this question. Members voting to concur vote "aye," members voting to non-concur vote "no."

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—90

Anderson, J. H.,	George,	King,	Rutherford,
Arlene,	Gibb,	Kistler,	Seltzer,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Knecht,	Simmons,
Auker,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Kooker,	Slack,
Backenstoe,	Goodrich,	Lee, A. M.,	Snare,
Blair,	Gramlich,	Lee, K. B.,	Steckel,
Bossert,	Gross,	Lippincott,	Stimmel,
Bower,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Thompson,
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Tompkins,
Bush,	Heffner,	Marsh,	Ujobai,
Davis,	Helm,	May,	Varner,
Dengler,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Weidner,
Down,	Holl,	Merry,	Whittaker,
Edwards,	Holliday,	Miller,	Willaredt,
Elvey,	Holman,	O'Dell,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshleman,	Horst,	Odorisio,	Williams, E. S.,
Esler,	Isaacs,	Ogilive,	Wilt,
Ewing,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	Wood,
Fetterolf,	Johnson, R. P.,	Price,	Worley,
Foor,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Fox,	Kernaghan,	Royer,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Kessler,		

NAYS—103

Adams,	Frascella,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fry,	Lutty,	Rubin,
Bachman,	Galley,	Manbeck,	Rudisill,
Boles,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Sakulsky,
Bonner,	Goldstein, M. H.,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Bowman,	Gray,	McCormack,	Schaaf,
Branca,	Greenlee,	McDevitt,	Schuster,
Breth,	Gremminger,	McDonald,	Shelton,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McLaughlin,	Sherman,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McNally,	Shupnik,
Cauley,	Hartley,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Irvis,	Morley,	Stone,
Clarke,	Jim,	Mullen,	Strausser,
Comer,	Jones,	Munley,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cooley,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Tomascik,
Curwood,	Klein,	Pashley,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Kornick,	Perry,	Verona,
Doughten,	Korns,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Kramer,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Farabaugh,	Lamb,	Polen,	Welsh,
Filo,	Lawson,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Zember,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Foerster,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Renwick,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—17

Dennison,	McKeever,	Murray,	Taylor,
Eshback,	Mihm,	Needham,	Wescott,
Gelfand,	Monroe,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Willard,
Guesman,	Murphy,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	
Jenkins,			Riley,

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 28.

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 1, line 1, by striking out after

the word "of" the words "thirty-five thousand nine hundred ten dollars ($35,910)" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifty thousand nine hundred ten dollars ($50,910)."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Polen, consent to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman feels pretty good. He is seeing about four months of hard work finally going to the Governor's desk. I do not blame him for smiling.

May I ask you a question? I notice House bills 28, 42 and some of these other bills contain increases in appropriations. Will they subject themselves to the wrath of the Governor's veto, or is there plenty of money for these increases?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, according to my figures, the bills as reported from committee left a balance of $2,782 available for appropriations, and today we brought out Senate bill 17, which took $2,500, leaving $282 available. So, therefore, I will have to state that as to these increased appropriations there are no appropriation base or tax revenues available to cover them.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then, Mr. Speaker, based on the ultra-conservative estimates of the Governor's office, you have spent all the money that you think will come in except $282. Is that right?

Mr. POLEN. $282 is right.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. That is cutting it pretty thin, is it not?

Mr. POLEN. Very thin. It is about like my bank account, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. That is all, Mr. Speaker, I surrender.

Mr. McCANN. This is House bill No. 28, which takes a two-thirds majority. There must be a roll call.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as folows:

YEAS—181

Adams,	**Fulmer,**	**Lamb,**	**Rovansek,**
Anderson, S. A.,	**Gailey,**	**Lawson,**	Royer,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	**Lee, A. M.,**	Rubin,
Ashton,	George,	Lee, K. B.,	**Rudisill,**
Auker,	**Gibb,**	**Leonard,**	**Rutherford,**
Bachman	Gibbons,	Limper,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lippincott,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	**Goodrich,**	Long, Wm. Jas.,	**Schaaf,**
Boles,	Gramlich,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	**Schuster,**
Bonner,	Gray,	Lutty,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	**Greenlee,**	Magee,	Shelton,
Bower,	**Gremminger,**	Manbeck,	**Sherman,**
Bowman,	Guthrie,	Markley,	**Shupnik,**
Branca,	**Hamilton,**	Marsh,	Simmons,
Breth,	**Hankins,**	Maxwell,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Hartley,	May,	**Snare,**
Bush,	Haudenshield,	McCandless,	**Stank,**
Capano,	**Heavey,**	**McCann,**	Steckel,
Capitolo,	**Heffner,**	McCormack,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Helm,	McDevitt,	**Stiteler,**
Cianfrani,	Henzel,	**McDonald**	**Stone,**
Cioffi	**Hocker,**	**McInroy,**	Strausser,
Clarke,	**Holl,**	McLaughlin,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	**Holliday,**	**Meholchick,**	**Sullivan, T. F.,**
Cooley,	**Holman,**	Merry,	Thompson,
Crossin,	Horst,	**Miller,**	Tomascik,
Curwood,	**Irvis,**	**Mills,**	Trusio,
Davis,	**Isaacs,**	Morley,	Ujobai,
Dengler,	Jim,	**Mullen,**	Varner,
Dougherty,	**Johnson, A. W.,**	Munley,	Verona,
Doughten,	**Johnson, R. P.,**	Musto,	**Wall,**
Down,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	**Weidner,**
Elvey,	**Kelly,**	Parlante,	**Welsh,**
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	**Perry,**	**Willaredt,**
Fetterolf,	**King,**	Petrosky.	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	**Kistler,**	Polaski,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	**Polen,**	Wood,
Flynn,	**Knecht,**	Prendergast,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Price,	**Wynd,**
Foor,	**Korns,**	Pursley,	Yetter,
Fox,	**Kornick,**	**Reibman,**	**Zimmerman,**
Frascella,	**Kramer,**	Reidenbach,	Andrews,
Fry,			**Speaker**

NAYS—9

Anderson, J. H.	**Gross,**	**O'Dell,**	**Tompkins,**
Farabaugh,	**McNally,**	Piper,	**Zember,**
Goldstein, M. H.,			

NOT VOTING—20

Dennison,	**Guesman,**	**Murphy,**	**Riley,**
Donaldson,	**Jenkins,**	**Murray,**	**Taylor,**
Eshback,	**McKeever,**	**Needham,**	**Wescott,**
Esler,	**Mihm,**	**O'Donnell, J. P.,**	**Willard,**
Gelfand,	**Monroe,**	**Renwick,**	**Wilt,**

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

Mr. RENWICK. Mr. Speaker, I do not think my name is recorded on there, but I would like to be recorded as voting "aye."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The remarks of the gentleman concerning his question of personal privilege will be spread upon the record.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. ISAACS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ISAACS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to file my reasons for inadvertently voting "no" on House bill 1. I intended to vote "aye" and I assure you it was not from force of habit.

REASON FOR VOTE

Mr. ISAACS filed the following reason for his vote on House bill No. 1:

Mr. Speaker, on House bill No. 1 I inadvertently pulled the switch "no," thinking I was voting "aye."

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill

from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 42.

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 1, line 1, by striking out after the word "of" the words "five hundred twenty thousand dollars ($520,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred thirty thousand ($530,000)."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—182

Anderson, S. A.,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Royer,
Arlene,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Rudisill,
Auker,	George,	Leonard,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	Gibb,	Limper,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Lippincott,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Schaaf,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Shelton,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Sherman,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Shupnik,
Branca,	Guthrie,	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Breth,	Hamilton,	May,	Slack,
Buchanan,	Hankins,	McCandless,	Snare,
Bush,	Hartley,	McCann,	Stank,
Capano,	Haudenshield,	McCormack,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	McDevitt,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Heffner,	McDonald,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	McInroy,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Henzel,	McLaughlin,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Hocker,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Holl,	Merry,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Cooley,	Holliday,	Miller,	Thompson,
Crossin,	Holman,	Mills,	Tomascik,
Curwood,	Horst,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dengler,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Musto,	Varner,
Doughten,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Verona,
Down,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wall,
Edwards,	Jones,	Odorisio,	Walsh,
Ellberg,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Willaredt,
Fetterolf,	King,	Polaski,	Williams, A. D.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Polen,	Williams, E. S.,
Fineman,	Klein,	Prendergast,	Wood,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Price,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kornick,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fox,	Korns,	Reidenbach,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Fry,	Lamb,		Speaker

NAYS—9

Adams,	Goldstein, M. H.,	McNally,	Rovansek,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gross,	Piper,	Zember,
Farabaugh,			

NOT VOTING—19

Dennison,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Donaldson,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Murray,	Wescott,
Esler,	McKeever,	Needham,	Willard,
Gelfand,	Mihm,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wilt,
Guesman,	Monroe,	Riley,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 50.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 1, line 1, by striking out after the word "of" the following: "fourteen million three hundred fifty one thousand six hundred fifty dollars (14, 351, 650)" and inserting in lieu thereof "fourteen million three hundred fifty-four thousand four hundred sixty dollars ($14,354,460);" page 5, line 5, by inserting after the word "Memorial" the word "Hospital;" page 7, line 2, by striking out at the beginning of the line the word "Philadephia, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Philadelphia;" page 9, line 2, by striking out after the word "Hospital" the figures "31, 500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "32, 500;" page 13, line 17, by striking out after the word "York" the figures "420" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "2, 230."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—194

Adams,	Fry,	Lee, A. M.,	Royer,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fulmer,	Lee, K. B.,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Leonard,	Rudisill,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Limper,	Rutherford,
Ashton,	George,	Lippincott,	Sakulsky,
Auker,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schaaf,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Seltzer,
Boles,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Shelton,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Sherman,
Bossert,	Gray,	Marsh,	Shupnik,
Bower,	Greenlee,	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	May,	Slack,
Branca,	Gross,	McCandless,	Snare,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Stank,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Steckel,
Bush,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Stimmel,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Stiteler,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stone,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Strausser,
Cianfrani,	Heffner,	McNally,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, T. F.,

Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Thompson,
Comer,	Hocker,	Miller,	Tomascik,
Cooley,	Holl,	Mills,	Tompkins,
Crossin,	Holman,	Morley,	Trusio,
Curwood,	Horst,	Mullen,	Ujobai,
Davis,	Irvis,	Munley,	Varner,
Dengler,	Isaacs,	Musto,	Verona,
Donaldson,	Jim,	O'Dell,	Wall,
Dougherty,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Doughten,	Johnson, R. P.,	Odoriste,	Wargo,
Down,	Jones,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	Parlante,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Keiser,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Elvey,	Kelly,	Perry,	Whittaker,
Eshback,	Kernaghan,	Petrosky,	Willaredt,
Eshleman,	Kessler,	Piper,	Williams, A. D.,
Ewing,	King,	Polaski,	Williams, E. S.,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Polen,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Klein,	Prendergast,	Wood,
Filo,	Knecht,	Price,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Flynn,	Kornick,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foerster,	Korns,	Reidenbach,	Zember,
Foor,	Kramer,	Renwick,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Lamb,	Rovansek,	Andrews.
Frascella,	Lawson,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—16

Dennison,	Holliday,	Monroe,	O'Donnell, J. P.,
Esler,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Riley,
Gelfand,	McKeever,	Murray,	Taylor,
Guesman,	Mihm,	Needham,	Willard,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 57.

A Supplement to the act of May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31, 1961," by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 2, line 18, by striking out after the word "open" the figures "$12,430,072" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "$12,430,172"; page 14, line 5, by striking out after the words "Reading City" the figures "8,529" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "8,629".

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, if I understood the clerk correctly, the only amendment made in this 107-page bill was an increase of $100 to a certain school district, and I would like to ask the majority leader if that is correct. Is that the only amendment to this bill?

Mr. McCANN. That is the only one, Mr. Speaker, that I could find.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, then the august body across the hall saw fit to amend the bill by changing one figure from $8,500 to $8,600 or something like that, is that correct?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I believe that is correct.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. The gentleman does not have to answer this question unless he wants to, but if he knows, I believe he should answer it. Does he know why this amendment, one amendment, in a 107-page bill for a measley hundred-dollars' worth was inserted?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, no more than do I know why the amendments were accepted to all the other bills.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Could it have been, Mr. Speaker, that the amendment was made in order to hold this bill on our calendar until today so that it would not reach the Governor's desk until after we adjourn sine die?

Mr. McCANN. Under no condition, Mr. Speaker, was that the purpose of that amendment, or any amendments, so that the bills would not reach the Governor's office before we adjourn sine die.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Another question, Mr. Speaker. Is that not the net effect of that amendment?

Mr. McCANN. It is my understanding, and I was just informed, in computing the figures of the one school district there was an error in the computation the way you did it and the amendment was put in. I know nothing about it otherwise.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Does the gentleman know what it cost to print this 107-page bill and insert $100 into it?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I would not have the slightest idea what it exactly cost to print that bill except I know I checked up a while back and the rate on the journal was $10 to $11.50 per page.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then 107 pages times $10 would be $1,070 costs to print this bill.

Mr. McCANN. You are a wizard of a Univac multiplication man. That comes out right.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I have made my point and we will stand on the record.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—191

Adams,	Fry,	Lee, A. M.,	Royer,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fulmer,	Lee, K. B.,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Leonard,	Rudisill,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Limper,	Rutherford,
Ashton,	George,	Lippincott,	Sakulsky,
Auker,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Bachman,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schaaf,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Blair,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Seltzer,

Boles,	**Goodrich,**	Manbeck,	Shelton,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	**Markley,**	Sherman,
Bossert,	Gray,	Marsh,	**Shupnik,**
Bower,	**Greenlee,**	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Bowman,	**Gremminger,**	May,	Slack,
Branca,	**Guthrie,**	**McCandless,**	Snare,
Breth,	**Hamilton,**	**McCann,**	Stank,
Bush,	**Hankins,**	McCormack,	Steckel,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Stimmel,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	**McDonald,**	Stiteler,
Cauley,	Heavey,	**McInroy,**	**Stone,**
Cianfrani,	**Heffner,**	McLaughlin,	Strausser,
Cioffi,	Helm,	**McNally,**	Sullivan, J. A.,
Clarke,	Hocker,	**Meholchick,**	**Sullivan, T. F.,**
Comer,	**Holl,**	Merry,	Thompson,
Cooley,	**Holliday,**	Miller,	Tomascik,
Crossin,	Holman,	**Mills,**	**Tompkins,**
Curwood,	Horst,	Morley,	**Trusio,**
Davis,	**Irvis,**	**Mullen,**	Ujobai,
Dengler,	**Isaacs,**	**Munley,**	Varner,
Donaldson,	Jim,	**Musto,**	**Verona,**
Dougherty,	**Johnson, A. W.,**	O'Dell,	**Wall,**
Doughten,	**Johnson, R. P.,**	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Down,	**Jones,**	**Odorisio,**	Wargo,
Edwards,	**Kamyk,**	Ogilvie,	**Weidner,**
Ellberg,	Keiser,	Parlante,	**Welsh,**
Elvey,	**Kelly,**	**Pashley,**	Whittaker,
Eshback,	Kernaghan,	**Perry,**	**Willaredt,**
Eshleman,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Williams, A. D.,
Esler,	**King,**	Piper,	Williams, E. S.,
Ewing,	**Kistler,**	**Polaski,**	**Wilt,**
Farabaugh,	Klein,	**Polen,**	**Wood,**
Filo,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kooker,	Price,	**Wynd,**
Flynn,	**Kornick,**	**Pursley,**	Yetter,
Foerster,	Korns,	**Reibman,**	**Zember,**
Foor,	Kramer,	**Reidenbach,**	**Zimmerman,**
Fox,	**Lamb,**	**Renwick,**	Andrews,
Frascella,	**Lawson,**	**Rovansek,**	**Speaker**

NAYS—3

Fetterolf,	**Gross,**	Henzel,

NOT VOTING—16

Buchanan,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	**Riley,**
Dennison,	McKeever,	Murray,	**Taylor,**
Gelfand,	Mihm,	**Needham,**	Wescott,
Guesman,	Monroe,	**O'Donnell, J. P.,**	**Willard,**

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 82.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Title, page 1, line 3, by striking out after the word "Address" the words "subject to certain conditions"; Section 1, page 2, line 1, by striking out after the word "Address" the following: This appropriation is contingent upon the One hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Commission raising through public or private subscriptions an equal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for promoting and defraying the expenses of said celebration A certification evidencing such paid subscriptions shall be submitted by the commission to the Auditor General.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like a little explanation from the majority leader as to why when this bill passed here it was a matching fund and now you have relieved that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman desire to interrogate the majority leader?

Mr. HOCKER. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased to do this. I lost the worst battle the other night on this that I have ever had. When this bill was in Appropriations Committee, when the appropriations were placed on this floor, it was specifically understood that there would be matching money. I attended the commission, which we enacted into law, this commission being General Malcolm Hay, General Stackpole, Senator Weiner, Mr. A. W. Johnson, a man named Mr. Prince from Gettysburg, so forth. In that meeting I fought for hours to try to retain this, that they would raise the matching money. The theory was that they did not want in any way any for this to be on a commercial basis, that they did not want to go with tin cup in hand to raise $100,000 to match $100,000. It was my honest and personal belief that there would be no difficulty in securing the $100,000 that they would have to raise to match this money, dealing with the hotel rooms that are involved, the many souvenirs, the thousands of things that go into a centennial program of this type.

In that meeting was also the question dealing with the Governor's meeting at Blair County, at Altoona, at which Mr. Holliday was present. The question was raised about other items. Each of these was worked out. In the end I was the person who had to swallow this amendment, because it is agreed by all these men who served on this commission that they did not want to be the type of people who were going out of here soliciting money to match and therefore it was then agreed that the amendments to take it out would be placed in this bill. I strongly favored it. I then had to agree, since these high type men, such as, General Hay, General Stackpole, Mr. Prince, Senator Weiner, Mr. A. W. Johnson, who serve on the commission that handles this, wanted it this way. It is now an agreement I have made, even though I am sorry I made it, but I ask the members to vote "aye," because they do not want to go out and raise money. In addition to that, Mr. Robert Ogilvie was present at the meeting. He stuck with me hour after hour, trying to get this same agreement worked out, but it seemed as though we were in a lost cause. For that reason I say to you, in the dignity in which this commission serves and will handle this Civil War Centennial program in Pennsylvania, I ask the members to vote "aye" on the amended

bill, which strikes out the amount and strikes out the section whereby they would have to raise a similar amount.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. McCann, not in the line of an interrogation but I would ask you this. I am not opposed to the program, but why did not these people stand up and let us know in the Appropriations Committee why they would not want this to happen? This is not a tin-cup deal. This is just a community that is going to make money, or supposedly so, out of this. And I think in Harrisburg when we had our program, the city matched funds, and I just cannot get into my thinking why this has not come before the Appropriations Committee and they submit their plan. Is this one of those things where we say we do something today, then tomorrow we won't?

Mr. McCANN. I appreciate very kindly what the gentleman from Dauphin County, Mr. Hocker, is stating. May I say to you that I was in complete agreement. I do not know what interrogation may have taken place, or what commitments were made in the Appropriations Committee regarding this bill. I do know that I was informed that night, in the presence of all the people in that meeting in the Penn Harris Hotel, that they had never agreed to this. And I was honest to admit that it was my thinking that this was the way we would handle this. Now, $100,000 would be raised locally or in the area or region, and the $100,000 here would make a total of $200,000 to handle this program in Pennsylvania. This seems to meet with rather downcast eyes of those who are handling this on the ground that it is not right for them to try to solicit money or to raise money. May I assure you, argument went on for hours in the Penn Harris Hotel and in the end, I believe, there were only two or three of us who timidly thought that they should do this; then all the others on the commission favored it otherwise. It was then that we agreed to take the section out since it had not been part of the agreement that they would have to raise money. This I never knew, nor did I ever talk to any of them by name, General Hay, General Stackpole, Mr. Prince, Senator Weiner, Albert Johnson or any of the others who are members of that commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman from Dauphin yield? The Acting Speaker for the first time appreciates the handicap under which the Speaker presides. You cannot indulge in the debate. But I would ask your indulgence to state that when this—I doubly appreciate the handicap now.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker.

Mr. HOCKER. I say this is the price you pay for being up there. Mr. Speaker, my heart bleeds for the majority leader. I feel the same as he, but I would like to interrogate the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, if I may, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOCKER. Am I right or wrong in my thinking that the question was asked in the Appropriations Committee hearing as to whether or not there would be matching funds for this program?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, rather than just answer that directly, let me give briefly a history of what happened.

The Gettysburg Centennial was mentioned briefly at the Appropriations Committee hearing. However, I believe what the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker, is referring to is, at the Appropriations Committee meetings I introduced this bill and I was the one who put the matching money provision in this bill. I might say that after the hearing, when it was mentioned—I am now talking of the public hearing in the Department of Military Affairs—but after the hearing when it had been mentioned to find an appropriation for this commission, I called into my office Bob Ogilvie and I believe someone else, and we discussed briefly what might be done. Bob told me at that time how they handled the matter in Harrisburg for their centennial.

It appeared to me to be a good idea. I did not consult the members of the commission. I had the bill prepared and the amount of money that originally was wanted, I think, was $500,000, and it seems to me that the only amount we are going to have available of an even amount would be $100,000. So, therefore, I had the legislation prepared providing for $100,000 with $100,000 matching money.

Now there had been other people in to see me about appropriations for specific purposes and programs in connection with this one-hundredth anniversary. Dr. Dengler was interested in a musical program. The gentleman from Blair, Mr. Holliday, was interested in connection with the 13 Governors' meeting which took place in Blair County, in Altoona, a hundred years ago. And there were other similar requests. So I thought that a good idea would be to get together all of those interested for a meeting to discuss the entire situation.

I sent out notices for such a meeting which was to be held in the Appropriations Committee office at 7:30 on the particular night. And I invited all those who had discussed the matter with me, such as, Mr. Ogilvie from Dauphin County, Dr. Dengler, Mr. Holliday, Mr. McCann and also General Hay and members of the Commission.

On the day of the meeting I was advised by two of the members of the commission that they were holding a meeting that night at, I believe, 6 o'clock, in the Penn Harris Hotel, and rather than have two meetings, would I have the group that I had asked attend their meeting. I did so. And at this meeting the members of the commission brought out that they did not think it dignified for a commission representing Pennsylvania, when all the other States were similarly represented by commissions who had participated in both sides of the conflict, to be a money-raising or commercialized agency.

As Mr. McCann has stated, we felt that a company could be brought in, such as you had in Harrisburg, for the centennial any the money could be raised. In the end it was evidenced that the entire commission was not in favor of such a proposition and an agreement was made by those in authority that the amendment would be put in, in the Senate, removing that provision.

Briefly, that is the history of it. I will admit that I wrote the bill with the provision in it for raising the money and I will also admit that I told you people in the committee that it was in the bill. It is now taken out by the Senate. I am not going to criticize their action in any way, but I believe that in taking it out they were carrying out the will of the commission charged with the responsibility for the centennial.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, I have no quarrel with this, other than the fact that to me a promise is a promise or thinking is thinking.

Now when someone comes before the Appropriations Committee and gives us the idea that there is going to be matching funds and then later on they go around some other way, I am of the opinion that this is of such magnitude that probably the Federal Government should participate in it. This is a Federal Government deal, in my opinion. And if we are going to start something here—I am not worrying about Gettysburg, but every year somebody comes in here and has a centennial or a bicentennial. And if I come in for one of my towns, then I should be accorded the same privilege that is being extended here. But the taxpayers of the Commonwealth should come up with the money.

I think that this would be a much greater event if the people of Gettysburg would participate in the program. I think they would work a little harder. They would strive to make this a greater thing.

Now I am sorry that this has happened. I am sorry that a thing of this magnitude has fallen into this position, but I still think, and I agree with the majority leader, I agree with Mr. Polen, that I think some effort on the part of the local people would certainly make this a better, bigger program. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Filo, rise?

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley, on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the minority leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Then the gentleman does not consent to be interrogated, is that correct?

Mr. WORLEY. That is correct, and I yield to the minority leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the minority leader desire to be recognized?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not know if the gentleman would desire to interrogate me. I was not at the Battle of Gettysburg and I do not know too much about it.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, I do not necessarily have to interrogate the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley, but if anybody can come up with an answer I wanted to ask this question of Mr. Worley. If Adams County is so poor that it could not raise a matching fund of $100,000, then something is wrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Dengler.

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, I am certainly opposed to this amendment because I laid before the commission a proposition that I thought had a lot of merit. The Pennsylvania Music Educators' Association is an adjunct of the PSEA. It is one of the finest organizations in music in this country. They have been in operation for 25 years and each spring they have a state band, a state chorus and a state orchestra. These young people perform with professional excellence and I told the president, Mr. Elwood Noel, of Springfield High School in Delaware County, to get for me the figures which would make it possible for a chorus of 275 voices recruited from every county, including public and parochial schools, a band of 175, and we came up with a total figure of around $10,000. I was very much disappointed when the commission turned me down. I think this is a good idea and I submitted it because it would have engendered a lot of interest throughout the State in every county, in every high school, in every public and parochial high school, and it would have cost $10,000 for one of the finest musical programs that could have been brought from anywhere. I certainly hope that this commission will not go out now and spend even more money to bring in some professional group, which I do not think would do a better job than our boys and girls right here in Pennsylvania could do. I am certainly very much disappointed at this turn of events because I was hoping that sooner or later they might change their minds, but with this amendment, I do not see how it is possible.

I am very much disappointed and I certainly agree with the majority leader that this is a rather cheap way to put on a hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have waited quite a while for this opportunity.

The people who were interested in procuring $100,000 for this centennial celebration certainly knew or should have known before this bill was brought before us in its original form that they could not raise $100,000 at Gettysburg on the local level. If they knew that, they should have seen that that phase of it was stricken out of the bill before it was brought to us in its original form. If they knew it and did not do it with the idea of getting their foot in the door and getting it passed and then sent to the other place and being taken care of, then I feel that is false pretense on the part of the people responsible for getting it passed in its original form.

I feel also that the local effort should be a part of this thing because we can be establishing a dangerous and costly precedent here in passing something of this nature and this business of spending the taxpayers' money like it is going out of style ought to be stopped somewhere.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the lady from Montgomery. Mrs. Henzel.

Mrs. HENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I should like to make an analogy. Several weeks ago the House was kind enough to pass a resolution congratulating the Abington Senior High School Band on being the only band from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be invited to participate in the Tournament of Roses' Parade. I should like to state at this time that it cost $65,000 to send that band, and that $65,000 was raised entirely by the community. Not one penny of taxpayers' money was spent on that. There was pride in the fact that the band went. That is the total satisfaction. There was no economic gain. As far as the section of Pennsylvania in which the Battle of Gettysburg Centennial will be celebrated will receive an economic gain, and I see no use whatsoever for the taxpayers assuming the entire responsibility. If one community can do it, another community can do it.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a pretty big

principle involved here. I would just like to ask one question of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to clarify the matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman desire to interrogate the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. AUKER. I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, whether there was any understanding expressed or implied by the supporters of this bill at the introduction of this bill to the House that there would be matching funds.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. AUKER. I will take his word for it.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, there was no agreement with anyone, but as I stated when I addressed the House a little while ago in reply to Mr. Hocker's interrogation, it was my feeling, after having talked to Mr. Ogilvie in connection with their centennial here, that matching funds could be obtained. However, if you will permit me to go a little further and explain something that I believe we are overlooking in this matter, this is really not a matter of local interest for any community, for Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania alone, including the Battle of Gettysburg which was the turning point of the Civil War. This is not a statewide, but a nationwide celebration. New York State, which had no battles, has appropriated considerable sums of money and have published brochures. I have received in the last few days several brochures from the southern States in connection with their centennial, so I think we should not lose sight of the fact that this is not an Adams County-Gettysburg local celebration. This is a statewide celebration in connection with the national celebration commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's address, and we must look at it in that light. It may be true that the members of the commission feel that we are commercializing when we put them on a fund-raising basis. It was my thought, after talking to people who had participated, that they would simply turn it over to this fund-raising organization and the matching money would, no doubt, come in.

The commission, as I stated before, did not think this was dignified for the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be raising money to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. I believe that is what we should not lose sight of—that it is not a celebration for the town of Gettysburg; it is a celebration for all of Pennsylvania commemorating the battle and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is still not getting at the point I am trying to make and what I would like to have answered because I think there is a big principle involved here. I just want to clarify it for the members of the House.

I will ask Mr. Polen again whether or not there was any understanding from any of the people who were in favor of this particular legislation at the time it reached the floor of the House in the original bill that there would be matching funds.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would answer that by saying that it was the understanding of interested people, and I am speaking now of people in this House—

Mr. AUKER. No, I mean from the commission; people who were in favor of the bill originally.

Mr. POLEN. There was no agreement.

Mr. AUKER. Expressed or implied?

Mr. POLEN. I discussed this matter with General Hay. Bob Ogilvie was there at the time, I think, when we mentioned this, but there was no agreement that there would be any matching funds.

Mr. AUKER. That satisfies me, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Holliday.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate Mr. Polen?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Polen, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. POLEN. I will, Mr. Speaker.

I was at that meeting over in the hotel with you and Mr. McCann and the rest, discussing the centennial celebration. I believe at that time General Hay was the one who told us just as you have said recently, that this was not a Gettysburg celebration, it was a statewide celebration and therefore he did not feel—in fact he was the one I believe who suggested—that the matching funds be eliminated from the bill. Am I correct in that?

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Now, at that time we had asked—I was there in behalf of Blair County—if we could get $10,000. for the War Governors' hundredth anniversary, and it was explained to us that this was no one community project, it was statewide, and therefore they did not feel it was proper to assign it to Gettysburg and then ask Gettysburg to raise money, or any other community, although we had agreed to make matching funds.

Mr. POLEN. That is correct. You had agreed to raise $10,000, I believe, in Altoona.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Yes sir, but when it was shown that this was a statewide proposition and not strictly a Getysburg project or any particular community, it was suggested at that meeting, and I think everybody there agreed, that the matching funds should be eliminated.

Mr. POLEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Walsh.

Mr. WALSH. I just want to make an observation to point out how little $100,000 seems now days. Had the South had that $100,000 at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, I think we would have lost the war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, in view of what Mr. Polen has said, I had a side-bar conference with Mr. McCann and I think I will vote for this but I do not want anyone to think that my vote is a precedent as to what I will do on any other vote of this nature. I want it thoroughly understood that I think this is of such stature, such magnitude, that we must, we must go along with this one-hundredth anniversary. This was certainly a turning point in our government, and my President, the man who started my party actually, was the one who participated, and I will go along and I will vote

"aye" on this because of the stature of the thing. However, this is not a vote which I am casting which I want anyone at any future time to say, well, you voted for Gettysburg, vote for Podunk or some other town for $100,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. OGILVIE. Mr. Speaker, I have heard my name bandied around here today and I rise to defend myself. I sat in the budget hearings and when this question came up on an appropriation, at that time they were talking about $300,000, $400,000 or $500,000. Mr. Polen said he had not heard of any successful centennials being conducted except in Harrisburg and he said, "There happens to be Bob Ogilvie. Let him tell us what it cost Harrisburg." Well in Harrisburg, I worked 15 months on it as chairman, and we had a budget of $100,000 and we raised that money. In fact, we agreed that if we had any surplus over and above the expenses, we would give it to the United Fund. We gave the United Fund about $600 as a profit, but the $100,000 was raised by the sale of bonnets, wooden nickels and the centurama that we put on for six nights. So, I imagine Gettysburg will make a lot of money out of this thing if they handle it properly. But I was only sitting in to give the benefit of my experience. After all, all the experts one hundred years before that were dead, and I do not expect to be around one hundred years from now to be an expert on the next centennial. Thank you, very much.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—177

Anderson, J. H.,	Frascella,	Korns,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fry,	Kramer,	Renwick,
Arlene,	Fulmer,	Lamb,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gailey,	Lawson,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Lee, A. M.,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	George,	Lee, K. B.,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Leonard,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Limper,	Schaaf,
Boles,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lippincott,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Shelton,
Bossert,	Goodrich,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sherman,
Bower,	Gramlich,	Lutty,	Shupnik,
Bowman,	Gray,	Magee,	Simmons,
Branca,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Slack,
Breth,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Snare,
Buchanan,	Gross,	Maxwell,	Stank,
Bush,	Guthrie,	May,	Steckel,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McCandless,	Stimmel,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McCann,	Stone,
Cauley,	Hartley,	McCormack,	Strausser,
Cianfrani,	Haudenshield,	McDevitt,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	McDonald,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Clarke,	Heffner,	McInroy,	Thompson,
Comer,	Helm,	McLaughlin,	Tomascik,
Cooley,	Hocker,	Meholchick,	Tompkins,
Crossin,	Holliday,	Merry,	Trusio,
Curwood,	Holman,	Miller,	Ujobai,
Davis,	Horst,	Mills,	Varner,
Dengler,	Irvis,	Morley,	Verona,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Wall,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Musto,	Wargo,
Doughten,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Weidner,
Down,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Welsh,
Edwards,	Jones,	Odorisio,	Whittaker,
Eilberg,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Elvey,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Perry,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Petrosky,	Wood,
Esler,	Kessler,	Polaski,	Worley,
Ewing,	King,	Polen,	Wynd,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Price,	Zember,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Foor,	Kornick,	Reibman,	Andrews,
Fox,			Speaker

NAYS—17

Adams,	Holl,	Munley,	Seltzer,
Farabaugh,	Klein,	Pashley,	Stiteler,
Filo,	Manbeck,	Piper,	Walsh,
Foerster,	McNally,	Rovansek,	Williams, A. D.,
Henzel,			

NOT VOTING—16

Dennison,	McKeever,	Murray,	Royer,
Gelfand,	Mihm,	Needham,	Taylor,
Guesman,	Monroe,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wescott,
Jenkins,	Murphy,	Riley,	Willard,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate bill No. 19, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate bill No. 20, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 19, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 20, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have two items. Number one, last week several members, including myself, introduced a resolution which was assigned House No. 46, printer's No. 179. In it I made some suggestions in connection with the establishment of an atomic energy and space authority in the State of Pennsylvania similar

to what is in New York. At this time I would like to offer for the record remarks that Governor Rockefeller made to the General Assembly in the State of New York on February 5 regarding such a program, to be integrated in that resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no objection, the gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record.

Mr. TOMPKINS submitted the following for the record:

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

To the Legislature:

The atomic age, rich in challenge and opportunity, stretches limitlessly into our future.

The brief history of atomic development has been dominated by the Federal Government and much of the activity and direction has necessarily been oriented to fulfilling military requirements. The Federal Government's responsibility for the military aspects of atomic development should not, however, obscure the vital role which the States can and should play in encouraging the maximum development and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

It is mankind's hope and expectation that the immense potential of the use of atomic energy for peaceful and productive purposes in industry, medicine, science and education will be realized. A determination to encourage the development and use of atomic energy in New York for these purposes led to the enactment of the State Atomic Energy Law in 1959 by your Honorable Bodies upon my recommendation. There it is declared to be the policy of the State "to adapt its laws, regulations and procedures from time to time to meet the new opportunities and conditions in ways that will encourage the development of atomic energy and of the private enterprises producing or utilizing such energy, while fully protecting the interest, health and safety of the public."

In furtherance of that policy I proposed in my Annual Message the creation of a New York State Atomic Research and Development Authority. I now submit for your consideration specific legislation to carry out this recommendation.

The Office of Atomic Development, established in 1959, has already had substantial success, in cooperation with private enterprise, in encouraging and fostering New York State's atomic industry. During the past three years, the State's share in the manufacture of atomic energy products within the United States has increased by twenty-six percent.

We are now on the threshold of substantial new growth in New York State's atomic industry, but this growth, with its potential for ever-increasing job opportunities, can only be assured by effective State action in cooperation with private enterprise. In this regard, it is the proper role of the State to encourage such growth by providing the services required by industrial, commercial, medical, scientific, educational and governmental organizations and by fostering programs of research and development in the methods of production and use of atomic energy.

For these reasons I am recommending the creation of the New York State Atomic Research and Development Authority so that the State can utilize its powers in the most effective and appropriate manner to encourage the development of atomic energy in New York for peaceful and productive purposes.

It is contemplated that the Authority would concentrate initially on the following projects:

1. A Western New York Nuclear Service Center;
2. A Sea Water Purification Plant;
3. A Space Technology and Atomic Radiation Center; and
4. Nuclear Shipyard and Port Facilities.

The significance to the people of New York State of these four projects underscores the importance of the legislation which I am submitting to your Honorable Bodies with this Message.

1. Western New York Nuclear Service Center. The proposed Authority would immediately commence the development of the site in Cattaraugus County, acquired by the Office of Atomic Development, for the establishment of the Western New York Nuclear Service Center. This Nuclear Service Center will serve two important purposes:

First, it will provide a carefully administered facility where the by-products of atomic energy activities can be concentrated and stored, under close surveillance in the interest of the public health and safety. The only other locations in the United States providing atomic storage services to industrial and other non-governmental users are far removed from New York State at the installations in Tennessee and Idaho of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Second, the Nuclear Service Center will be available for related industrial development and thus serve to attract atomic industry to the State. In particular, there have been specific proposals developed by private industry for the establishment of a nuclear fuel reprocessing facility at the Center. To date, all fuel reprocessing has been conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission in government-owned facilities. The establishment by private enterprise of such a facility, basic to future atomic development, will surely attract other atomic energy industries leading to the birth of a new atomic energy industrial complex with a broad potential of new job opportunities in Western New York State.

2. Sea Water Purification Plant. It is proposed that the Authority undertake a new program directed to the construction of a nuclear-powered Sea Water Purification Plant on Long Island. Such a project could demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing atomic energy to produce usable industrial heat and thus further stimulate atomic development within the State. Investigation and study by the State Office of Atomic Development has indicated that the most useful research and development project utilizing a process heat reactor would be such a sea water purification plant.

The Office of Saline Water in the Federal Department of the Interior has explored with the United States Atomic Energy Commission the desirability of constructing a low-temperature nuclear process heat reactor for such use. It now appears that such a project would be seriously considered for construction on Long Island where the fresh water produced by the plant would serve a useful purpose. Long Island would be a particularly appropriate location for such a project because of the technical support that could be obtained from the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, Long Island.

3. Space Technology and Atomic Radiation Center. The Office of Atomic Development has determined that there is substantial interest in and a recognized need for a pulsed reactor facility of an advanced type in the Northeast United States for industrial, governmental and research purposes.

It is proposed that the Authority, in cooperation with industrial and governmental organizations, establish at an early time a pulsed reactor facility as the first component of a Space Technology and Atomic Radiation Center. This Center ultimately will include additional facilities such as advanced sources of radiation, an environmental chamber for space simulation studies, accelerators, and other research and testing equipment and laboratories.

4. Nuclear Shipyard and Port Facilities. A Report prepared for the Office of Atomic Development and released last November has detailed the potential nuclear capabilities of shipyards and ports within New York State. It is proposed that the Authority coordinate the various efforts of industrial and governmental organizations to establish part of the growing nuclear shipbuilding industry in New York and to increase the role of New York State ports in nuclear shipments as well as nuclear shipping. The utilization of the port facilities in the State for the handling of used nuclear fuels would be a valuable adjunct to the establishment of the proposed fuel reprocessing industry.

The future in the atomic age will be shaped by those who have the vision and the initiative to accept its challenges. I urge your Honorable Bodies to give favorable consideration to the legislation creating the New York State Atomic Research and Development Authority as an important step to assure New York a leading role in helping shape this future.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. TOMPKINS offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

The Cameron County High School Red Raiders Basketball Team, undefeated in 19 games, has won the Allegheny Mountain League Northern Tier Championship. Under the brilliant coaching of Jim Thompson, the Red Raiders, consisting of Captain Jim Kinsler and players Don Kamats, Tim Meisel, Joe Heiberger, Hank Bossers, Gary Gross, Rusty Lewis, Tom McDonough, Joe Coppersmith, Jim Yahnite and Rich Kamats, has established an outstanding record of which they may well be proud.

The prowess which the members of this fine team have displayed throughout the basketball season has rightfully earned for them a position in the playoffs for further honors, and we are confident that they will be found a formidable opponent by any teams against which they may be matched.

The Cameron County High School Basketball Team is to be highly commended for its athletic accomplishments and for the high degree of sportsmanship which it has exhibited in reaching the high status it has achieved in the field of high school sports; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby offers its sincere congratulations to the Cameron County High School Red Raiders Basketball Team for winning the Allegheny Mountain League Northern Tier Championship, and also extends its congratulations to the team's fine coach, Jim Thompson, for a job well done; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Cameron County High School and to its basketball coach, Jim Thompson.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Messrs. FILO, McLAUGHLIN, KRAMER, WALSH, BOIES, A. W. JOHNSON, TOMPKINS, DOUGHERTY, McCANN, PETROSKY and Mrs. MUNLEY offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

The people of the entire United States and indeed the entire world are today paying tribute to Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr.

The feat that he has accomplished has been well publicized so that everyone knows of the great achievement he has made. We here in Pennsylvania are proud of John Glenn, Jr., and we want to take this opportunity to offer our congratulations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at this time offer to Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr. our sincere congratulations for a job well done in his recent flight around the world three times; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Glenn, Jr. at their home in Arlington, Virginia.

RESOLUTION

Mr. GALLAGHER offered a resolution which was filed with the clerk under the rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. BRETH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, on January 11th the local paper, the Clearfield Progress, printed an editorial by George Scott, the editor, on the Quehanna situation. I think it is very excellent and to the point and sums up the situation very well. I wish to introduce the editorial in the Legislative Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no objection, the editorial will be spread upon the record and inserted in the journal.

Mr. BRETH submitted the following editorial for the record:

CLEARFIELD "PROGRESS"—Jan. 11, 1962

Editorial

THE END OF A SAGA

The saga of Curtiss-Wright Corporation at Quehanna appears to be entering its last chapter.

Today's announcement from Wood-Ridge, N. J., confirms what most everyone has feared or expected for the past year—that the corporation is abandoning its Quehanna operation. The news release from Wood-Ridge does not say it just that way, but its apparent in such statements as "other operations will be suspended between now and June 30, 1962," "every effort had been made to maintain the research unit at Quehanna, but that the volume of specialized contracts and the cost of operation did not justify its continuance as a separate establishment," and "the integration of Quehanna research facilities at other localities will be carried out in progressive steps over a period of several months."

Thus will end, come June 30th, the Curtiss Wright at Quehanna story, a story that started back on April 19, 1955 with the announcement at Harrisburg by then Governor George M. Leader that the corporation would establish a research, development and testing facility in the area. By June 3 of that year, necessary legislation had been passed selling and leasing 53,000 acres or 84 square miles of land in Clearfield, Cameron and Elk counties for the site and on that date Roy T. Hurley, then chairman and president of Curtiss-Wright, announced at contract-signing ceremonies at Harrisburg that the corporation would spend four million dollars in developing the site. Governor Leader talked in terms of 6,000 to 7,000 jobs; Curtiss-Wright at no time promised or made a public estimate of the job potential.

On July 21, 1955, ground was broken by Governor Leader and Mr. Hurley. By Nov. 21, seven buildings had been completed or virtually so and Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, spoke at flag-raising ceremonies held on a cold wintry day. That same day, Mr. Hurley announced plans to spend $20 million on developing the site. In August of 1956, Governor Leader visited Quehanna to award the Pennsylvania Meritorious Medal to Mr. Hurley and unveil a bronze plaque mounted on a huge sandstone block on the site where ground had been broken more than a year earlier. On that occasion, Mr. Hurley announced a $50 million expansion program for Quehanna. (A

program that never materialized, for various reasons). Meanwhile, Curtiss-Wright had moved its Curon Division to Quehanna, an operation that brought additional scientists and technicians into the area and provided job opportunities for unskilled labor of the area.

There were other highlights as the years moved along and Quehanna developed. A new state highway linking Clearfield with Karthaus and Quehanna was completed in the first two years. A nuclear reactor and test laboratory was built at a cost of $1,500,000. The Pine Glen housing development near Karthaus came into being and soon after that a new Pine Glen elementary school building. An exhibit in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at New York City showed uses of plastic Curon ranging from sponges to wall coverings. Jet plane engines were tested at the test facility. Use of coal as a binder for road building was exploited without success. Curon, the plastics jack-of-all-trades, ran into competition too tough to meet and in 1960 Curtiss-Wright sold its patents and machinery to a textile firm and discontinued Curon operations at Quehanna.

It is a common practice to criticize Curtiss-Wright's operations at Quehanna and its contribution to the area. This we can't buy 100 per cent.

Unquestionably, Curtiss-Wright's withdrawal from the area will cause financial hardships for its workers, all of whom we will be sorry to lose as citizens of our area. Real estate operations have taken a nose-dive and in some cases real losses. Some businesses expanded beyond normal necessity or were started in anticipation of a "boom." And over-all, it is tough to lose an industry with the potenial that Curtiss-Wright held for the area.

It should be remembered, however, that Curtiss-Wright asked nothing of the area when it came here; it paid well above the going price for the land it purchased and leased; and immediately became a taxpayer to three counties on land that previously had been tax free. It never promised "6,000 to 7,000" jobs (the words were those of Governor Leader). It poured into the area millions of dollars in investment and payrolls over a six-year period, dollars that bolstered the area's economy. It was the cause of needed road-building between Clearfield and Karthaus that had been sought unsuccessfully for years previously. Even in the past year, after the demise of Curon, it has provided a substantial payroll for 150, mostly men, that we can ill-afford to lose.

Our area is better off for having had Curtiss-Wright as an industrial citizen than we would have been without it, short as its stay has been.

Today's announcement also may be a blessing in disguise for it may clear the way for something else to take over Quehanna and its buildings. Let's not only hope for such a development. Let's do everything possible from the national and state to the local level, to restore Quehanna to the economic position it should have in the area.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 2.

An Act making an appropriation to the Treasury Department out of various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.

HOUSE BILL No. 3.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for payments of grants to local agencies for tourist promotional assistance.

HOUSE BILL No. 4.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for housing and redevelopment assistance.

HOUSE BILL No. 5.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority.

HOUSE BILL No. 6.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE BILL No. 7.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the payment of expenses of the United States Constitution anniversary celebration.

HOUSE BILL No. 8.

An Act making an appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for transfer into the Flood Control Fund for flood control purposes.

HOUSE BILL No. 9.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the diagnosis treatment and study of cerebral palsy at St Christopher's Hospital.

HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for use of the Institute for Cancer Research Incorporated Fox Chase Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 11.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1952 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for the payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which has expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1987) and making an appropriation" and for the repair improvements or additions of certain sewage treatment plants.

HOUSE BILL No. 12.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research.

HOUSE BILL No. 13.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for veterans' assistance.

HOUSE BILL No. 14.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for library services for the blind.

HOUSE BILL No. 16.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine for the Library School.

HOUSE BILL No. 17.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University for the School of Medicine and for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

HOUSE BILL No. 18.

An Act making appropriations to the Trustees of Temple University at Philadelphia Pennsylvania for the general maintenance and operation of the University and for the School of Medicine.

HOUSE BILL No. 19.

An Act making appropriations to the Drexel Institute of Technology of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 20.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University Chester County.

HOUSE BILL No. 21.

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania East Falls Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 23.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 24.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

HOUSE BILL No. 26.

An Act making an appropriation to the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 27.

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art Science and Industry Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 29.

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School Downingtown Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture at Doylestown Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 31.

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton Pennsylvania for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

HOUSE BILL No. 32.

An Act making an appropriation to the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

HOUSE BILL No. 33.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 34.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum College of Art Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 35.

An Act making an appropriation to the Dickinson School of Law Carlisle Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 36.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry Philadelphia Pennsylvania for maintenance and support.

HOUSE BILL No. 37.

An Act making an appropriation to the Carnegie Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus supplies and equipment.

HOUSE BILL No. 38.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 39.

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

HOUSE BILL No. 40.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for services for the aging and making an additional appropriation of moneys received for such purposes.

HOUSE BILL No. 41.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to reimburse State-aided hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for part of the cost of training student nurses in approved schools of nursing.

HOUSE BILL No. 43.

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 44.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for payment of grants to political subdivisions for juvenile delinquency programs.

HOUSE BILL No. 45.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic.

HOUSE BILL No. 46.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State for the administration of the Municipal Employes Retirement System.

HOUSE BILL No. 47.

An Act making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 48.

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township Warren County Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 49.

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

HOUSE BILL No. 51.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Forests and Waters for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 52.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 53.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 54.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 55.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction for certain caiptal improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 56.

An Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare for certain capital improvements in accordance with long range planning for capital improvements designed to make the most effective use of the State's available resources.

HOUSE BILL No. 58.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Basin Commission for the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

HOUSE BILL No. 59.

An Act making an appropriation from various funds of the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes.

HOUSE BILL No. 60.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of State out of various funds for payments on account of the State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members State Annuity Accumulation Account State Police Benefit Account and Enforcement Officers' Benefit Account to meet the obligations of the funds to the State Employes Retirement System.

HOUSE BILL No. 61.

An Act making an appropriation for moneys in the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE BILL No. 62.

An Act making an appropriation from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Department of Military Affairs for certain administration expenses necessary for the payment compensation to veterans as provided by the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act."

HOUSE BILL No. 63.

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Public Instruction to promote highway safety education.

HOUSE BILL No. 64.

An Act transferring money from the Banking Department Fund to the General Fund.

HOUSE BILL No. 65.

An Act making an appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of costs incurred by that department in acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

HOUSE BILL No. 66.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payment into The State School Fund of Pennsylvania for assisting public school districts and state teachers' colleges to comply with required safety standards in certain cases.

HOUSE BILL No. 68.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of services of the Civil Air Patrol.

HOUSE BILL No. 72.

An Act amending the act of September 21, 1961 (Act No. 84-A) entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certan hospitals" changing the amount payable to the Mercy Hospital Altoona.

HOUSE BILL No. 73.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for research at the Lankenau Hospital Philadelphia Pennsylvania on problems of aging.

HOUSE BILL No. 80.

An Act amending "The General Appropriation Act of 1961" approved May 25, 1961 (Appropriation Act No. 5-A) making an additional appropriation to the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

ERRATA

The following resolution was omitted from the journal of February 6:

RESOLUTION

RECOMMENDING PLACING OF HISTORICAL MARKER

Messrs. BACHMAN, FILO, MUSTO, MEHOLCHICK and TOMASCIK offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church of Freeland, Pennsylvania, is the oldest Slovak Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the Western Hemisphere.

The Freeland congregation has been the mother church of Slovak Luther congregations, especially of those in the anthracite area, and through its efforts and influence many other congregations have been formed. The first organizer of the Slovak Lutherans was the late Michael Zomany, who first settled in Mahanoy City in February, 1873. Four years later he moved to Upper Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and in 1880, he came to Freeland where he was instrumental in organizing this church, the first Slovak Lutheran congregation in America. The first service was conducted on February 22, 1883, with the present church building being built in 1886. Since that time many improvements have been made to the church property, all of which have been completed without any obligations of debt, thereby attesting to the stewardship and sacrifice of the local aggregation and its leadership; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby recommends and urges that the Pennsylvania Historical and Muesum Commission place a historical marker at the site of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church of Freeland, Pennsylvania, attesting to its historical significance; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and to St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, Freeland, Pennsylvania.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. WYND. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 27, 1962, at 12:30 p.m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:33 p.m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1962. No. 19.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 27, 1962.

The Senate met at 11:00 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. STEPHEN A. McCARREN, Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Ford City, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

O Holy Lord, Father Almighty, Eternal God, give us to realize that we are instruments in Your hands. Make us worthy of that honor and make us good instruments. Make us realize, now and in the future, that that which is pleasing to You is automatically just and good.

Bless us with the knowledge that the only criterion of good legislation is Your divine approval and that a fearful penalty, possibly eternal punishment, will be exacted by You of those who are untrue to the faith, trust and confidence placed in them by their people. Encouraged and made steadfast by this conviction, may we bring into law only such proposals as are pleasing to Thee and in accord with Thy divine will.

Force us to realize that we shall die, but that our works will live on. Help us to serve You and our people in such a manner that we need never fear the scrutiny of Your infinite wisdom, either here or in eternity.

Forever keep us from doing that which is temporarily or personally expedient at the cost of what is morally just and right. Bring us to understand that we are personally responsible to You for every judgment that we make, both as to our personal lives as well as to public policy. Give us the grace to act accordingly, unmindful of perssonal cost or inconvenience.

Having so acted, may we never fear to meet You, our Creator, our Redeemer and our Judge. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceeding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. RIPP, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE COLLEGE

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Karl F. Weber, R. D. 1, Emmaus, Lehigh County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Kutztown State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate L. Fred Klosterman, R. D. 2, Gettysburg, Adams County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Highland, Adams County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE NONCONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has nonconcurred in amendments made by the Senate to **HB 15.**

SENATE INSISTS UPON ITS AMENDMENTS NONCONCURRED IN BY THE HOUSE TO **HB 15,** AND APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do insist upon its amendments to House Bill No. 15, and that a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate be appointed.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair announces, on behalf of

the President pro tempore, the appointment of Messrs. MURRAY, SEYLER and KROMER as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee of the House (if the House shall appoint such committee) to consider the differences existing between the two houses in relation to House Bill No. 15.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILLS

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to **HB 1, 28, 42, 50, 57** and **82.**

STUDENTS WELCOMED TO THE SENATE

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, this morning, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to the Members of the Senate a group of students from York County. These students are members of a Ninth Grade Class in Pennsylvania History and Government, from one of York County's and one of Pennsylvania's finest high schools, the York Suburban Junior High School.

They are accompanied by their teacher in Pennsylvania History and Government, Mr. Robert Seyler. He often has occasion to relate to his classes anecdotes of his father's brilliant colleagues on the floor of the Senate and, I am sure it enlivens their information about Pennsylvania history.

I would request the Chair to welcome this group to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Will the students from York Suburban Junior High School, and Mr. Seyler, please rise in order to be greeted by the Senate?

The Senate is indeed very happy to have you with us. We do hope that by reason of your observation today, life may be made a little easier in your civics classes under Mr. Seyler.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I have the privilege of presenting to the Senate a group of 170 Ninth Grade Students from the Lampeter-Strasburg Union School District, in Lancaster County. This group is now studying State Government.

They are here on a field trip, under the direction of their instructor in civics, Mr. Silknetter.

I would appreciate it if the Chair would recognize these students.

The PRESIDENT. Will the young ladies and gentlemen of the Ninth Grade from the Lampeter-Strasburg Union School District, in Lancaster County, please rise?

We are very happy to greet you and your sponsor, Mr. Silknetter. I do hope, as I said to the class from York County,that you will observe things which will be of interest to you in your further work in your class.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, just coming into the hall of the Senate are a number of young Pennsylvanias from my home town of Lansford, in Carbon County. These are students from the Lansford High School, representing the Problems in Democracy Class. They have come to Harrisburg this morning to learn firsthand of the workings of our State Government. They are here under the leadership of their Professor, Mr. Frank Basheli. They are forty in number and I wonder whether the Chair would greet this group from Carbon County.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Scott.

I was just a little bit worried as to whether or not you would allow them to get seated before I asked them to stand. Would the ladies and gentlemen from Lansford please rise for the proper greeting by the Senate?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I dislike injecting a political note, but I am happy to see that these young ladies and gentlemen are sitting on the right side of the Senate for their indoctrination while they are in Harrisburg.

The PRESIDENT. You know, I think that was an excellent note, Senator Weiner.

Mr. SCOTT. In rebuttal, Mr. President, may I say that I have no control over the guides whatsoever, but I hope this will be changed next year?

The PRESIDENT. In any event, we are very happy to greet the class from Lansford High School. I like Lansford. I have heard a great deal about it ever since I was knee high to a duck because I was born in Shenandoah, which is not too far away. However, we are very happy to have you here and we hope that you, too, will receive some knowledge from your observations which will help you in your class work.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT GRANTED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that we now proceed to the consideration of today's Calendar.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection the Senate will proceed to the consideration of today's Calendar.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 7 (Pr. No. 7)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

SB 26 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

SB 26 (Pr. No. 27)—Without objection, the bill was

called up out of order, from page 2 of the Second Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

BILL ON SECOND READING

SB 26 (Pr. No. 27)—Read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 22, CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up out of order from page 2 of the Calendar, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 22**, entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study the Distribution of Premium Money to Fair Associations by the Department of Agriculture.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 22**, ADOPTED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt this resolution.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 47 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up out of order from page 2 of the Calendar, House Concurrent Resolution **No. 47**, entitled:

Directing Certain Departments, Boards and Commissions to File Rules and Regulations with the Legislative Reference Bureau

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the resolution, as amended?

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION **No. 47**, AS AMENDED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in this resolution, as amended.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I think it might be mentioned on the record that the purpose of this resolution is to have compiled in one area the regulations and rules that relate to Acts that have been passed by the Legislature. These Acts, as they are passed, become law, but they usually have appended to them the notation, or the gift actually, or power by the Legislature to the various boards, commissions and departments, which says that they will promulgate rules and regulations in conformity with this legislation.

Many of these rules and regulations not only implement the legislation originally passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but some of them go beyond that point, and there has been quite a bit of discussion in this area. Also, many of these rules and regulations are loose, or some of them are loose in various places, and the people who have to practice before these boards and commissions, either as administrators or people who come in contact with the board, commission or department, sometimes are not aware of what these rules are.

Therefore, we are asking the Legislative Reference Bureau, which will have approximately nine or ten months in which to look at this entire situation, to advise the Legislature whether we have given up some of the power to these boards, departments and commissions, or whether we, in fact, have relegated too much power to them, or whether they are operating within the purview of the legislation enacted. We will give everybody a chance to deal with this. This will not be acted upon until the 1963 Session. The reason that the Legislative Reference Bureau is being asked to do this is because they are directly the instrument of the Legislature in the drafting of legislation, and they will also be able to interpret whether we have gone too far and suggest to the Legislature what action ought to be taken, and if no action is indicated, there will be no action.

At the same time, the Legislators will have in front of them a compilation of all of the rules and regulations of these boards, departments and commissions, and everyone will be aware of them.

These being public boards and these being public departments and we have opened by legislation various meetings of the Legislature, commissions and board, I feel these also ought to be open to the public and be available to them for anybody to make comment on these and deal with them so that we do not get into what has commonly been called bureaucracy at the highest level or at the lowest level. That is the reason for this resolution.

We have added an amendment to it here in the Senate, which we hope the House of Representatives will adopt. Therefore, we ask that it be considered on that basis.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I thoroughly agree with Senator Weiner on what he has just said. However, it might be asked, why do we not adopt a method similar to that of the Federal Registry for the compilation of these rules and regulations of the various departments?

The answer to that, Mr. President, is that we did, and I am not so sure but what that legislation is still on the books. Certainly, if it still is, it was nullified, and it ought to be repealed or else enforced.

This method, Mr. President, may accomplish—and I certainly hope it will—what we have been trying to do for a long time, and that is to find out just what rules and regulations are promulgated under the powers given to the various bureaus, departments and commissions by the Legislature. It is a very confusing situation at the present time, and if this will assist in clarifying it, we certainly ought to do it.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was concurred in, as amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said resolution to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has concurred in the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 10, CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up out of order

from page 2 of the Calendar, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 10,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study the Possibility of Locating a Community College in Philadelphia

On the question,
Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 10,** ADOPTED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt this resolution.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 105, CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up out of order from page 2 of the Calendar, Senate Concurrent Resolution **Serial No. 105,** entitled:

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to Study Desirability of Laws Making Tests for Phenylketonuria Mandatory for All Newborn Babies

On the question,
Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 105,** ADOPTED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt this resolution.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, will the Majority Leader explain what this resolution means?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I will be very happy to, and I am glad the Senator asked that question.

This is a disease which affects young, newborn children, and it causes them to become retarded. Many people have for many years believed that retardation of children is due to something in the genes. It has also been thought that it is a result of heredity. However, it has been found that this is an attack made on the child itself. It is not known whether this is in the area of a virus, or whether it comes from some other area.

For many, many years, children had been born blind simply because no one took the precaution of putting into their eyes a special preparation of refined silver nitrate. Since that time, better drugs have appeared for that purpose and these measures have prevented blindness.

Prevention of retardation of children can come about by a very simple test being performed at a very early age. Many States, for a long period of time, never took the simple precaution to prevent blindness in newborn babies by using the silver nitrate solution. Today, our law requires that every doctor must do this. We are hopeful that if we can have them use this new method as well on newborn babies, maybe it will eliminate the necessity of the State supporting retarded youngsters.

We are asking the Joint State Government Commission to look into this problem. I am certain they will augment whatever study group that they appoint consisting of Legislators, with doctors, pediatricians and obstetricians to serve on it as well. If we even save the life of one child or prevent one youngster from spending his life in an institution or being a burden to his family for the rest of his life, I think that we will have made a great contribution not only to the newborn children, but to the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 7, CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

Mr. WEINER, without objection, called up out of order from page 2 of the Calendar, Senate Resolution, **Serial No. 7,** entitled:

Senate Committee to Investigate Sale of Lands to Curtiss-Wright Corporation

On the question,
Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 7,** OVER IN ORDER

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request that this sesolution go over in order.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I have no objection to the resolution going over in its order today. We still have tomorrow to pass it.

I am reliably informed that an effort is being made—a real honest effort—by the Administration to use the facilities at Curtiss-Wright for which they were intended. It is my understanding that some Federal people are coming to Quehanna on Thursday. I have repeatedly commended the Governor for his efforts. I hope that no one in the Senate or the public suspects that there might be any politics in this resolution. I think those of us who attended the Governor's Prayer Breakfast this morning know that it was certainly nonpolitical and nonpartisan. That is the way I feel about Curtiss-Wright.

We, in Pennsylvania, have an unemployment problem, a bad one, and if we can employ 1,000, 2,000, or, as was brought out when we gave the land to Curtiss-Wright, it might employ up to 10,000 people, I am sure that the sportsmen, the citizens of the Commonwealth, and industry, in general, will be more than satisfied to use that facility.

I want to say that I want to go along with the Governor's program. I think he is making an honest effort to have the Curtiss-Wright facilities used.

Mr. President, I would like to read, from page 21 of the Senate History, a part of this resolution:

> "In 1961, a resolution similar to this was introduced by Senators Pechan and Kromer"—the same sponsors that we have this year—"in the Senate and reported from committee. At that time, we were asked not to act upon it since the Governor was then attempting to have the Federal Government give some of its defense contracts to Curtiss-Wright. Nothing came of his efforts."

Again, I want to say that it is not our purpose now

to chastise Curtiss-Wright or to discourage this or any other industry from locating here. It is our purpose to see this land utilized in a manner beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania and, if at all possible, to bring into reality the good effects envisioned in the sale and lease of this land in 1955.

I want to again reiterate what I said before. I am sure that my twenty-four Republican colleagues on this side will co-operate with the Administration in seeing that this land is put to good use.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I believe if you will look at the Governor's agenda for this week, you will note that he will be in Quehanna on Thursday, at 10:00 a. m. I asked the Governor about this matter at our meeting, and he advised me that he was going there, and also that people from the Federal Government would be there with him to discuss this entire facility.

Not only is this not political, but I think it is a tragedy that many people of this area, which is somewhat of a remote area in the State of Pennsylvania, are unemployed. An honest effort was made. There were some of us who had certain reservations about this problem, and maybe some of these reservations were well-founded, as time has brought out. However, I believe we ought to be very careful about this situation, and not move too quickly on it or give it undue publicity or undue airing because it might be the type of situation which the Federal Government feels is a point of controversy, and it might not want to get involved at all.

I would like to assure everyone here in the Senate that the Governor is quite concerned about it. He made a trip to Washington about it on two occasions, and he is having the people from the Defense Department go up on Thursday at 10:00 a.m. to review the facility with him and go through it. I believe they are going to spend a good part of the day up there going over it. At that point, I think they will report back to see what action should be taken.

I think it can be done on an executive level. I think if someone is aware of the situation and is doing something about it, that is all that Senator Pechan, or I, or anybody else here is asking. That is one of the reasons why we put this resolution on the Calendar. The reason we put it on the Calendar is so that you are all aware of what the situation is and will try to do something in that direction.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the resolution will go over in its order.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

SB 29 CALLED UP OUT OF ORDER

SB 29 (Pr. No. 30)—Without objection, the bill was called up out of order, from page 1 of the Third Reading Calendar, by Mr. WEINER.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

SB 29—Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I request that Senate Bill No. 29 go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I do not like to quarrel about a bill going over in its order, but this is an important measure. It is a measure which we have discussed during the last Session and during this Session. Therefore, I think a vote should be taken on it, even though I am aware of the fact, as everyone else is, that this measure cannot possibly be enacted into law unless the House were to remain here for a few more days. I think I am not revealing any confidence when I say that we hope to adjourn sine die tomorrow.

This measure is on Third Reading and I think we should take a position on it and be counted as to how we stand.

I have no objection if the bill goes over in its order until tomorrow, except that I believe we should vote on it tomorrow. If I can obtain that assurance, I will be very happy to acquiesce to its going over.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I appreciate the co-operation of the Majority Leader. I will not ask for any assurance that we will adjourn sine die tomorrow, but I understand that is in the books.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the bill will go over in its order.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS RESUMED

The PRESIDENT. Consideration of today's Calendar being completed, we will now revert to the regular order of business.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I am presenting the following resolution, signed by Senator Weiner and myself, on behalf of all the Members of this Senate. I am also sure that the officers and the employees of the Senate would gladly join in it, were they given the opportunity. It is a resolution which speaks for itself.

Mr. President, I just want to say on behalf of this resolution that it is one of congratulation and regret at the loss of two of our most prominent, valuable and well liked Senators.

Mr. President, I offer the following resolution on behalf of all the Members of the Senate, and ask for its immediate adoption.

SENATE RESOLUTION

TRIBUTE TO SENATORS CHARLES R. MALLERY AND GEORGE B. STEVENSON

Messrs. BERGER and WEINER, on behalf of the entire Membership of the Senate, offered the following resolution **Serial No. 28)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

It is with heavy heart that Members of the Senate reconcile themselves to the sad knowledge that the next General Assembly will convene without Senators Mallery and Stevenson. Between them they possess fifty-two years of experience in this body. They have served through practically every kind of an emergency that can face a government. They have served well, and they have learned much. Their good judgement and wise counsel are sought by all of the Senators on both sides of the aisle and they are both ever ready to extend their full efforts to any task before them.

Both of them are attorneys-at law with a broad knowledge of law and government. Both have served with distinction on the Local Government Commission and have brought dignity to every committee to which they have been assigned. They have done this at great personal sacrifice to themselves. Whenever their time and

energy were required by both their law practice and their legislative duties, the personal work was always put aside and the public duty done.

Such men are few and the Senate can ill afford their loss. But they have earned the rest they now seek. They have served long and well and, in the estimation of all of us, they have served above and beyond the call of duty; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Members of the Senate congratulate Senators Charles R. Mallery and George B. Stevenson on their long and successful careers and, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, thank them for a good job well done; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we wish them well in their retirement and pray that they will at least find time to just enjoy themselves, although we will warrent that whenever the public needs them, they will put aside their pleasure and serve. We wish good luck and long life to two real gentlemen; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be delivered to Senators Mallery and Stevenson.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I want the Members of the Senate to know that I, too, will greatly miss Senator Mallery and Senator Stevenson.

When I came to this Senate quite a number of years ago, I had the pleasure of working with Senator Mallery and Senator Stevenson on the Pennsylvania Local Government Commission. I feel that my association with these gentlemen has enlightened me a great deal with reference to the over-all operation of local government in Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, when I heard that Senator Stevenson and Senator Mallery were going to retire, I talked with both of them and I tried to talk them out of it. I do not feel the Senate will be just right if we do not see these two gentlemen in their seats, working together.

I want to express to Senator Stevenson and to Senator Mallery my personal appreciation for their leadership and for permitting me the right to associate with them. Frankly, I still hope that they will change their minds.

I talked with Senator Stevenson on about four different occasions and I said: "You know, Senator, this Senate is your life. If you leave this Senate, you are going to change rapidly and you will be inactive." I gave him all sorts of threats, so to speak, because I would like to see him stay.

I repeat, Mr. President, that I do not believe there is any Member of the Senate any closer to me than Senator George Stevenson.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, when I came to the Senate of the General Assembly, in 1937, Senator Mallery was already here, rounding out either his first or second term. Then, in 1939, it was my privilege to meet Senator Stevenson.

The best way to describe these two individuals is to say that the definition of a gentleman, by Emerson, admirably suits them. They speak in monosyllables, they speak emphatically, and they possess great humility. This, in my opinion, is the greatest asset of a gentleman.

There is one thing which I would like to stress and underscore, and that is what Senator Stevenson did when he served as Chairman of the Committee on Local Government. It is to his credit that no bill which was referred to that committee ever remained without any evaluation or, as they say in slang, without a shake. Everything was considered, whether the bill reached the floor of the Senate or not. For this, the people of Pennsylvania owe him a debt of gratitude.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, it happened that I traveled in Pennsylvania, from Beaver to Wayne, and from Warren to York and, therefore, I know my Pennsylvania. I visited these two gentlemen in the very communities where they live. If you will come to Philadelphia and ask who Senator Stiefel is, there will be many people who will not know me because the city is immense. However, when you go to Lock Haven or to Blair County and ask where Senator Stevenson or Senator Mallery lives, they will give you all the details, just like the women in the Bible. When Saul came to ask for Samuel,—referring to the First Book of Samuel—they poured out all the information. This also applies to Senator Stevenson and Senator Mallery in their respective communities. The information is the best. That shows that they live among their people and the people like it.

It is, indeed, most regrettable that we will be lacking the warmth of their personalities in their final, true Amrican attitude toward all the problems which came before us.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I have been listening to the speeches here about these two gentlemen who are retiring. It may be presumptuous of me, perhaps, as one of the relatively newer Members, to say a few words.

However, I want to say that I believe in losing these two gentlemen, who have announced that they are not going to seek re-election, the Senate is losing two of its steadiest hands and wisest heads. I think all of my colleagues can remember many occasions when there was considerable partisan turmoil in this chamber. These men, who are now leaving us, were the centers about which we could restore the stability and equilibrium that we often need.

I must say that Senator Stevenson has left his mark on the problem of the relationship between State Government and local government, which is historic in its importance. I think future students of this subject in Pennsylvania and in the Nation will find that the influence of Senator George Stevenson on the development of a sound basis for a relationship between local and State Government is one of the most important things that has happened during my time in this Senate.

Mr. STAISEY. Mr. President, it may be presumptuous of me also to comment on the two colleagues who are retiring. However, whenever any of us gain something from somebody, I think it is worthy of comment. I know that during my first year here, Senator Stevenson and Senator Mallery were very helpful to me in giving me of their experience and judgment.

In leaving the Senate, I do not think they are retiring. On the contrary, however, because of the kind of men they are, I prefer to think that they are re-tiring in the sense that they are retreading and going on to other activities.

I sincerely hope that it might be said of me some day, when I leave this Body, what I would like to say of them. These two Senators, in all of their works and all of their deeds, have always left the people better off than when they found them. Mr. President, this is a real testament to dedicated public service.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, yesterday we Republicans got together and had a little luncheon and party

for our two retiring Senators. Our remarks, of course, did not go into the record, but I think everybody knows of the esteem in which we hold these two gentlemen, especially myself. I think when I came to the Senate, I was perhaps the greenest fellow who ever walked into these halls. My contemporary here agrees that I still am.

I want to say that George Stevenson and Charley Mallery took me in hand. I cannot vouch for the final product, but I can say that as a result of knowing these two fine gentlemen, Al Pechan is perhaps a better Legislator and a better citizen.

We are going to miss these gentlemen very, very much. I am not going to make a lengthy speech, because I might break down and cry. However, very frankly, the people of Pennsylvania are actually going to be the losers rather than this small group of fifty people.

As Senator Staisey said, and as I said yesterday, I have hopes that when I leave the Senate, my colleagues will have the same feeling for me that we have for these two gentlemen.

I could say, facetiously perhaps, that Bill Lane and Senator Seyler would never get up and say the nice things about me that we say about Senator Stevenson and Senator Mallery.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I want to assure the gentleman that if he were leaving, we certainly would say those nice things about him.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, after hearing these nice words about George Stevenson and Charles Mallery, it makes me feel a little homesick and almost makes me wish that I were leaving, too.

Mr. President, I first met Senator Stevenson, of all places, at the Wissachickon Barracks in World War I. That was in 1918. I did not see Senator Stevenson then until 1951, when I came to the Senate. That was thirty-three years later. We looked at each other, and we complimented each other. I thought he looked younger than he did in 1918, and he returned the compliment.

I want to say that last night Senator Stevenson was good enough to introduce me to a very close friend of his at a dinner that we had together. He told this friend of his: "Martin Silvert, here, is a great fellow. There is only one thing that is wrong with him. He is a Democrat." Well, it sort of took me back, and I simply said: "Well, you know, nobody can be perfect."

So, I say to Senator Mallery and Senator Stevenson, even though they are Republicans, I forgive them because nobody can be perfect.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, it is no more than fitting that I should add to the few remarks that have been said about our two colleagues, my friends, George Stevenson and Charlie Mallery. Senator Mallery is a neighbor of mine and a friend of many years, and that can also be said of Senator Stevenson.

I rise because the burden they leave is placed upon my shoulders. It is now my duty to replace Senator Stevenson, and no one realizes more than I do the task before me. I have no hope whatsoever to better his record. I have served on the Local Government Committee for many years, under the leadership and guidance of Senator Stevenson. We traveled throughout the State. We met in many cities, and at all times, I have never found any person more courteous and more honest about his convictions than the then Chairman of our Committee, Senator Stevenson. He leaves behind a great record. I trust that he, along with Senator Mallery, will continue to stay with this committee for the balance of this year, because, the Lord knows, I need their help. I shall try to the best of my ability to come close—not to better—at least to the record he leaves behind.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Stevenson, on behalf of the employes and officers of the Senate, there is very little left to be said, except, that, as you see here today, we all love you, and we wish you great happiness and good health in your retirement. We do hope you will come back here and visit often. That, of course, also applies to Senator Mallery.

Would you like to respond, Senator Stevenson?

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, from the depths of my heart, I appreciate all that has been said here and done here today.

I have been in this Senate now almost a quarter of a century. When I came here, I came here to work, and I have tried to do a conscientious job across these years. However, anything that I may have accomplished has been through teamwork. I do not lay claim to any super knowledge and I do not lay claim to any unusual great abilities.

At one time, I coached football and basketball teams, and my theme was always teamwork, and through teamwork, we had some great teams. I have carried that same thought here in the Senate. I appreciate the co-operation of all of these men here in the Senate and how they have helped me. I do not know everything about local government, but I have been a serious student of it for a lifetime. I taught it in the schools at one time, and it has been a hobby of mine over the years. I have tried to keep abreast with the times to see that the political subdivisions of Pennsylvania had modern tools with which to give the people good service. Any accomplishments were only possible with the help of these people. Senator Lane especially has been a tremendous help to me. Bill and I have sat down and talked local government. These younger fellows, as they have come along,—Harry Seyler and the others on both sides of the aisle—have been a great help. We know no aisle in local government. All we have been interested in is to do something that would help.

In the height of sincerity, it has been a great privilege and an opportunity for me to do my part in helping to have the people live better and more richly.

This Senate is a great organization. It has always reminded me of my life in college and law school, when I lived in a fraternity house. We had a great bunch of fellows and we had a lot of fun, but we had a job to do. We had to study. The same thing obtains here in the Senate. We have a grand bunch of fellows here. We have fun, but we have a serious job. Making laws is serious business. So, I have always sort of felt that here I am, when I came down here in 1939, back in college and law school again with a grand bunch of fellows.

I am going to carry away with me some very, very happy memories. It has been grand to know all of these people. During this quarter of a century, I have seen a tremendous number of Senators come and go. Some day, I would like to sit down and just count them. It is amazing the turnover that has taken place here in the Senate over the years.

I make a remark yesterday that when I came here in 1939, on this side of the aisle there were fourteen Senators elected. Eight years ago, the last one of those left me, and for the past eight years, I have been the only one of those fourteen here in the Senate. That gives you some idea of the turnover that, unfortunately, occurs in a body of this type. I believe in a continuity of service. People get broken into the harness here and begin to get a full understanding of what the whole processes of government are, and I think it is just too bad that they do not stay longer. I know that quite often they have to do it—and I know I did it—at great personal sacrifice. However, it has been my life, and I have loved it down here. I love everybody here. As I say, I am leaving here with tremendously happy and pleasant memories, and I thank everyone for their kind and gracious remarks. They are nice to hear, even though they do overgrace you. However, they are nice to hear, anyway. Thank you so much, gentlemen.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Stevenson. The privilege has been on our part and not on yours.

Before we go any further, I have been asked by the members of the Press—the reporters here who have worked with you—to tell you that they hold you in the highest affection and regard.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. President, I do not wish to be redundant or to repeat all of the very nice things which have been said, but I feel in my heart that, as a newcomer, I should say a few words about these two gentlemen.

In the early part of 1961, when I took office as Senator, I had a problem in one of the boroughs in my county. After discussing it with some of the other Senators, they referred me to Senator Stevenson. I went to him and he extended me a helping hand. He did some research on the problem which was before us and, within a few days, he sent me a lengthy letter, explaining all the aspects of the problem. In addition to that, Mr. President, he discussed it with me personally and it is for that reason that I feel this is the time when I should get up and express my thanks to him.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to Senator Mallery, who was a member of my Agriculture Committee. I, as a newcomer, was named Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and, believe me, I was shaky at some of those early meetings. However, Senator Mallery is a man who is very kind and, rather than trying to embarrass me, he tried to help and tried to work out the problems that were before us in that committee, the same as did many of the other Members.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to say that I am happy to have been associated with these two gentlemen, although it has been only for a short time. I will be benefiting from the association which I have enjoyed with them, and I wish both gentlemen well in the future years.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I know Senator Stevenson and Senator Mallery do not have to hear a word from me in order to know how I have appreciated them.

I came to this Senate in 1935 and was later out for four years. However, since I have been in the Senate, I never knew a man on this floor, Republican or Democrat, who was not a gentleman. These two men have been very helpful to me on many, many an occasion. I hope that their decision to retire might yet be changed. I think they might come back and make us all happy.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I want to second Senator McGinnis's remarks. I think they should take a little time to think it over and count ten before they take any action. I think they should stay.

The PRESIDENT. I know there is no necessity of taking a vote but formally this is required.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was unanimoulsy adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KALMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KALMAN. Mr. President, I am about to offer two resolutions. The first resolution deals with the economic situation of Fayette County and is being introduced on be-myself. The second resolution is being introduced on behalf of Senator Murray and myself, and deals generally with legislation now pending in the United States Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO SUPPORT AND ENACT INTO LEGISLATION ANTIRECESSION PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS IN DEPRESSED AND DISTRESSED ECONOMIC AREAS

Mr. KALMAN offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 29)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

Twenty-five per cent of the employable population of Fayette County is unemployed. Thirty-five per cent of the employable population of the Brownsville area, in Fayette County, is unemployed.

Twenty-two thousand of 175,000 residents of Fayette County are receiving assistance. The 3,596 cases on public assistance due to unemployment compromise 17,219 persons.

The pilot program of the food stamp program in Pennsylvania, for those receiving assistance and those whose income is below the United States Department of Commerce standards for the number of persons in the family, shows $3,000,000 worth of sales in eight months.

Twenty-four thousand persons were employed in the coal mines of Fayette County from 1940 to 1948. Currently, there are but 4,500 persons so employed.

Unemployment in Fayette County, Pennsylvania and in other depressed areas is causing misery, hunger and deprivation to thousands of honest persons desiring employment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact into legislation antirecession public works projects in depressed and distressed economic areas, especially those having unemployment in excess of fifteen per cent of the employable population and more than ten per cent of the population on public assistance; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO ENACT INTO LEGISLATION THE BILL ENTITLED "STAND-BY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1962"

Messrs. KALMAN and MURRAY offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 30)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

President Kennedy, on February 19, 1962, sent to Congress legislation to give him power to start not in excess of $2,000,000,000 of public works projects in the early stage of any business slump. Under the bill, the President would be permitted to act when unemployment had risen in three out of four or four out of six consecutive months by not less than one percentage point.

The bill would allow use of the funds when needed and not be subject to any delay rendering the program ineffective. This, of course, would render great aid to the entire Country in any time of economic recession; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact into legislation the bill entitled the "Stand-by Capital Improvements Act of 1962"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 31**), which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

RESOLVED. That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate:

1. The basis for the allocation and expenditure of funds in connection with the construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and maintenance of State highways.

2. The effectiveness of existing programs relating to the maintenance of State highways.

3. Whether the present system wherein the Secretary of Highways has authority and power to expend the proceeds from gasoline and motor fuel taxes as he deems best is in the best interest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations, with particular emphasis on the correction of deficiencies found in the organization and operation of the Department of Highways, with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, the question might be raised as to why I waited until the twenty-third hour to present this resolution. The reason is that yesterday, I was almost hit by another automobile, on my way here to Harrisburg, on U. S. Highway Route 13, which was dodging a big pothole. Also, last Thursday, for the first time in my legislative career of almost eight years, I was able to get hold of the figures which show how the State Highway money is spent in Pennsylvania.

This is no attack on a wonderful Secretary of Highways, Park Martin. He is a fine administrator and I believe he has done a wonderful job under the conditions he has had to work. However, these shortcoming, I believe, are the result of a system which exists in Pennsylvania, whereby the State Highways are controlled by one man.

Down around where I live, it is a very short trip to go to the State of Delaware, and their roads are in very good shape. I am very close to the State of New Jersey where their roads are also in very good shape. It is common talk in my county that you know when you hit Pennsylvania because of the roads.

Last week, when I talked about the appropriation bill, I touched the sacred cow. I think today, I am probably daring to touch the sacred calf of State Government. Under an Act of 1929, we have given to one man the sole authority to determine how, when and where, in this year, $414,000,000 are to be spent. This means $414,000,000 to be spent at the discretion of one man.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am just going to take this apart. First of all, I am going to talk about where it is to be spent. In Delaware County, we have five per cent of the people in the Commonwealth and five per cent or more of the taxes come from Delaware County. I have examined the figures and I find that across-the-board, for every dollar that Delaware County spends, and which goes to the Motor License Fund, seventy-five per cent of that is spent elsewhere. In other words, we are shortchanged seventy-five cents on a dollar.

I am going to read some figures. Last year, for constructing and reconstructing, there was $153,000,000 spent in Pennsylvania. Delaware County had $1,694,000. On the basis of population and on the basis of how this money is collected, we should have had $7,683,000. We spent $21,000,000 for resurfacing roads last year. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand was spent in my county. We should have had over $1,000,000 spent in that county. On maintenance, $63,000,000 was spent in Pennsylvania last year and, again, we had the story of discrimination because we had $983,000 spent in Delaware County. We should have had $3,200,000.

Now my good friends from Philadelphia are likewise in this shortchange business. In the over-all six districts, which include the counties of Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, Delaware and Philadelphia, you have the same, sad, sorry story. For every dollar coming out of those six districts, twenty-five cents comes back.

Without mentioning names, there is one county in Pennsylvania that had 36,000 people in it, or one-fifteenth the size of my county. Yet, last year, for maintenance of their highways, there was twenty-five per cent more money spent in that county than in Delaware County.

In this resolution, I am asking that the Joint State Government Commission study whether the decisions of the Secretary of Highways are proper, whether the 1929 law is good today, and whether one man should have this tremendous power of allocation of almost one-half million dollars. Gentleman, is this not worthy of a legislative study? We know what resolutions we have sent to the Joint State Government Commission. We have sent nothing compared to the importance of this item.

I am going to say a few words about how the money which is allocated is spent. First of all, in Delaware County, our highways are antiquated and worn out. I called this to the Secretary's attention many, many times. I have written hundreds of letters complaining to the District Engineer, but we are still shortchanged.

I am appalled at the road conditions. Last night, I happened to drive over some State highways in the city of Philadelphia. I was amazed to find that the serious pothole conditions about which I complained last week on this floor, on the Gray's Ferry Bridge, are still there and the bridge is deteriorating. In the county of Philadelphia, as in Delaware County, little potholes are left to grow. They do not believe that a stitch in time will save the seat of your pants. That is the way our highways are going.

Gentlemen, when you ride down the Schuylkill Expressway, a new highway, unless something is done on the bridge immediately west of City Line, you are going to have trouble. It is deteriorating because of no maintenance.

U. S. Highway 1, going south from Philadelphia, in my county, is two years old and is full of longitudinal cracks which are twenty and thirty feet long. These were not repaired for winter and already you will see small potholes in a two-year-old highway. Gentlemen, I could go on and I could read into the record hundreds and hundreds of instances. I am very much concerned about it because where you have no maintenance or improper maintenance, the roads deteriorate rapidly.

Last evening, I was in the company of a number of Army Reserve Officers and one of them, who holds the rank of full colonel and who has numerous battlefield decorations, called to my attention certain State Highways in the southeastern Pennsylvania area. He said he has seen better roads, in better condition, on battlefields after shell fire has hit them than these State Highways. I think that is something which we should concern ourselves with.

Yesterday, I drove down to a meeting which I could not avoid attending and I had to leave early. One of the local radio stations had a program entitled, "What is on your Mind?" All the complaints that came in were about the horrible condition of the State Highways in southeastern Pennsylvania. This man broke an axle, and this man had his tire blown out by hitting potholes. I talked to an official of the Teamsters Union and he told me they are having many accidents with their big trucks because they hit these potholes, doing damage to the trucks, and the first time they find out about it is when they jackknife on something like the Turnpike.

Gentlemen, I am not making this as a personal attack on the Department of Highways. I am making it as a personal attack on this Legislature. We have sat by and let this system continue. I do not say that I have the answer; I do not know the answer. I am not an investigator. However, I do know that when you see crews of men along the road, one working, one with a flag and six watching, it is wrong. I believe there is nothing as vital to this Commonwealth as highway safety. I am convinced that when we allow these potholes, tank traps and deteriorated highways to exist, we are endangering the people of the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, that is my message this morning. I am sorry I broke up the very friendly atmosphere which existed here with the nice congratulatory message to Senator Mallery and Senator Stevenson. However, I am worried about these roads and I think it is incumbent upon the Senate of Pennsylvania, even at this eleventh hour, to do something.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Bell, did you ask for the immediate consideration of this resolution?

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I will yield to the Majority Leader. If he desires to submit it to the Rules Committee, and it is submitted, I would like it brought back to the floor tomorrow.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I object to the resolution being considered at this time. If it is submitted to the Rules Committee, I assure the gentleman there will be a meeting of the Rules Committee, at which time it will be brought up. I cannot promise him that it will be returned to the floor. I have taken up every resolution that has ever been submitted to the committee. I have never held any out.

I would just like to point out to the gentleman that the highway about which he is speaking—U. S. No. 1—is one of the most heavily traveled highways in the Country, and it happens to go through his area. Also, one of the problems we have been having is that for a long time—for many, many years—these highways have been neglected. A lot of the trouble came from the townships, the boroughs and the counties looking after these roads, and it got to be such a hodgepodge that it became very difficult to know whose responsibility this matter truly was.

We do have I think in Pennsylvania one of the finest group of people, barring none, working in the Highways Department. I think the present Secretary is not only a very capable can, but he is cognizant of many, many of the problems that go on.

I also would like to point out to the gentleman that many of the people who worked in the highway sheds in the past years are still there, and they were there eight and ten years ago or longer. There has been very little change. This maladministration is not a new thing—if there is maladministration and I do not know if there is—and the problem that we are discussing here is one of the long range type that I do not think the Joint State Government Commission or anyone can take up.

I would respectfully suggest to the gentleman that he take a walk over to the Highway Department to see the head of the department, or invite him to come over here. Either way, I am sure there will be no problem about it. I think a free discussion of this problem between the two of them and anyone else who wants to sit in would bring this matter to a head, rather than have the Joint State Government Commission convene and take lengthy testimony when the Highways Department is going to tell you they are the best in the world, and where the Legislators are going to be taking pot shots at them, and they are going to try to build a fence around themselves. If they sat down and calmy tried to iron out the situation, I think they could come to some understanding without a resolution, or the Joint State Government Commission or wasting a lot of time, effort and energy.

I would also like to point out to the gentleman that for many years, Delaware County—and that is all I am speaking about at the moment—has done very well in having the Department of Highways take over a good bit of the county responsibility by taking over these highways. Although, they have only five per cent of the population, I am sure that you will find proportionately they have had a great deal more of their highways taken over by the State. With this extra load being put on them without extra funds coming to them, you can soon see what situation will develop.

If we are going to shed tears here about counties, I might begin by saying a few words on behalf of Philadelphia, where we have one-fifth of the population, and I will assure you that of the proportionate share of the tax money we pay into the State, we get very little back. Also, the proportionate area in roads taken back for maintenance by the State is also very, very low, and not in keeping with the proportionate share of money that we pay to the State, the Motor Fund or anything else.

As a matter of fact, four years ago I made the offer—and I repeat the offer—that if Philadelphia could keep the money that it puts into the Motor Fund in its own area for maintenance of its own highways, we would not ask the State to take over one inch of our highway system, and I can assure you we would have no difficulty in taking care of that problem.

I never found anybody here in this Legislature to take me up on that offer or even offer to co-sponsor legislation along those lines. However, if you want to reconsider it, Senator Bell, I will be delighted to join with you, and you will have no difficulty from us and the State can divide that money the way they want from that point on.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I would like to answer the Majority Leader.

First of all, the Majority Leader brought up the fact that a lot of this stuff goes back a long time. In Delaware County, it goes back for eight years, the eight years that the Democrats have controlled the maintenance of our highways.

It is an open secret that Mr. Martin, the Secretary of Highways, has no power of hiring and firing on the county level. If you want to verify that, ask Mr. Martin.

Secondly, Mr. President, these State Highways I am talking about surely are the big ones with heavy traffic, because I did not want to burden the shoulders of this Senate with the horrible condition of the secondary roads; roads that are so horribly potholed that traffic can only go on one lane and where people are hitting other cars consistently in my county. The condition of our secondary roads in Delaware County—the roads of the State Highways Department which have been on the map since Governor Pinchot put them there—is horrible.

I will tell you about Highway 320. It is known as the Sproul Road. It is a very important road. It was an adequate road in 1922, but nothing has been done since 1922. In fact, in 1922, the road surface was much better because now it is all broken up. Sometimes you can even see steel reinforcement rods from the concrete poking up in the air, snagging cars as they go by. These conditions are on our State Highways.

You asked me to walk over and talk to the Secretary of Highways. I have walked over there, and I have a long file which I can produce.

Now, finally, let us talk about Philadelphia. I wish you Senators from Philadelphia would get as hot under the collar at the way you have been shortchanged in your highways as I am about Delaware County. I would suggest you take a trip up Roosevelt Boulevard. I was talking with a man last night, and he said it was in horrible condition. However, I am not going up there. That is your responsibility.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. President, I will take exception to the resolution that has been introduced by Senator Bell, and I certainly will take exception to a few of the remarks made about the Secretary of Highways.

The Office of Secretary of Highways and the Highways Department of Pennsylvania are in no way, shape or form a one-man operation. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, they have a real team over there. There are twelve districts in this Commonwealth, and each District Engineer programs his work for the next year. It is then taken into the Secretary of Highways, and the Secretary of Highways gives it to his deputies and other individuals working over there, and they come up with a plan. For the first time, Pennsylvania has had a real road plan, and not a plan that has been guided under the guise of political secrecy. Everybody knows what is going on. You can get that information from the Pennsylvania Road Constructors, who have worked very closely with the Secretary of Highways. If one hodgepodge or one rut in one road causes an investigation like this, I think it shows that Pennsylvania is doing a very good job.

We have 42,000 miles of State Highways in Pennsylvania. That is more roads than all of the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Ohio put together, and I think we are doing a very good job.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President, I did not attack Secretary Martin. I want that clear. For the benefit of the Senator from Northampton County, I do not know how many people you have in your county, but I have the figures in front of me as to how much was spent in your county during the past few years, and I would like to put that into the record.

In Northampton County, last year, Senator,—in the last fiscal year—you had spent for new construction in your county, $2,861,000. In my county of Delaware, with its 553,000 people, we had spent for new construction $1,694,000. You may think that is fair. I do not.

Mr. ROONEY. Senator, I do not know what the road program in Delaware County was last year or the year before last. However, I am sure the Delaware County residents have had their fair share of highway construction during the past seven years. You cannot just take one year out and make a comparison with Northampton County. Northampton County has needed road construction for many, many years, and finally, with the realistic gasoline tax that we passed, we are getting our fair share of work that has been long overdue. I think every county —everyone of the sixty-seven counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—is getting its fair share of highway construction.

You did attack Secretary Martin, because in your opening statement you said: ". . . one man. How can one man ascertain where each gasoline dollar is going?" I think that is a reflection on Secretary Martin.

You also mentioned the fact that Secretary Martin does not have the right to hire or fire individual employees in the districts. I can assure you that each District Engineer can fire any employee who is not doing a good job. I have seen it in my own county, and I have heard about it in other counties. Certainly, there are political repercussions at times, but what we need regarding highways is good, able-bodied men to run the show.

If you will remember, last year, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, we took an additional 900 men and put them under Civil Service so we could get capable and able workers in our Highway Department. I think this is a sign of what the Secretary is trying to do, and what this Administration is trying to do to improve the Highway Department. The original bill that was introduced would have taken in 3,600 but it was whittled down to 900, both by Republican and Democratic amendments.

The PRESIDENT. There being objection to the im-

mediate consideration of this resolution, it is referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I understand that the resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules.

I certainly would have liked to participate in some of the debate in regard to highway funds, but that matter has been resolved for the moment, as I understand it.

The PRESIDENT. That is correct, Senator Wade. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules.

MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I take great pleasure in presenting to this honorable body, and to you, a group of distinguished visitors from Virginia. They are members of the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government. They are led by the Honorable David J. Mays, who is Chairman of this Virginia Commission. I might say to the Senate that they are not of the same political faith as I am, but I heartily concur in their beliefs and in their principles.

Mr. President, I would like to introduce these gentlemen individually to you and to all of the Members. However, I would consider it a special favor if you would call to the Chair Mr. David J. Mays for a few remarks. I am sure we all appreciate their taking time from their very busy schedules and coming here to bring their message to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I ask you, Mr. President, to take over from here.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Wade. The Chair is very happy to recognize this important Commission from our sister Commonwealth. I wonder whether Mr. Mays will come forward, please?

Members of the Senate, I now present Mr. David J. Mays, who is Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government.

REMARKS BY DAVID J. MAYS, CHAIRMAN OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I think I can best show my appreciation for this invitation by not abusing it. I know how busy you are.

Our Commission has been operating for four years, having been set up by the General Assembly of Virginia for the purpose of teaching something of constitutional principles in our State and elsewhere. It was a great joy to us to have some of your colleagues with us in Virginia last fall, and to have been with them last night and today.

We are attempting to teach the Constitution anew. There are no overtones there or undertones. That is it, and that is all of it.

We are appointed by the Governor of Virginia, and some of us by the President of the Senate and some by the Speaker of the House, all of whom have asked me to extend to you their greetings.

As I came through these lovely halls today and saw the magnificent architecture, the marble and the artwork, I could not help but contrast it with our own Capitol, which has a simplicity, a Grecian simplicity which Jefferson gave it, and, of course, without the decoration that funds would really require. As I came in,—and I will conclude with this—I said to one of my colleagues: "This is one of the most magnificent Capitols I ever saw." He said: "Yes, it is, but you must remember that they won the war."

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Mr. Mays. Will the other members of the Commission please rise?

We have here with us these gentlemen who certainly respond, as does our own Senate, on the question of constitutional government.

I would like you gentlemen to know that I spent a very delightful day with your Governor, J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and his lovely wife. I enjoyed it very much and I was very much impressed by the kind of government you have in Virginia.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STIEFEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, the resolution I am about to offer might resurrect some ghosts which plagued this Senate during the Session of 1961. One of the burning questions of that time was the question of the advisability of having a court administrator for the city of Philadelphia and for Allegheny County.

I respectfully submit to the Senate of the General Assembly that a searching analysis and a thorough study of the situation would indicate there is a backlog of untried cases. This problem is probably close to you, Mr. President, as a former Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 4.

The judiciary in Philadelphia,—by this, I mean the Courts of Common Pleas and the County Court of Philadelphia—time and again, has been accused because of the backlog of untried cases. All kinds of remedies were offered, but the most important, which is to assay the cause of it and why there are backlogs of cases, was never ascertained. It is common knowledge that what we need in Philadelphia is more courtrooms or, probably, a new court building which would be away from the hustle and bustle of the city. In that way, the judiciary would be able to proceed with its work.

I feel it is now high time that the Joint State Government Commission undertakes, within the next few months separating us from the Session of 1963, a thorough, searching study in order to find out the tenability of such a new court building in order to remove the judiciary from the milling crowds around City Hall, from the traffic and from the pandemonium, to a quiet place where they can attend to their work.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now offer this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY THE NEED FOR NEW COURT FACILITIES IN PHILADELPHIA

Mr. STIEFEL offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 32)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

In recent years, unwarranted criticism has been repeatedly leveled at the Courts of Philadelphia County because of accumulating backlogs of untried cases.

Concomitant with this carping and bitter criticism,

totally defying logic and untenable because of faulty analyses, came from many quarters various suggestions of remedies that, if implemented, would have only added to the miasmatic growth of bureaucracy and the resultant failure to reach desired goals.

A careful and thorough investigation of causes of the backlog of untried cases in Philadelphia County would at once ascertain that they are caused by the inadequacy of the number of courtrooms needed for dispatch in handling the trials of cases.

The antiquated City Hall of Philadelphia is not only abounding in noises caused by milling crowds and heavy traffic, but also lacks space needed for the additional courtrooms that would enable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County and the County Court of Philadelphia to dispose of more cases than now in their crowded quarters.

The Federal Government is now exploring new locations along Market Street for the Federal Courts in Philadelphia for the same apparent reasons that are indicative of need for a new State Court Building in Philadelphia.

The Independence Mall offers ideally suitable sites along adjacent streets for either one State Court Building or several, in case dispersal of courtrooms would be more desirable than concentrating all functions in one building.

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Senate of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, through the Joint State Government Commission, undertake a thorough, searching study of the need for new courtrooms as a minimum and a new Court Building as a maximum for the Courts of Common Pleas and the County Court of Philadelphia.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That such a study be initiated at once so that adequate legislation may be presented to the next Regular Session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in January of 1963.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I ask that this resolution be referred to the appropriate committee.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

GUESTS OF SENATOR GEORGE N. WADE PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I have the honor to announce the presence of a rather large class from the Cumberland Valley Junior High School, of Cumberland County. They are here under the leadership of their teacher, Mr. Thomas Helman.

I would very much appreciate it if the Chair would extend the official welcome of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Will the young ladies and gentlemen of the Cumberland Valley Junior High School please rise?

Your teacher is Mr. Helman and, of course, that welcome from the Senate was intended to also include you, Mr. Helman.

We are very happy you came here. We hope that in the observation of the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania you will find new ideas for your classes in government.

REMARKS CONCERNING REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, last week and this week, we have discussed the resolution that Senator Wade addressed himself to and which I advised him was taken up in the Rules Committee in regard to school reorganization. I would like to make some remarks for the record. I believe Senator Wade might be interested in either responding or by giving it some thought.

We have distributed this small booklet, entitled "The Fourth 'R'," and I have tried to see that every Member received a copy. I have asked that they look at it very carefully.

I would like to read the following statement into the record if I may:

> 'One of the gravest problems today is the existence of numerous school districts too small to operate efficiently. Small school systems are wasteful of personnel. They do not provide a sound basis for school finance. And small schools cannot provide an adequate educational program.
> 'Experience has demonstrated that voluntary provisions for school district reorganization do not work. States should pass laws making such reorganization mandatory under the direction of the State Department of Education.'

What I have read is in quotes and is written by President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals.

I have attended a number of seminars which have been held. One of which I was very fortunate to attend was headed by Doctor James B. Conant, President-Emeritus of Harvard University. He has been looking into this problem for approximately ten or twelve years. He has written many tracts and many booklets and has spoken almost everywhere in this Country in regard to this problem. At the meeting which I attended, he stated that a high school should have at least 1,000 students if it is going to operate efficiently and offer the kind of programs and education to the student body that is commensurate with them maintaining a first-class education.

The following quotation was written by Doctor James B. Conant and appeared in "The American High School Today," and also appears in the booklet, entitled "The Fourth 'R'." I read as follows:

> " 'I should like to record my conviction that in many States the number one problem is the elimination of the small high school by school district reorganization. Such reorganization has been virtually accomplished in a few States. In all others, citizens who wish to improve public education might well devote their energies to mobilizing opinion in behalf of district reorganization directed toward the reduction of small high schools'."

These are two groups which have been looking into this problem for many years. I have no expertise in this area whatsoever. I, like many others, believe that I would like to be guided by people who know something about this subject, who have spent their life in education and who are interested in promoting a good climate and good educational processes in this Country. I think we in Pennsylvania can do no less.

We took up Senator Wade's resolution at our meeting and it was unanimously voted down as far as our doing anything about it is concerned. The school districts have a period of five years or more in which to reorganize. In this Legislature, for many years, we have held out the bait; namely, that jointures or mergers were given additional incentive by way of money. We have even paid to many areas money for closed schools to help eliminate some of these schools which really were not schools at all, but merely a manifestation of some sort of an educational process in the community. Even though there are no longer any closed schools which exist, we still con-

tinue, and it appears in our budget, to give this money to these groups.

I think for us to continue a dialogue on this subject or to continue in this area is a step backwards and retrogression. It may be political to fight this. It also may be political to try to keep people who have these jobs and who are controlling their own little area in these jobs. It might be laudable to have them and these people might be very capable.

However, let me point out to you that in the city of Philadelphia, where we have over 2,000,000 people, we have one school district, we have one school system, we have one board of directors. If it works in that area, I am certain it can work in other areas. Philadelphia is far from a model. There are many things existing in that system which probably could use some changes or could use some betterment in many areas. However, Philadelphia is good I think as compared to some of the makeshift and small areas where we are shortchanging our children. I will not go into a long speech about the battle for men's minds and that this next war will not be fought with guns. However, if the soldiers in the field were asking for arms and ammunition, we would not turn them down because we would be fighting for our lives. I feel that education is the same arms and ammunition that these people will need. We cannot turn them down.

Therefore, if it is important to continue along these lines, we might at least wait until the fourth year arrives to decide whether we have made a mistake in this area or whether it is well nigh impossible for them to reorganize, or whether it is useless to go into this subject. However, to sabotage this program at this very early stage cannot be justified.

Also, in this booklet, the N.E.A. and the P.S.E.A., two organizations dealing in the field of education, were both for this reorganization plan. They came out in favor of it and spoke for it. They are quoted in this booklet and they have never retracted their statements, except they are now taking a different position. That is my understanding, but I may be doing them an injustice. However, this is what I have heard. Some of the things I have read have been more or less a middle of the road type of situation.

I think that we as Legislators and people who conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as the board of directors, should lead in this area and not be led.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the comments of the Majority Leader. I also appreciate the impassionate method with which he approaches this very important subject, which is the matter of the resolution which was referred to his committee and which he said just a few moments ago was unanimously turned down. I have no right to question him or any member of the committee publicly regarding their position on the resolution because we here in the Senate, on both sides, have defended the committee system and believe the committee system is good for government and good for each and every Member here.

Therefore, when he says that it was a unanimous decision, I must take his word for it, and I am perfectly willing to do that. However, I would like to object to the use of the word "sabotage." I do not believe there is any Member of this Senate, and I do not believe there is any Member of the House of Representatives,—in other words, I do not believe there is a single one of the 260 Legislators in Pennsylvania—who intends to sabotage the school system, or to do anything except to make it the finest school system in all of the United States. That is the aim of everybody in this Legislature, both House and Senate, and I am sure of that position.

The mere fact that I was told some few months ago by a prominent newspaperman that thirty per cent of the news space in American newspapers was used for a certain period in discussing the matter of education in America indicates to us the very importance of the entire subject. Then, again, I think every Member of the Senate and House would agree that the Nation which is most successful in training or providing the method by which the young folks learn to think and do—in other words, the public school system—will be the Nation that leads the entire world, which has now become, because of scientific development, a neighborhood. That nation will lead twenty, twenty-five or thirty years from now. We are all intensely interested that America shall be that Nation, as it has been for the last half century.

Now, the resolution merely asks for a waiting period of twelve months so that the people who have helped us so much with the school system—the people who are serving in the position of school director throughout the different counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania —will have a chance to survey the situation and see what the teachers and the students, themselves, in the upper classes, and the men, who in other ways help to direct this public school system of Pennsylvania, think about the plan.

The only good thing that I can see in this matter of bigger districts is the fact that schoolmen on both sides of the aisle voted for this legislation. I do not know whether they still enjoy the same opinion they did when they voted for it, but I am sure that the thinking of men like Senator Paul Wagner, Senator Harry Seyler, Senator Jo Hays and Senator Stanley Stroup, who are Members of this Body, was very considerate when they voted for it. However, I am not too sure that the legislation was properly drawn and was inclusive enough that it gave direction to the Department of Public Instruction in order for it to act intelligently on it.

Before I mention the booklet which was referred to us, I might say that I have, in a number of instances, discussed with school men the matter of whether or not this would require less cost to the people who pay the bill in Pennsylvania, the taxpayers. In each and every instance, they came back with the report that it will not and they do not allege that it will. As a matter of fact, Senator Hays attended an open meeting to which the newspapers reported that some 450 people in Camp Hill had attended. That was a very heated discussion and at times I felt sympathetic toward the position of Senator Hays, who was trying to do a good job. However, I am sure he left that meeting with the feeling that he had not accomplished the purpose for which he came; namely, to defend the Department of Public Instruction. He is absent from the Senate for a few moments just now, but I am sure if he were present he would testify to the fact that he did not satisfy or bring the meeting to the feeling that he had hoped he would when he first agreed to attend.

This booklet, which Senator Weiner previously referred

to, seems to me to explain excuses for doing this, rather than reasons for doing it. I read through it yesterday and I read through it again today. If I wanted to extend my remarks, I could find fault with many of the things which the booklet states. For example, on page 1, there appears a statement made by Robert A. Christie, who left the Department of Public Instruction. There are all kinds of rumors why he left, but I do not know why he left the Department and, therefore, I shall make no accusation as to why he left. He says, in part, as follows:

> ". . . for school district size and structure determine the district's wealth behind each pupil and the makeup of the pupil population . . ."

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, we had the best thinking of current Members and past Members of this Senate and of the House in developing our subsidy system. While it is very complicated, it is intended to do that very thing; to furnish to the poorer districts more funds on a scientific basis. I agree with those who are prominent—the heads of the School Directors Association—that no better method has ever been developed to furnish to the district the money which they should have in comparison to the number of children there and the wealth of the district.

Mr. President, I could go from page to page in this booklet. Gentlemen, when you read this within the four walls of your library, in an impassionate way and make an inclusive study, I think you will agree with me that these are excuses and not reasons for creating bigger districts.

Finally, Mr. President, I want to mention that our system of government we call a democrary and this system where the responsibility is spread out over a large number of our citizens. Over in Cumberland County, where there appear the green hills that you will notice on a clear day, we currently have approximately 200 school directors. They are men who are not paid in money, but are men who are willing to give many of their nights and much of their time and consideration to the matter of running the best public school system that the world has ever observed. Those 200 men will be replaced by a much lesser number. The number of men who will replace them will, no doubt, be just as sincere. However, here, you are eating away at the basis of the foundation of democracy. You are replacing these 200 men—the broad base of democracy—by ten per cent as many. Can we afford to lose their volunteer services so that the matter of education will stand out as it has in Pennsylvania? I say to you that is eating away at the foundations of democracy. It is leeching away so that perhaps we will wake up twenty-five years or fifty years from now and have a different form of government. We, in the legislative halls of Pennsylvania, are undermining democracy and taking away from this broad base the concentrating power.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I just want to make a correction for the record. I was guilty of a misstatement and I do not want that to ever occur while I am here and aware of it.

When I stated to Senator Wade that there was unanimity of opinion, that was my impression. That was not the vote in the committee. I merely wish to make that very clear.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I had intended to request the permission of the Chair to interrogate the Majority Leader on that very subject.

His recollection, of course, like mine, is faulty at times on certain subjects. I wanted to be sure that the record was corrected, although I would question the propriety of reporting any committee action. Nevertheless, the motion, as I recall it, was to table the resolution, to which motion Senator Pechan and I voted "no."

However, Mr. President, I must make one or two comments concerning this subject. I certainly will not make them at length.

I do want to say that they might be trying to give the impression that there is a monopoly on interest in education by certain Members and certain groups in this Legislature. That is not true. I agree with what Senator Wade has said, in that the interest in education is broad based. Everyone is interested in the subject. The method of approaching the way of getting at the very best caliber of education is the matter which I believe is in question on this resolution, which is not before us, but which deals with the subject of the school reorganization bill.

Senator Weiner recommended that we read this little phamphlet, entitled "The Fourth 'R.'" I think that recommendation is to be taken very, very seriously. I was not able to finish it, but the impression which I got, to the extent that I was able to read it, was that its title more or less demonstrated the intent of the writer. He was emphasizing the fourth R, which I presume, and I believe it to be a proper assumption, means reorganization. Mr. President, I am awfully afraid that the emphasis put upon the fourth R might lead to a tremendous neglect of the original and the fundamental three R's. The most important thing in education is not, to my mind, the reorganization of the school system into larger units. The whole burden of that argument, based upon the usual propaganda style, giving the arguments and then saying that this is the only possible conclusion there can be drawn, is simply to advance an argument to the way of thinking of the writer. This, apparently, is the thinking of the proponents of this legislation.

Mr. President, as I indicated, the whole burden of it is that larger units made for better education. This is something which I do not believe we are all ready to accept, by any means. Certainly, that has been demonstrated by the action of the school directors and by the very faint approval given to it by the members of the Pennsylvania State Education Association.

There certainly is room for improvement; there always will be room for improvement. However, Mr. President, this is not necessarily the answer set forth in this legislation for the reorganization of our school districts into greatly increased unit size.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks in reply to some of the statements which were made by previous speakers.

First of all, commenting on the remarks made by Senator Berger, I would certainly agree with him that the interest in education is not limited to a few of us. I think if there is one issue in which we should be and I believe are interested, it is not being satisified with

anything less than the best that this Commonwealth can do for education.

The "Fourth 'R'" title, as I read it, seemed to indicate that it was the conclusion of the people who have studied this program that a basic thing which needs to be done, in order to improve education, is the creation of rational-sized school districts. We are, in effect, taking the resources that we devote to education—I am speaking of money and I am speaking of use of personnel—and, by using them in our present ineffective system, we are not getting the best use of these resources that we need to produce the kind of school system we want.

Senator Wade made several remarks on which I wish to comment. He said that no one to his knowledge, including Senator Hays, was willing to say that financial savings would result from reorganization. I want to tell Senator Wade that I, too, would not want to say that in 1966, when reorganization is completed, the Commonwealth will be spending less money or will need to be spending less money for a good school system. I realize that we are in a rising trend of costs, not only in schools, but in State Government, generally, in business and, I am sure, in Senators Wade's own business. However, I will say that there is a great deal of evidence to indicate that the money we spend in education will go for educational purposes under reorganization, which is now going for unnecessary overhead and duplication. Let me give you a few examples.

Those of you who attended the hearings before the Appropriations Committee heard one of our departments, the Office of the Attorney General, say that between one-half million to $1,000,000 could be saved by the Commonwealth in school audits, if we reduce the number of school districts. This, Mr. President, is a savings. Maybe one-half million dollars is a contemptible amount and maybe $1,000,000 is a contemptible amount if you are used to thinking in big numbers. However, to me, it is not contemptible because I have an idea of what $1,000,000 or one-half million dollars taken from the cost of making audits can do. If this no longer becomes necessary due to the smaller number of districts and if this $1,000,000 or one-half million dollars can be put into school districts for educational purposes, I have a concept of what this can do.

Another person who appeared before that committee was Doctor Boehm, of the Department of Public Instruction. When he was asked a question, he referred it to his Deputy, Doctor Swan, with whom I am sure Senator Wade and the other gentlemen here are acquainted. He is a gentleman who has been working in the area of transportation in school districts and financing for many, many years. If anyone can be considered in this Commonwealth to be an expert, I would consider him to be one on the contemporary situation with regard to transportation. I think Doctor Swan is qualified by experience and training, as a person who can give us an expert answer. He was asked the question: "What would be the effect of the completion of this reorganization upon the cost of transportation in the school districts of Pennsylvania?" He gave us his opinion, Mr. President, that millions of dollars could be saved by the State and by local districts. This money could be saved, yes, and used for other educational purposes. As I said, I have no illusions about the fact that if we are going to try to keep up in this world with the educational systems of the countries in this world which are in opposition to us, and if we are going to have the kind of education to help the kind of scientists and the kind of well-educated people we need to keep pace, we are going to have to spend more money.

However, I am interested, Mr. President, in making the best use of that money. Tax money is hard to get. We should not be spending one penny for unnecessary overhead or duplication that we do not need to spend. We should be putting that money to the purpose for which we ask the taxpayer to give it to us; namely, the improvement of the education system.

Let me give you another example. I am not going to name names, in this instance, although I will be very glad, if Senator Wade or any other Senator is curious and approaches me confidentially, to identify these persons. However, I am not going to use names for the obvious reason that comparisons can be invidious. I do not want to embarrass any Senator by naming any part of his district.

The Governor's Committee studied school administration. Incidentally, Doctor Ralph Swan was the person who aided the particular task force that studied school administration. We found that one school district is in a second class city in this Commonwealth. There were 12,000 pupils enrolled in that one school district— 12,000 pupils. We found further that they have a very good administrative and supervisory program. This is the program, incidentally, that makes progress in schools. This is the educational statesmanship that goes into the improvement of schools.

We found, Senator, the cost of all the administration and supervision from the superintendent of schools, through all his assistants and supervisory staff, down to and including the principals and assistant principles in the high schools and the elementary schools for 12,000 pupils in that one district was $90,000 per year.

We studied a county adjacent to this second class school district. In that total county, there are 7,000 enrolled in all of the schools of that county. There we studied the supervisory system and we found, in the opinion of people who seemed to know, their supervision was not as good. However, for that county, for the same amount of supervision, starting with the superintendent of schools and going down through and including the principals and the assistant principals for 7,000 pupils, the cost was $130,000 a year. Ninety thousand dollars for better supervision and administration for 12,000 pupils on one hand, and for poor supervision and adminstration on the other hand for 7,000 pupils, $130,000.

Now you may say: "Well, what is $40,000 in this picture? That is a trifle." To me, it is not a trifle, because that is payment of money that because of the duplication of unnecessary staff and personnel, due to the existence of small districts, can be avoided and saved for the taxpayers.

If you say again: "Well, does that mean you are going to cut down on the amount of money you are going to spend on schools?" No. I do not think we are. I do not think we can. I do not think national survival will permit us to. It does mean that the money we ask the taxpayers to give us for education will go into education, and not for duplication and unnecessary administrative personnel. This is what you can do with more adequate school districts and elimination of the small school districts.

The Senator from Cumberland always has a manner of saying things which, it seems to me, he perhaps does not intend the way he says them. However, he left a cloud, I would say, on a fine gentleman, Doctor Christie, and on the department when he said that he does not know why Doctor Christie left the department. He sort of implied to me—and I am sure he did not intend it because I know the generous nature of the gentleman from Cumberland, and I am sure he would not cast an innuendo on anyone—and he left the impression in the air that maybe there is somthing cloudy, mysterious or sinister about this. Let me tell the Senator why the gentleman left. Let me say first of all that Doctor Christie came to State Government from university teaching. He is a teacher in the field of political administration, and he came to Pennsylvania from a teaching position at Syracuse University. That clears up how he got here.

Doctor Christie served in several capacities. He started, I believe, in the Office of Administration. When this project developed, since he was an educator, he was moved into the executive directorship of the Governor's Education Committee.

Why did he leave State government? For a very simple reason, and the reason that makes a lot of us change our employment. He was offered a better job. He left to take an administrative position at the University of Long Island. For that reason, since it carried more money and an advancement in his professional field, there is no mystery, there is nothing sinister, and that is the story. I want to put that into the record, because I would not have any shadow cast either on the department or Doctor Christie.

Now Senator Wade says that we have the best equalization program in Pennsylvania that he knows of, and I agree with him. I will say that all of the studies of the Governor's committee show that our equalization program results in the spending—now follow me on this—of about an equal amount of money per pupil over this Commonwealth. Now, not perfectly. There is a range because in some places they put in more local money than others. However, the effect of giving more money from the State to the weaker financial districts and less money to the more wealthy does result, we have found, in a kind of equalization; that is, in the equalization of the amount of money spent.

Now, if you investigate what that money buys, you will find that we are not providing equalization at all. We provide about, generally speaking, an equality in the amount of money a school district is given to spend. We do not provide equality in what they buy with it. Why? Well, because it is obvious that a small district is very inefficient from an economic point of view. For example, if you have in a school three people who need German because they are going to a college where German is required,—three bright people who sign up for German—and maybe you have twenty-five or thirty sign up for French because French is the most usually desired language, the school directors in that little district face a hard choice. They either have to say, "We are going to give German, even though there are only three people who want it," and if they say that, then you have one teacher to three pupils, and that, gentlemen, is expensive. On the other hand, they have to say: "We are sorry but we cannot afford one teacher to three pupils, and, therefore, it is impossible for us to allow those students to take German." Thereby, those students are deprived of somthing which they need. I am speaking of a language here. However, you can apply this to other programs and other services.

What I am saying is this: Unless the school is big enough to have an adequate supply of pupils taking the various courses, a school district is unable to offer them unless they offer them at a very high cost. That is another reason why you will save taxpayers' money by having districts which are large enough to have the number of pupils enrolled so that you will not need to have a very bad teacher-pupil ratio for the standpoint of cost.

Finally, let me say this: I am as appreciative as Senator Wade is of the patriotic duty performed by the school directors of this Commonwealth. It is in many respects a thankless job. The only rewards are the kind of rewards that come to you from doing a public service. I certainly appreciate and I am grateful for the time and interest that the many school directors over this Commonwealth give to this cause.

I do not think, however, it is fair to have a situation where increasingly, year by year, those school directors are faced with the proposition that they cannot do a good job because of the limitations of the size of the school district they have to work with. Believe me,—and I am convinced that this is the case—I believe we should create a condition so that good professional people and good lay people in school boards have the opportunity to do the kind of job and provide the kind of educational opportunity that can be provided if you have a school district with the financial strength and the size that is necessary to do a good job. I am in favor of creating a better condition so that local school boards can do a good job.

I would say to you that this is an important matter that we are talking about today. We are talking about the children of this Commonwealth. We are talking about the future citizens of this Commonwealth. We are talking about the health and growth of our State because unless we keep up with the educational needs of modern contemporary living, we are not going to keep up as a State.

Finally, we are dealing with the question of national survival. Unless the young people of America can be educated to the level that is necessary to produce the leadership we need in science and all of the other pursuits in our national life, we are not going to be able to keep up in the international struggle in which we are engaged.

I say to you that if this Nation ever goes down—God forbid, and I do not believe it ever will—but if it does, it will not be because we do not have the great resources that nature has given us. It will not be because our people are inadequate. We have a great people. It could be because we do not furnish the kind of education which will produce the kind of people in this world that we need to stand first in the world.

Therefore, I say, let us not take this lightly. Let us not now, at this point, stop what has been begun so well all through this Commonwealth. I wonder if you gentlemen realize that one county has already completed its new plan under this law. It has reduced forty school districts to six districts. I wonder if you realize that in all sixty-seven counties, as far as I know, a beginning has been made, and many of them are far along. Many

of them have engaged staffs—people from the universities—to come in and help them study the programs in their particular districts. What they are doing this year, in effect, is simply studying their school systems to see where they are strong, to see where they are weak, and devise a plan which will continue their strength, and attempt to remedy their weaknesses.

This law is no panacea. It will not solve all of the problems. However, it is a tool which good professional educators and good school districts can use, if we give it to them, to have a better school system. Let us not break in now and interrupt what they are doing. I believe in the light of what they are doing,—I am quite sincere and I said this in reply to Senator Stroup several weeks ago—and I believe in the light of these experiences the school board members and the professional people who are working together in counties are having, we are going to discover some things in this law that can be improved. If I am fortunate enough to be present, I will join with all the rest of you in making those changes. Few laws have been passed in my experience here which did not need some change in the light of what we discovered in working with them. I am sure this law will be no exception. At that time, I will certainly join with everybody else who is here in doing our best to make this law better than it is.

Therefore, I think we need this year's experience. I think we should profit by it. I congratulate the Rules Committee, of which I am not a member, on having taken what seems to me a very sensible step.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, I think we have gone rather far afield in our discussion here on this particular resolution, and the attitude of the Rules Committee upon it.

It certainly could be considered without any question that most of the philosophical statements of attitudes toward education, enriched curriculum, reduction of costs, and so forth are important to all our thinking. This is merely a question of how it is going to be done. That is the reason the resolution was sponsored by me and other Members on this side of the floor, in order to stay the operation of the Department of Public Instruction at the present time until alterations and changes could be made in this particular legislation.

In order to point out wherein we are at fault in what we are doing, I shall refer to the booklet which has been provided for us. I draw your attention to item 6 therein, which says as follows:

> "An administrative unit shall be planned to include the largest feasible pupil population . . ."

That was not the thinking of many of us at the time when this legislation was written and considered by this Body. We tried to write into this bill restrictions in size in so far as pupil population was concerned. We reduced it from the Governor's Committee Report of 10,000 to 4,000, and from the Governor's Committee Report of 4,000 finally to 2,500, purely in order to try to give, particularly rural Pennsylvania, an opportunity to maintain a smaller sized administrative unit because of the difficulties that are entailed in trying to merge into large units.

Now, the attitude of the Department of Public Instruction under this particular legislation is that it has a mandate from the Legislature to set up the largest feasible pupil population. That was not our intent at all. We were trying to restrict from the really large units of 10,000, and keep it down. Nevertheless,—and this is the crux of the entire matter, and the particular item that is causing so much disturbance throughout the Commonwealth, and the reason there is such a hue and cry and resistance to this legislation and the implementation by the department—the department now has taken this Act as a mandate to do whatsoever it sees fit in the last analysis in so far as the size of administrative units is concerned regardless of the attitude of the local areas. County school boards and local school directors can make their representations but, in the final analysis, it will be the Department of Public Instruction which will determine what shall be done.

Let us read the language:

> "In the event that no plan of organization of administrative units is approved by the State Council of Education for a county prior to January 1, 1964, the Department of Public Instruction shall prepare and place upon the agenda of the State Council of Education a plan of organization of administrative units for the county . . ."

Therefore, whatever the local people do, whatever they want and whatever they think fits their particular, peculiar, specific situation, a generalization in so far as the department is concerned is that which will become the fact accomplished and, in the end, local effort, local attitudes, local desires and local requests are being completely ignored.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, at the present time, while we have exempted in the bill seventh and eighth class counties from a pupil population problem as such specifically, the department is coming out with county plans for the seventh class and the eighth class units in full county organization. That is the administrative unit there. While we have tried to curtail the particular size in rural areas of the administrative unit, the department will determine exactly what that size will be, taking into consideration certain factors, of course. However, in the last analysis, they are the determination of it.

This is the problem. This particular piece of legislation has been in derogation of local control and of local effort, and we are creating here, within the Commonwealth, a purely statism agency, which dominates and supersedes everything else that may be desired by our people and their representatives on the local level. Here is the crux of it.

Now on this side of the floor, we tried, when the bill came before us, to submit amendments. We did submit amendments, but they were defeated by a vote of 25-25. Every one that we offered, in order to try to accomplish some resolution on the local level and some authority there, was defeated.

Now we bring you a resolution, and we ask the Rules Committee to give this serious consideration, and we hope you will bring it out in response to the attitude of so many of our people throughout the State. However, you say: "No, we will not do it." Yet we continue going on in the Department of Public Instruction, publishing booklets and spending hundreds of thousand of dollars for something which, it would seem from the grass roots expressions, will not be implemented as it presently exists at all. That is a waste of taxpayers' money. If we did the

right thing here,—and we should do the right thing—we would hold this in abeyance until we can get a correction to this particular law.

It is an error, Mr. President. It is an error in so far as the way it is written in section 283 and Section 284.

All plans submitted by the county board and the board of school directors, in accordance with these very broad standards, will be refused. These standards are set up by the Council. No body else has anything to say about it. There is nothing specific in it. As a matter of fact, these plans do not even consider what the tax situation will be at the local level. They do not consider what will happen to the subsidy situation presently existent. They do not consider what will occur to this tremendous debt, which many of our school districts have, and how it is going to be handled.

There are so many ramifications in the implementation of this act that it should be held until further thorough study can be made and a proper, realistic and considerate program can be laid out, which will be more acceptable to the people back home. This is where the fault lies and this is the crux. It is not all of our explanations and oratory on education, and what it means to our children and what it means to our State. We are all in accord with that. We face the issue. Most of the comments on the other side have been irrelevant on this particular issue. We have not faced up to it, and the fact that we have not faced up to it must be the burden of the Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (William Z. Scott) in the Chair.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, perhaps it would be better if I yielded to Senator Sesler. I want to make some remarks with reference to some that were made by Senator Seyler. I do not see him in the room and, therefore, I will yield to the gentleman from Erie.

Mr. SESLER. Mr. President, I have been very much interested in this whole question since the inception of this legislation last August, 1961. During the time before and after the enactment of this legislation, I have attempted to make myself familiar with some of the issues and to read additionally. I have read, for example, books and publications by the American Society of School Administrators and numerous other committees, such as the Committee on National Goals, and, of course, the eminent James Conant, et cetera.

I think we can say briefly that the little book which was put out today—"The Fourth 'R'" it is called—is hardly more than a very brief summary of the arguments in favor of school reorganization.

Senator Seyler has spoken at length on some of the merits and some of the economics behind this bill. I think there is another side, too, that should be discussed It certainly is apparent, since I have been in the Senate, that a bill seems to be like a small ship on the sea. The merits of the bill might be considered to be the ship itself. Sometimes it is a raft and sometimes it is a well constructed craft, but in all cases they seem to float on a political sea.

What are the politics here, aside from the merits of the question? Is there really a political question? Should it really be a political question?

I think that first of all it can be said that this side of the aisle has not conceived of this program as a political move, nor should it ever be considered as such. I have noticed, since I have been in State Government, a dearth of long-range planning in many subjects. Because of the changes of Administration, no one has ever committed himself or is willing to adopt the programs of others. I think this approach we are taking is the right approach, not only in this field but in many other fields.

It has been said, for example, that this program is undemocratic. Why? Is it because we have 12,000 school directors, which is more than any other State in the Nation? Does this mean, for example, that we should have several hundred or 1,000 representatives? We seem to have effected and continued a representative government here. In the House of Representatives, there are 260 representatives. Some may compare it to the old days, for example, when you could go around the corner and speak to your local school director, or people have alluded to the one-room schoolhouse as being the place where good educations were given. Let me tell you, without question, an examination of the facts indicates that the good, old days are entirely insufficient for today's problems. Do you realize, for example, that in 1895, only seven per cent of the population between the ages of fourteen and seventeen went on to high school. This, today, would be intolerable.

I think, too, that it has been said that the Department of Public Instruction is trying to impose its will upon these people. How is this so? Actually, we have set minimum standards, and they are the most vague. In fact, they have just been criticized by our last speaker as being most vague. Actually, if we were to have done the other thing and made them most specific, we would have been accused of running a dictatorship from Harrisburg, and so they would impale us on the horns of a dilemma.

I think the approach that was taken was the course most reasonable, because it leaves the entire matter open to the local school directors and leaves some mandate to bring together districts of certain sizes.

We can go on politically and say: "Who is it that wants to preserve these districts?" I know one group of people, and let us be frank about it. There is one set of school districts who are comfortable. In fact, comparatively speaking, they have money, they have an educated populace, they have a high market value per pupil, and they want to keep it that way. They are not prepared to share. They are not prepared to co-operate.

Let us be realistic, too. At the school directors meeting,—with all deference to those directors, those men, who have given freely of their time and talents to promote the cause of education—nevertheless, there was a small cadre of those who are inherently opposed to this aim, and who stayed on until the last day of that convention to gather together and to put this amendment across to less than one-quarter of the total number of directors.

I know many directors, and they are human. There are some who are well-informed on these issues. There are others who are totally ignorant, and who appear to equate this bill with changes in the size of attendance areas.

This bill, ladies and gentlemen, is a beginning. It is a commencement. We are not going to change buildings, we are not going to destroy them, and we are not going to use them. We are not going to change violently the size

of attendance areas overnight. We are making a start. It is primarily an administrative bill, designed to resolve some of the overlapping and some of the appendages that we have in regard to the administration of education. Those who have studied conscientiously and carefully, and compared the progress made in other States, know that Pennsylvania has been woefully short in this progress.

I think those districts which will oppose this will make a mistake. Those who oppose it have done so not in the spirit of being confused by the bill or confused by the directions, but because they do not want to in spirit. If there is a will, and it is done with a purpose to enable our school districts to become better, they will find a way to consolidate these school districts in such a way that will be for the benefit of the people. It is a matter of the spirit in which they want to progress. It is a matter of the spirit in which they want to interpret the bill.

Finally, I will say this, with all deference to some of the former speakers who talked as if we should simply hold up and study this program: Let us call a spade, a spade. This moratorium would continue, if they were to have their will, until next year; and if next year they can have their way, let us be assured of one thing. School reorganization in Pennsylvania would not be temporarily held up, but it would be permanently held up.

Mr. HAWBAKER. Mr. President, the gentleman from Erie County just made the statement that this is not a political question.

I would like to suggest, Mr. President, that this is a very definite political question. Of course, it is not political in regard to partisan politics between Republicans and Democrats in this body. However, it certainly is political in the sense that it involves the very basis of American democracy; that is, a form of government based upon local self-determination.

I am not an expert in the field of education, and I do not profess to be. I am not here to say that we would not have better schools under the system of compulsory school reorganization. However, I am here to say that the question before us is not one of whether or not this will enable us to have better schools, but it is rather a question as to whether or not this will enable us to have better schools within the framework of our democratic system. The thing that concerns me very much is the question as to whether, in the field of education, we have gotten to a point where we are willing to assume that the end justifies the means. This, I do not think is appropriate.

I think it could be well said that flexibility has been the strength of our American democracy. The problems that exist in one neighborhood are not the same as the problems that exist in another neighborhood. Traditionally, our democracy has succeeded and been phenomenally successful because of the fact that people at the local level worked out their own problems as they presented themselves in that locality.

There is another thing about this matter of local responsibility. Some mention has been made of the fact that we can eliminate a lot of school directors without losing this local self-determination. However, it seems to me that we need more people participating in local government, not less, because we witness a growing tendency in these days to find people regarding governmental organizations as something administered by somebody else. I think the greatest threat to our American democracy is this very threat, when people have a tendency to assume that government represents they instead of we. For this reason, I feel this is a very definite political question, because it involves the very fundamentals of our democratic society.

I think it can be well said and we will all admit that any governmental organization, speaking in terms of pure efficiency, administered from the top down will be more efficient than an organization administered from the bottom up. This I think, is something that is obvious. The question that concerns me is: Are we willing to let this apply to our democratic system of government? If we were to pursue this to its logical conclusion, then we would decide that since we cannot efficiently administer our schools in a democratic way from the bottom up, we cannot efficiently administer any of our local government, and we would soon discover that if we were successful in saving a few dollars by school reorganization, we would have established a precedent whereby it would be advisable to reorganize our local government. If we were to pursue this far enough, the only governmental agency left in this Country would be the Federal Government. If we were to pursue it even further, we would find that, in the interest of efficiency, we would even abolish the Congress. So, in that regard, I say this is tremendously a political question.

There is one other point made by the previous speaker that I think should be mentioned. That is this matter of the wealthy districts sharing their wealth with the poorer districts. Here again, we are getting back to that old philosophy of share the wealth. I think if we adopt this philosophy, we will have killed the very stimulus that has made this Country what it is, because certainly if there is no need for people to support themselves, if they can rely on others, then the initiative for being self-sufficient will have been abolished. This will sow the seeds of decay in our entire society.

Therefore, I think this is definitely a political question of the utmost importance.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I previously yielded the floor, thinking that perhaps Senator Seyler would return. He has not done so , and I think he has left the building. However, I would like to take issue with him.

It seems to me that larger units are the present theme for better education. I disagree with that very much. Senator Seyler mentioned the fact that perhaps there would be three students who would want to take German and, rather than deny them German, they would have to employ a teacher who would just teach three students.

I want to give you an example of what happened in my own community about three weeks ago. The University of Pittsburgh's Vice Chancellor for expansion came to Kittanning with the possibility of setting up a branch of the University of Pittsburgh. One of the statements that he made was that the people in the smaller classes get more out of the subject than they would if they were in big classes.

For instance, we have among our high school graduates—I have one school particularly in mind which has grown so very rapidly—boys and girls who were honor students and who were outstanding students in high school. However, this very semester, I had a report from this university that five of my scholarship students have

failed. This is disheartening, but more disheartening is the fact that all five of these students were good students in high school. A couple of them were exceptional students. Now they are all on probation. I think one of the main reasons is because they are taught in amphitheaters, where there are 250 students in a class in an amphitheater. If any of that material soaks in, O.K. If it does not, they do not get the subject.

I remember when I was in high school, we had a Latin class I think of about fifteen or sixteen. I certainly did not take Latin. Latin took me, because I never got any credit for it. I passed it one year, but in order to get high school credit, you had to pass it two years. It was a dry subject. I did not like it and I did not apply myself. Nevertheless, I learned some Latin because of the small class that we had, and some of it rubbed off on me. I say that if I were in a Latin class with 200 or 250 pupils, unless I had a deep desire to learn that subject, it would mean absolutely nothing to me. For that reason, I think so many of our students are failing when they leave home.

Senator Seyler mentioned the fact about three students taking German. I am sure for any popular subject,—whether it were German, French or Spanish—they would have no difficulty in getting more than three students. If it were some Arabic language that is not used very much, they might have some difficulty. Every school cannot teach every subject and teach it well.

One of the mistakes that I think we make in our school system— and I am speaking from experience since I spent thirty years as a member of a board of education—is that we allow boys and girls who are thirteen and fourteen years of age, who have not fully matured, to pick their courses. Naturally, at that age, they pick the softest courses they can take. That is perhaps the fault of the administration or perhaps the fault of our present school system. I am the last person in the world to say that we do not need something done in so far as reorganization of our school system is concerned. However, I do think it ought to be worked out and we ought to know where we are going, because there is no rhyme or reason to any of this.

As somebody mentioned awhile ago, the Department of Public Instruction is going to have the last say. They say: "Allow the county school boards to set up this plan." We had the five-year plan when I was there. We moved into this thing cautiously. As you have heard me say before, after we went into a school union by a vote of all of the people, and we did it in a democratic way, our school system—there is my friend, Harry Seyler, who just came in—just went down in so far as efficiency is concerned and in so far as the pupils getting the most out of these classes. Why? Because we had to assume the the responsibility for maintaining a lot of teachers who had seniority. They were not the caliber of teachers we had been used to in the past when we were an outstanding school district. We were wealthy in that we had a lot of real estate that was taxable. Now we have a lot of children, and no real estate. Consequently, the school districts are hurting for more State-aid.

I do not think that larger school districts—just somebody arbitrarily saying, "We are going to have a school district of 2,500, 4,000 or 10,000"—are the answer. I think it ought to be worked out. I think each school district—each county—should have its own plan. Certainly, they know better than somebody here in Harrisburg who looks at a map on the wall and says: "We are going to cut Armstrong County into four districts, and that is the way it is going to be." That is wrong.

Talking about trying to save taxpayers' money, you are just going to throw millions and millions of dollars away for a poor grade of education.

Certainly, we have people here in Harrisburg who are good administrators. However, we have too many specialists. We have too many people in the area of buildings and too many people in the area of curriculum, and they are not co-ordinated properly.

It is not a political question, Republican or Democrat, so far as that is concerned. I think everyone of us in this room has one purpose in mind, and that is to give that boy or girl a better education. Even moneywise, I do not think any of us begrudge spending more money for education if we get our money's worth.

I do not think I quite finished saying what I wanted to when I started out by talking about the Vice Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh coming up and explaining to us that he thought in these community colleges, with smaller classes, the boys and girls would derive more not only from the standpoint of more for their money because they could live at home and would not have as far to travel, but because the classes would not be as large, thereby giving them more personal attention. When you have a classroom of fifteen to twenty students, you are certainly going to get a lot more out of the subject than when you are going to have an amphitheater filled with 200 to 250 people listening to some lecture.

Mr. STAISEY. Mr. President, at the time Senate Bill No. 867 was presented here on the floor, I opposed it. I opposed it because I was not convinced that it addressed itself to the mission of American education. I thought it was overly preoccupied with administrative efficiency and economic costs. I do not think good education necessarily comes from good bookkeeping. I do not think large expenditures necessarily guarantee good education.

In my District, we are in the process of evolving a reorganization plan. At this time, you cannot make a considered or sensible judgment on it. However, in the weeks to come, I am going to work with the school districts in my area. In my judgment, it is going to be based on these considerations: First, whether or not reorganization of the school districts is going to improve the quality of our education. Secondly, whether or not it is going to provide a curriculum which has built within it the ability to grow. Thirdly, whether or not it is going to give to each of our youngsters the maximum opportunity to attain his maximum potentialities.

I am going to be very careful in order to be certain that form does not influence substance. I am going to be extremely careful to make certain that mere organization does not squeeze out basic and fundamental values which have made of our society a free people and a thinking people. I would not like to think that we would commit ourselves to a program on paper that would squeeze out and destroy or in any way limit those values that made a John Glenn possible. I should like to think that throughout this Commonwealth of ours, every youngster will be touched, personally and deeply, by education.

If reorganization is going to give us education in greater depth and greater opportunities for the development of

our children's talents and abilities and the other gifts which God has granted them, then, indeed, it will render a good service.

On the other hand, if the touchstone is to be how much money we expend or how efficient we are in keeping track of students, then, indeed, we have gained little and contributed nothing to the education of our people.

This morning, at the Governor's Prayer Breakfast, I thought to myself that one thing which I gained from the breakfast was an observation of our society. We Americans have built a society which has recognized its problems and not resigned itself to them. Indecision at this time in this program would lead us nowhere. It is much wiser that some decision be made and we proceed, and then make a judgment upon it. I thought that morning, as I sat at the Governor's Prayer Breakfast, that one of the great qualities our people have had and which has been built in our education is that we have the ability to realize that for any door which God closes, he opens another. All you need is the courage and faith to walk through them.

I do not mean to be maudlin, but I am speaking about fundamental values which I think are urgently necessary. I do not think education is a matter of numbers and I do not think it is a matter of figures. I think it is a matter of basic, timeless values which we have preserved in our educational system.

Therefore, Mr. President, it seems to me, in this whole problem of reorganization, the thing to be watched and considered is: Are we providing a platform on which these basic values will be preserved? Are we laying the foundation for opportunities for our youngsters to obtain their maximum potentialities or are we going to do a good job of merely bookkeeping?

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I want to join Senator Pechan and Senator Staisey in saying that my concern, too, is with quality. I am only in favor of reorganization because I believe it will enable us to get more quality for the present expenditure of money and other resources which we put into education.

Let me recommend to Senator Staisey, in pursuing with his county board the study of what effect size may have upon quality, and let me suggest to Senator Pechan as well, that they get a publication of the Joint State Government Commission. The Joint State Government Commission, in 1959, issued a publication called, "The Study of Pennsylvania High School Seniors." The following year, in 1960, they put out a supplement to that. I do not have the supplement with me because it is a thing which is in great demand. I have loaned it to a lot of people because of the impressive study that they made. I think Senator Pechan and Senator Staisey will both admit that the Joint State Government Commission is an agency which can be depended upon to make a thorough, unbiased and impartial study. They are not educators; they are legislators working with a good staff.

In that 1960 supplement, Senators, you will find a very careful study which they made. They took quality criteria and studied it in different sized schools. I would like you to get this yourselves and examine it. They found that everyone of the quality criteria which they selected—they selected things like preparation of teachers, particularly mathematics teachers because that was a critical thing, the number that went to college from the high schools and a lot of things which I think you would agree are valid criteria of quality in education. We are not talking about money now, but we are talking about what youngsters get in education in the classrooms. That study revealed that as you go up the scale in size, you will also find an increase in quality. This is not due to mere size. As Senator Staisey said, mere size does not do it. However, size gives the opportunity for the good brains of the professional educators and the lay members of boards, working together, to afford, at a price the community can afford to pay, to put more quality into education.

I wish you would both get a copy of that study. In fact, I wish every Senator would read it. It is the 1960 supplement to the report originally made in 1959 on Pennsylvania High School Seniors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Paul W. Mahady) in the Chair.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN, by unanimous consent, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

David Rothman, D.O., 169 Pine Street, Oxford, Chester County.

Harvey C. Orth, D.O., 211 Lambardy Circle, Lewistown, Mifflin County.

Ben L. Agresti, D.O., 263 West Eighteenth Street, Erie, Erie County.

Charles S. W. Rickolt, D.O., 114 South Main Street, Muncy, Lycoming County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate L. Fred Klosterman, R. D. 2, Gettysburg, Adams County, for reappointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Highland, Adams County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 19, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Mary M. Wood, Box 232, Lopez, Sullivan County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township Colley, Sullivan County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, to fill a vacancy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

February 26, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert E. Fetcko, 326 West College Street, Canonsburg, Washington County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Canonsburg, Washington County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1964, vice John T. Fetcko, deceased.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. CAMIEL, that the senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I now call from the table for consideration the nomination of Albert D. Milani for appointment as a Member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, which was reported from committee on February 26, 1962 and laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the nomination.

The nomination was read by the Clerk as follows:

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

January 2, 1962.

Albert D. Milani, Pittsburgh, from December 28, 1961, until July 15, 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. DEVLIN asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee today, together with the nomination of Albert D. Milani.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Kalman,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Keller,	Propert,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Haluska,	Miller,	Staisey,	Mahady,
Hawbaker,	Mullin,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. STAISEY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph H. Britton, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Centre County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, for the term of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Advisory Council on Library Development, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified:

Mrs. Catherine Roberts Bard, 326 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County.

Benjamin L. DuVal, 210 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Herbert B. Anstaett, 1125 West New Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Advisory Health Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified:

Theodore F. Hatch, School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County.

Lawrence X. Sullivan, M.D., 1466 Greystone Drive, Pittsburgh 6, Allegheny County.

Edward F. Kunde, 47 Glen Ridge Lane, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Allentown State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

R. Jean Fleckenstine, 2152 Chew Street, Allentown, Lehigh County.

Wilbert N. J. Wieand, 509 North Seventh Street Allentown, Lehigh County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BANKING BOARD

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Carlton Harris, 3125 West Penn Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for reappointment as a member of the Banking Board, until September 1, 1969, and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Warren K. Hess, 1312 Farr Road, Reading, Berks County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute:

Harold A. Taggart, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, until May 13, 1964, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Charles S. Cameron, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, until May 13, 1963, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Ernest Williams, Russellville, P. O. Oxford, Chester County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John D. Carmody, 514 Ridge Street, Honesdale, Wayne County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Fairview State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAZLETON STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Earl J. Smith, 1 Highland Avenue, Jeddo, Luzerne County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Hazleton State General Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of two years, or until their successors are appointed:

Maurice K. Goddard (Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation), 211 North Nineteenth Street, Camp Hill, Cumberland County.

Harold B. Rudisill (General Assembly), 418 Baltimore Street Hanover, York County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Laurelton State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Park L. Huffman, 212 Broad Street, West Milton, Union County.

Mrs. Marie S. Purnell, 401 Market Street, Mifflinburg, Union County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Locust Mountain State General Hospital:

Israel D. Gray, Frackville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

James Scott, Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Victor J. Bindie, 615 West Penn Street, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Raymond Troy, Gordon, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph V. Navitsky, Shenandoah Heights, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Peter J. Chaplinsky, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph T. Kershetsky, 415 East Center Street, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Peter J. Swoboda, 649 Altamount Boulevard, Frackville, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Stephen J. Engle, 607 West Mahanoy Avenue, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital:

Mrs. Janet B. Schlesinger, 3420 Dauphin Street, Pittsburgh 27, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Margaret Lee Walgren, 29 Terrace View Drive, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Francis H. Loughran, 83 Price Street, Kingston, Luzerne County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Nanticoke State General Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leonard W. Bughman, Cross Hills, R. D. 2, Ligonier, Westmoreland County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, until June 2, 1965, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and shall have qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Asbury W. Lee, III, 913 Old Town Road, Clearfield, Clearfield County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, until July 24, 1967, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leon C. Nurock, 324 Radcliff Street, Bristol, Bucks County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Philadelphia State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Polk State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Boyd N. Park, 406 Fourteenth Street, Franklin, Venango County.

Terence C. Hartwell, 118 Moran Street, Oil City, Venango County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Chester J. Korpusik, 230 Main Street, Duryea, Luzerne County.

John Mondlak, 25 Thompson Street, Port Griffith, Pittston, Luzerne County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John Philson, Jennerstown, Somerset County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Board of Funeral Directors:

Norman P. Casher, 233 Keystone Avenue, Cresson, Cambria County, until August 31, 1964, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

William H. Sweeny, 307 Lackawanna Avenue, Olyphant, Lackawanna County, until August 31, 1966, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Alfred H. Williams, 216 New Providence Road, Wallingford, Delaware County, for reappointment as a member of the State Planning Board, until December 13, 1964, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George J. Fehrenbach, 172 Maurus Street, St. Marys, Elk County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ronald J. Ulmer, 413 Carbon Street, Minersville, Schuylkill County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Wernersville State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital:

Robert A. Foley, 247 Dell Avenue, Pittsburgh 16, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Charles Harmuth, Washington Avenue, Bridgeville, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Rosemary Plesset, 5815 Northumberland Street, Pittsburgh 17, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence House Concurrent Resolution, **Serial No. 56**, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

RESOLVED (if the Senate concur), That this 1962 Regular Session of the General Assembly adjourn sine die on the 28th day of February 1962 at 4:30 o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the resolution?

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 56**

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in this resolution.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was concurred in

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

SENATE RESOLUTION

URGING THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BRIDGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Messrs. SESLER, STIEFEL, STAISEY and YATRON, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 33)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

Pennsylvania was once known as the "State of Bridges" because of the large number of bridges in the Commonwealth, most of which were covered timber bridges.

Modern highway improvement is threatening the destruction of many of these historic landmarks which are not only reminders of the history of our transportation system but also of great interest to the visiting tourist; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate urges the Department of Highways, the Department of Commerce, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to use every means at their command to take steps to preserve or assist in the preservation of as many of these remaining landmarks as is possible within their financial means and legal powers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania commends The Theodore Burr Covered Bridge Society of Pennsylvania for the valiant work it is doing to aid in the preservation of the remaining covered bridges of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE INSISTS UPON ITS NONCONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS TO HB 15, AND APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House insists upon its nonconcurrence in Senate amendments to **HB 15**, and has appointed Messrs. POLEN, DOUGHERTY and WOOD as a Committee of Conference to confer with a similar committee of the Senate (already appointed) to consider the differences existing between the two houses in relation to said bill.

SENATE RESOLUTION

URGING THE SUPERIOR STEEL COMPANY TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION TO MOVE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. STAISEY, by unanimous consent, offered the fol lowing resolution (**Serial No. 34**), which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 27, 1962.

WHEREAS, Superior Steel Company is located in Scott Township, Allegheny County, and

WHEREAS, The said Superior Steel Company employs 850 men who live in and around Scott Township, and

WHEREAS, The management of the said Superior Steel Company is considering withdrawing their business from the present location, and

WHEREAS, Such withdrawal will create an economic vacuum which cannot be easily filled since this firm is a dynamic and integral part of the economy of the area, and

WHEREAS, Such withdrawal will result in extensive hardship through unemployment since there is no readily available employment for these men, and

WHEREAS, Through the loss of the operation of this plant a very substantial reduction in the flow of periodic wage payments will result in a substantial reduction in the total trade and commerce within and around Scott Township areas and the resulting economic distress is incalculable at this time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Department of Commerce and all other departments of the Commonwealth shall use their good offices and resources to urge the Superior Steel Company to reconsider its decision to move from Pennsylvania and to urge them to continue their productive operations at their present location in Scott Township, Allegheny County, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Secretary of Commerce and to the Superior Steel Company, in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE SUBMITTED

Mr. SEYLER submitted the Report of Committee of Conference on **HB 15**, which was laid over for printing under the rules.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 28, 1962, at 4:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 2:42 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 27, 1962

The House met at 12:30 p. m., e. s.t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

Reverend Vance Yarnelle, Pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church, Bethel Park, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, guest Chaplain and guest of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Simmons, and the House Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

O God, before Whom nations rise and fall but in Whose presence burdens lose their heaviness and we find rest, and strength and peace, we have come to know Thee, not through the seeing of the eye or the hearing of the ear or the touch of the hand, but we have beheld Thy presence through the eyes of faith.

We thank and praise Thee for the goodly heritage in which we have been permitted to share—for the institutions which have come to us through the labor and sacrifice of others. Grant O God that we may increase the worth of this heritage as we pass it on to those who come after us. Enable us to renewedly commit our way unto Thee that we may have within us the testimony of a good conscience.

We ask not for an easy road but that Thou wilt bestow upon us the qualities of heart and mind that will enable us to meet with wisdom and confidence the problems of each day. We ask not to be shown the distant scene but that each step may be revealed in its time. Fortify us we pray Thee unto a creative performance of Thy will. Increase within us the spirit of devotion and dedication to the great principles to which we are committed. Bless with Thy gracious presence this House of Representatives of our Commonwealth. Be with them in their deliberations this day and always. Be favorable unto our land and use us as channels of Thy Grace and Power to all men. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Helm, to preside temporarily for a special purpose.

Mr. HELM IN THE CHAIR

LANSFORD HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to welcome to the hall of the House the Senior Class of Lansford High School under the guidance of Mr. Frank Piscelli. They are guests of the gentleman from Carbon, Mr. Bonner.

Will that delegation please rise?

LAMPETER-STRASBURG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We are also privileged to have with us today the 9th grade civics class comprised of 170 students studying State government from the Lampeter-Strasburg High School of Lancaster County, under the guidance of their advisers, Mr. John Silknetter, Mr. Robert Winters, Mr. William Bailes and Mrs. Lou Weaver. They are guests of the members of the House from Lancaster County.

Will that delegation please rise?

The Chair thanks the delegation and welcomes you to our session today.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For the purpose of a special program today, the Chair will declare a brief recess. We will take the opportunity during this recess to introduce to you some distinguished guests whom we have with us today.

(During Recess)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Legislative Freshman Forum of Republican Legislators who are serving their first terms, being vitally interested in constitutional government, made a recent trip to the State of Virginia and at that time issued an invitation for members of that commission to visit them and to meet with their group in our capital city.

This meeting took place last night and this morning at breakfast, and we have a rather unusual situation. We have a group of outstanding Democrats from the State of Virginia up here teaching Republican legislators something about constitutional government.

It is my pleasure to present to you, on behalf of that legislative forum, the gentlemen who have been here under their auspices and as the guests, particularly, of the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Kistler.

I will present them to you and ask that they rise in their places and receive your greetings.

Mr. James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader.

Mr. Frederick T. Gray, attorney and former attorney general of Virginia.

Mr. Edgar R. Lafferty, Jr., businessman and farmer, chairman of the Federal Aid Committee of the commission.

Mr. T. Jack Gary, partner in a Richmond accounting firm, responsible for a large part of the federal aid study.

Mr. Hugh V. White, Jr., the executive director of the commission.

Now I shall present to you and ask him to bring you a few words of greeting, the chairman of the Virginia commission on Constitutional Government, Mr. David J. Mays, attorney and a Pulitzer prize winning author.

I present to you at this time the chairman of their commission, Mr. Mays.

ADDRESS BY DAVID J. MAYS

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, you have been so considerate in letting me appear that I shall be equally considerate in not abusing the privilege extended.

The Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government has a name which indicates its purpose and its duties, that has no undertones and no overtones; it is simply that. We are trying to teach respect and knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. We are appointed to these places on the commission by His Excellency, the Governor, by the presiding officer of the Senate and by

the Speaker of the House, and I am asked by each of them to extend to you their warmest greetings.

Some years ago my senior partner had the privilege of speaking to this House on a constitutional question and, since I dabbled in history, he asked me how he might start. I said, "You might start by saying there was a time before the Revolution that Augusta County, a great sprawling county in western Virginia, claimed the confluence of the great rivers in western Pennsylvania and they thought that Fort Pitt was part of Virginia." I think that has been settled politically now for some time and I will merely make a bare reference to what was once a claim.

I hope we will have many fruits from the discussions we had in Virginia last fall, last evening and this morning about bringing the Constitution home to the people.

In concluding, may I mention one anecdote which took place in Louisiana during the last war. One northern lieutenant stopped at a farmhouse of a Cajun, we call them Cajuns down there, a Cajun farm, and said, "This is a horrible war we are in." The farmer said, "Yes, sir, it's really bad. Do you reckon those Yankees are going to help us?"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Thank you, Mr. Mays. On behalf of the House of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we bid you welcome to our capital city and hope that your visit has been a good one. Come back and see us any time you desire. We will be happy to have you.

The purpose of the recess having been concluded, the Chair will now declare the recess ended and turn over the gavel to the Speaker of the House.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Armstrong for a job well done.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, February 26, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. GREENLEE and GREMMINGER.

HOUSE BILL No. 102.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing that the Lieutenant Governor may succeed himself for one additional term.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and LAWSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 103.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and SHELTON.

HOUSE BILL No. 104.

A Joint Resolution changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office; * * *

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTION

SINE-DIE ADJOURNMENT

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), that this 1962 Regular Session of the General Assembly adjourn Sine-Die on the 28th day of February, 1962, at 4:30 o'clock, p.m., e.s.t.

STEPHEN McCANN
Chairman of the Committee
on Rules

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. BACHMAN, TOMASCIK and KRAMER.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 48.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

In the 1961 session of the General Assembly, an amendment to The Realty Transfer Tax Act was enacted, by 1961 Act No. 579, which redefined "document" so as to exclude transfers between nonprofit industrial development agencies and industrial corporations purchasing from them. This amendment was adopted with the express purpose of making it clear that such transactions came within the existing exemption of transactions between "straw parties" from the tax.

Since the adoption of this amendment, the agencies of the Commonwealth charged with the administration of the Realty Transfer Tax Act have taken the view that said amendment created a new exemption and thereby showed that such transactions were not previously exempt from the tax. This interpretation, if persisted in, will work much to the detriment of the establishment of new industries within our Commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby declares that its intent in enacting 1961 Act No. 579, amending "The Realty Transfer Tax Act," by redefining the word "document" so that it did not include transfers between nonprofit industrial development agencies and industrial corporations purchasing from them, thereby excluding such transfers from the tax, was intended only as a clarification of existing law to make it clear that such transfers were already exempt from the tax as being "straw parties;" and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly feels that said 1961 Act No. 579 should be interpreted in such a manner as to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended, that purpose being to make it clear that the transactions, described in said amending act, are not now nor have they been in the past, transactions subject to the Realty Transfer Tax; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the State Board of Finance and Revenue.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and SHERMAN.

RESOLUTION No. 49.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a thorough and complete study of the sale and distribution of pornographic literature in Pennsylvania with particular reference to the types and kinds of such literature, the extent of its sale and distribution, its effects upon the morals of the people, particularly the

youth of Pennsylvania, and the best means of combating the problem; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a report of its study to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and KELLY.

RESOLUTION No. 50.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a thorough and complete study of the practices among small loan companies with particular reference to interest rates and service charges and, in its study to determine whether the law is generally obeyed or avoided, the adequacy and necessity of the present law and whether or not conditions have so changed as to require a change in the law; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its findings to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GREENLEE and LAWSON.

RESOLUTION No. 51.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to make a thorough and complete study of the problem of crimes involving sex offenses, with particular attention given to the problems of enforcement, conviction, punishment, treatment and release of persons convicted; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the next General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. K. B. LEE, BUSH, McCANDLESS, PURSLEY, STRAUSSER, MAGEE, E. S. WILLIAMS and GOODRICH.

RESOLUTION No. 52.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

On December 26, 1961, the Commonwealth Court, composed of six Dauphin County judges, turned down an appeal by the Keystone Trotting Association that a pari-mutuel harness racing license granted by the Pennsylvania Harness Racing Commission to the Liberty Bell Racing Association, headed by James P. Clark, finance chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee, be declared null and void because no comparative hearings were held.

The Commonwealth Court held that the Harness Racing Act of 1959 (Act 728) was deficient because it failed explicitly to require that hearings be held prior to the granting of a harness racing license.

The Commonwealth Court's opinion read in part: "However desirable it may be that comparative hearings—a confrontation of rival applicants—should be held . . . we believe that the statute is deficient in failing to provide for hearings . . ."

The suit by the Keystone Trotting Association was based on the granting on April 5, 1961, of a harness racing license by the commission to one of the most powerful Democratic party leaders in the Commonwealth, James P. Clark and his associates, while refusing to even listen to the twelve other groups applying for track licenses.

Fifteen months prior to the granting of this license, which was vigorously protested by Harness Racing Commission Chairman L. B. Sheppard, the Philadelphia Inquirer noted on January 19, 1960: "Reports have been current for several weeks that Congressman William J. Green, Jr. and . . . James P. Clark would spearhead a group interested in seeking a track license . . . It is generally conceded in political circles, however, that before any corporation is licensed in the Philadelphia area, Green will have a voice, presumably through Edward J. Kane, (Green's man on the Harness Racing Commission) in determining who will operate here."

Following the predicted issuance of the first harness racing license to the Liberty Bell Group, headed by James P. Clark, the Harrisburg Evening News stated editorially on April 6, 1961:

"Raw political influence and unadulterated favoritism have marked the issuance of the first license to operate a pari-mutuel track in the lush Philadelphia area . . . To the complete surprise of just about nobody, the influential Democrat who ranks right up with Congressman William Green as an almighty political power in Philadelphia, James Clark and his Liberty Bell coterie got the valuable track license . . . The respected chairman and harness racing authority, who was named with such acclaim and ballyhoo by Governor Lawrence to head up the Harness Racing Commission, voted 'Nay.' His fellow commissioners, both Democrats, voted 'Aye'."

On May 11, 1961, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported: "Chairman Lawrence B. Sheppard of the State Harness Racing Commission charged today that the public is being bamboozled in the issuance of harness track licenses and that the public hearings ought to be held to find out why. 'With millions of dollars at stake, I think the public is entitled to know whether anybody is covering up, and for whom' Sheppard said. The chairman, who is a Republican and sits on the commission with Democrats Martin J. Cusick, of Sharpsville, and Edward J. Kane, of Philadelphia, have been blocked by the general counsel of the commission Attorney Harry L. Rossi, who has been transferred from the Department of Justice, who has written an opinion that public hearings at this time would be 'premature and shall not be granted' according to the chairman."

On October 16, 1961, at a meeting which lasted less than ten minutes, the Harness Racing Commission awarded two track licenses, one to a syndicate headed by Daniel C. Parish, a close friend of Governor Lawrence, and Arthur J. Rooney, both of Pittsburgh; and to a Washington County group headed by Del Miller, a prominent horse breeder.

The Parish-Rooney group will lease the track facilities of the Liberty Bell Racing Association, headed by Philadelphia Democratic Finance Chairman, James P. Clark.

On October 17, 1961, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin commented editorially: "The (Harness Racing) Commission has not conducted itself in such a way as to inspire public confidence . . . There is the unusually high incidence of political bigwigs and friends and associates of political bigwigs among the licensees . . . There is the pronounced tendency of the Commission to operate and reach its decisions in secrecy, and to confine its public proceedings to the bare formalities . . ."

Pending before the Harness Racing Commission is a fourth track license sought by two Luzerne County syndicates, Anthracite and Pocono Raceways. In this connection, the Harrisburg Sunday Patriot on September 10, 1961, reported that Fred Correale, brother of the late Palmer Correale, who attended the notorious ingathering of the underworld at Appalachin, New York, is associated with the Anthracite Raceway group.

The Sunday Patriot also mentioned reports that Correale is on friendly terms with Commissioner Edward Kane of Philadelphia, a Bill Green appointee on the Commission. Commission Chairman Sheppard, whom Green and Jim Clark tried to remove from office in a track provision in Senate bill 932 which amended the Harness Racing Law in Clark's favor during the dying days of the 1961 session of the Legislature, is reported to bitterly oppose the granting of a track license to the Correale group, according to the Patriot.

House Republicans were able to remove the Sheppard ripper from Senate bill 932, but otherwise failed to amend the Harness Racing Laws as follows: On April 11, 1961, a motion to discharge House bill 905, which would bar officials and officers of political parties from having financial interests in race tracks, was defeated 90-104, with all Democrat House members voting against; and amendment to Senate bill 932 introduced August 31, 1961 by Representative Maurice Goldstein of Allegheny County, that minors be barred from race tracks unless accompanied by their parents did pass the House 98-97, with three Democrats voting with the Republicans, but the

amendment fell on reconsideration after disciplinary moves were made by the House Democratic leadership.

Other Repulican-sponsored amendments to the Harness Racing Law, to limit profits of harness racing tracks to six per cent, instead of 10 per cent which the law now permits; to require publication of the names of all stockholders; and to prohibit the subleasing of any harness racing track to another licensee all died in the Democrat-controlled House Rules Committee.

A badly needed amendment to the Harness Racing Law is one which would require open comparative hearings by the Harness Racing Commission, as demanded by Commission Chairman L. B. Sheppard, and by a number of prominent newspapers throughout the Commonwealth.

It has not been possible to introduce such an amendment during the 1962 session of the Legislature which is limited in its scope to the consideration of fiscal legislation only; therefore be it

Resolved That the House of Representatives declare its intention of amending, in the 1963 Session of the General Assembly, the Harness Racing Act to require public comparative hearings of applicants for harness racing licenses; and be it further

Resolved That the House of Representatives request that the Harness Racing Commission hold an open hearing on the petitions of Anthracite and Pocono Raceway Associations to operate a harness racing track in Luzerne Couty, even though present law does not specifically require it; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Reference Bureau be requested to prepare an amendment to the Harness Racing Law which would require, unequivocably, that open comparative hearings be held by the Commission before the granting of any harness racing license.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GALLAGHER, GREMMINGER, PRENDERGAST, VERONA and YETTER.

RESOLUTION No. 53.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

The volunteer firemen of our great Commonwealth do a wonderful job each year and yet many people do not realize the role that they play in the communities that they serve.

Any person who has had a fire in an area served by these volunteer fire companies can tell you of the great services that they perform. Without these men who give of their time and services without expecting remuneration many properties would burn to the ground and hundreds of lives would be lost. The heroic efforts of the volunteer firemen of Pennsylvania should not go unannounced; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Honorable David L. Lawrence, Governor of Pennsylvania, be urged to proclaim one week out of the year as Volunteer Firemen's Week so that the people of Pennsylvania, through the auspices of the Governor and the Volunteer Firemen's Associations of Pennsylvania, can show our citizens what a great service these men perform for the communities in which they operate; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIAM JOSEPH LONG.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed)

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

This year, 1962, represents the One Hundredth Anniversary of The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company, of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. This represents a century of progress not only to Mahanoy City but to all of its citizens and industries as well as The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company.

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby takes pride in commending and congratulating The Charls D. Kaier Brewing Company on the completion of a century of progress; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates and commends The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company on this, its one hundred years of progress for itself and the community in which it is located; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the House will take up resolutions as the first order of business. The Chair hears no objection.

Does the Majority Leader desire a roll call?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to request a roll call on the first resolution for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 31

The SPEAKER. For the purpose of establishing a quorum, there will be a roll call on House Resolution No. 31.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1962.

In September of 1957 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania conveyed to the County of Bucks a tract of approximately seventy-eight acres in Bristol Borough and Township containing Silver Lake. The deed of conveyance from the Commonwealth contained a clause providing that unless the premises are exclusively maintained and used as a public lake fishing and recreation area or place the title thereto at the option of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission shall revert to the Commonwealth.

Unknown to all parties at the time of the conveyance a small triangular piece of the tract conveyed which piece is approximately 400 ft. x 250 ft. x 200 ft. lies on the opposite side of the road from the main tract and lake. This small tract became isolated from the main tract due to a relocation of the road after the preparation of the description contained in the deed from the Commonwealth This small triangle adjoins the property of Bristol Borough on which its well field is located Bristol Borough finds it desirable to lease most of its well field to a private corporation which will build and operate recreational facilities thereon This corporation requires a right-of-way over the small triangular tract which the county obtained from the Commonwealth.

Bucks County desires to purchase two and one-half acres of the well field property from Bristol Borough as the site for a County Health Department building adjacent to the premises of Lower Bucks Hospital and Bristol Borough is willing to sell the two and one-half acres to the county if the county will grant the right-of-way over said small triangular tract.

It is understood that if the Pennsylvania Fish Commission will adopt a resolution acquiescing in the use of said small triangular tract for the proposed right-of-way both of the aforementioned transactions may be consummated successfully thereby greatly benefiting the entire community therefore be it

Resolved, That since the isolation of this small triangular tract has rendered it unsuitable for use in furthering the original purposes of the grant and since the recreational facilities of the community will be promoted if the County of Bucks grants a right-of-way or easement over said tract and believing that it in no way violates the terms of the conveyance from the Commonwealth to the County of Bucks the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby urges the Pennsylvania Fish Commission to acquiesce in the use of said tract of land for the proposed right-of-way or easement by adopting an appropriate resolution or whatever other action may be found necessary and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted

to the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. McCANN and A. W. JOHNSON and were as follows:

YEAS—196

Adams,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Rovansek,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gallagher,	Lee, A. M.,	Royer,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Lee, K. B.,	Rubin,
Arlene,	George,	Leonard,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gibb,	Limper,	Rutherford,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Lippincott,	Sakulsky,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Backenstoe,	Goodrich,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schaaf,
Blair,	Gramlich,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Boies,	Gray,	Magee,	Seltzer,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	Manbeck,	Shelton,
Bossert,	Gremminger,	Markley,	Sherman,
Bower,	Gross,	Marsh,	Shupnik,
Bowman,	Guesman,	Maxwell,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	May,	Slack,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCandless,	Snare,
Capano,	Hankins,	McCann,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McCormack,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McDevitt,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McDonald,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Heffner,	McInroy,	Stone,
Clarke,	Helm,	McLaughlin,	Strausser,
Comer,	Henzel,	McNally,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cooley,	Hocker,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Merry,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holliday,	Miller,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holman,	Mills,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Morley,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Verona,
Down,	Jim,	Musto,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Jones,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Wescott,
Esler,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	King,	Piper,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Klein,	Polen,	Wood,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Worley,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Price,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kornick,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Fox,	Korns,	Reidenbach,	Zember,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Renwick,	Zimmerman,
Fry,	Lamb,	Riley,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Goldstein, M. H.,

NOT VOTING—13

Branca,	McKeever,	Mullen,	Reibman,
Breth,	Mihm,	Needham,	Taylor,
Dennison,	Monroe,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Willard,
Gailey,			

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the resolution was adopted.

(During Roll Call)

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein, rise?

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. For the purpose of asking one of the sponsors what is the need for this particular resolution, and, specifically, is the land involved connected with the race track site in Bucks County.

The SPEAKER. We are already voting on the resolution. We have been in the process of recording the vote.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. I am recorded as voting "no" until I know what it is about.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will be so recorded. The gentleman can still press his button and vote "no." He can still be recorded.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I have cleared this with the majority leader. By reason of the fact that the majority leader would like to present the sine die resolution for adoption today, we, on the Republican side, promised there would be another short caucus on sine die. Therefore, as soon as this roll call is over, before we proceed to the question of sine die, we would like to have a caucus which would last not more than five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Since the gentleman proposes a miracle —a caucus that lasts five minutes—there will be no objection. I presume the caucus will convene as soon as the vote on the pending resolution is announced.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, those on the Republican side may gradually start proceeding now to our caucus room to expedite the matter. It would be appreciated, if they have voted on the roll call.

The SPEAKER. Those Republicans who have voted on the roll call, I would say, would be at liberty to proceed to their caucus.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Democratic members to remain in their seats, please, until the majority whip can check out the roll call. Will they please remain in their seats?

Mr. Speaker, do I understand it is agreed with the minority leader orally on a voice vote on House Resolutions 32, 33, 34 and 36 only?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, on these resolutions, before you adopt them by a voice vote, I believe we should call for any comments in our caucus on them right now, if you do not mind. We are not in any hurry. We have only been in session 20 days; there are still 300 and some days left in this year.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the 2:28 train leaves at 2:28.

The SPEAKER. The Republican members will now proceed to their caucus. Democratic members will remain as tied to their seats as it is humanly possible to keep them.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair will declare a recess for the purpose of a Republican caucus.

The Chair hears none, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair is asking the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dougherty, to preside.

Mr. DOUGHERTY IN THE CHAIR

CUMBERLAND VALLEY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the hall of the House a class from the Cumberland Valley Junior High School under the sponsorship of Mr. Helman. They are guests of Messrs. George and Kistler of Cumberland County.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I report the following resolution from the Committee on Rules and ask for its immediate consideration and adoption.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution (Not Printed) re: sine die adjournment.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), that this 1962 Regular Session of the General Assembly adjourn Sine-Die on the 28 day of February, 1962 at 4:30 o'clock, p. m., e. s. t.

(Signed) Stephen McCann
Chairman of the Committee
on Rules

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to voice vigorous objection to this sine die resolution. I saw in the paper that the Governor himself felt we should go home, that the people felt we should not be here, and I think that is a lot of propaganda that he would like the people to believe and would like us to believe, and I think nothing is further from the truth. The people want us here. They are paying us a good salary to be here to legislate, and most of them believe that we are going to be here for more than just two short months out of the twelve.

If we adopt this sine die resolution, we are going to be abdicating our constitutional responsibility. These bills are going on to the Governor's desk and many important bills will be there after the sine die resolution is adopted, if it is. And if these bills are vetoed, there is absolutely nothing that we can do about it. We should be here in order that we would have an opportunity to override a veto. This $9.1 million school freeze clause was passed in both the House and the Senate by more than a two to one margin, which would indicate that if the members are here, and if they are consistent, the promised veto would be overridden.

I urge all the members to do what is right for the people of this Commonwealth and oppose this sine die resolution and stay here until our work is completed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, reasons were stated yesterday by the minority leader as to why we should not agree to sine die adjournment tomorrow.

They have been repeated again this morning by the gentleman from Berks. I want to go along with their sentiments in this respect, but in addition to the reasons which have been stated by them, I also want to get my reasons on the record for opposing sine die adjournment.

I have long been an advocate of the fact that the General Assembly should have the power to call itself into session and have offered constitutional amendments in connection with the present Speaker of the House to accomplish that purpose, but we never seemed to be able to get anywhere with it.

If the legislature is ever going to establish its powers as a coordinate branch of the government, it cannot and it dare not continuously commit legislative hari kari and sine die the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The people of this Commonwealth expect us to take care of their business, and we cannot do it when we surrender our powers.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, would the majority leader inform us the exact day of the sine die adjournment?

Mr. McCANN. Tomorrow, Wednesday, February 28.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, does this mean then that the majority party has arrived at the conclusion that Resolution No. 10 will not be acted upon during this session of the legislature?

Mr. McCANN. To the best of my knowledge regarding Resolution No. 10, I do not know until I would check it, but it has not been considered or adopted or acted upon favorably.

Mr. FULMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a few remarks to the sine die adjournment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, on January 15, 1962, along with my colleagues, Representative Gramlich, Representative Wilt, Representative Kistler, Representative Bush and Representative Davis, I introduced in this House a resolution which would provide the method by which a joint commission could investigate the licensing activities of the Department of Public Instruction to determine the extent of political influence on licensing boards and what effect such political influence and pressure has had upon the granting of licenses. It also provides that this commission would have the power to subpoena records, subpoena persons to come before the commission to determine whether there is any wrongdoing in the Department of Public Instruction in issuing these licenses.

Mr. Speaker, irrespective of which political party with which you happen to be affiliated, it seems to me that we have a responsibility to protect the name of the chief executive of this Commonwealth. It has been alleged that the Governor and the Governor's office in the past interceded in the issuing of licenses, and in times past the remark has been made that the Governor or his family have interceded in getting licenses of a professional nature.

It has also been alleged and remarked—

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, if I were in the chair and the question were asked, I would have to state that the speaker was out of order in his present remarks; and as a member of the House, from the floor, I suggest that the general line of the gentleman's attack is not privileged under the matter we are discussing.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I certainly accept the advice of the distinguished gentleman from Cambria, but the issue before the House, as I understand it, is whether or not we should adjourn sine die one day from today, tomorrow. I am opposed to adjourning sine die. I am

opposed to this resolution. One of the reasons I am opposed to it, Mr. Speaker, is because I think the name of the Governor should be cleared. And I say, as a Representative of the people of my county I have a right to help to clear the Governor's name if it has been wrongly blamed.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, what I am saying is that we should remain in session and we should clear the name of the Governor if it has been abused. This commission which was to have been set up by this resolution was to accomplish this. I say, Mr. Speaker, if we adjourn sine die tomorrow, we cannot take action on this resolution.

When I hear a report, for example, that a former Governor or former Lieutenant Governor had received special consideration, I think it ought to be cleared in the record. I do not think that any former Governor or former Lieutenant Governor, whether he be of my party or the other party, should be subject to this criticism if it is not true, and I want to be a part of the group who would stay here, day after day, to clear their names. I certainly apologize to the members of the House if I have been out of order, but I want to make it perfectly clear that I want to stay here until we have done some of the things that need to be done. I am not going to run away from the responsibilities which are mine to assume, those responsibilities which I took an oath of office to fulfill and carry out. If the rest of the members want to say that I am out of order, that is fine, but I say the issue before us at this time is whether or not we are going to go home tomorrow before the issues before us have been resolved.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Andrews, shares my views that we need to stay here until the work is done, and in these complex times our work is never done as legislators. We can sine die to please the chief executive, but we cannot adjourn, in my opinion, in clear conscience, without fulfilling the responsibilities which are ours to assume.

In resolving these problems we will assume leadership. Leadership is ours to provide. Responsibility is ours to assume. And if the Speaker of this House wants to think otherwise, that is fine, but I would like to call to the attention of this House that this Resolution No. 10, which we introduced in good faith, will not have an opportunity to be voted upon by this House or the other House.

I want to conclude by saying this, I think that if any of us leave this session without clearing the name of the Governor, without clearing the name of the former Governor or former Lieutenant Governor who, it has been alleged, received special treatment, I think we are doing a disservice.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to vote against the sine die resolution.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, in this forum one can hardly run away from a position that has been traditional for almost 30 years. I have served many, many more years as a member of a minority group than I have served as a member of a majority group.

Many, many years ago I took the position that this House should never commit suicide, that it should remain not in constant session forever, but in being. And who, I ask you, year after year, weary session after weary session, opposed that point of view? Not the members of my party. We have changed positions, many of us. I have not changed. I was privileged to be minority floor leader for five sessions, and we said to the Republicans, as I said before, Pennsylvania's General Assembly should not commit suicide; it should not remain forever in session, God forbid, but it should remain in being. And what were the means that were proposed to us for bringing it back into life? Upon the call of the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

I can readily conceive that there are those in various circles who would say that we can not commit the convening or reconvening of the House into the hands of that fellow Andrews because he is a wild man. You cannot tell what he is going to do. Maybe he will not be in agreement with all the purposes of the higher-ups. But I say to you it is an absurdity to say that the Speaker of the House and the President Pro tempore of the Senate both would go wild. I say to the administration if you cannot trust my judgment—and I presume many of you do not—you can trust the judgment of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and he would not join in a call for the re-assembly of this House unless there were just and ample reason.

Now you talk about re-assembling for the purpose of passing upon vetoes. That is purely academic because all that we handed to the Governor, with the exception of one bill, are his own bills, his own budget scoped within the claims of the amount available by the budget office, and there are not really going to be any vetoes, with the exception of one bill. In the past session we sent bills that dealt with many things, and we feared vetoes and there were vetoes, but now there are not going to be any vetoes. That question is academic about vetoes.

In my opinion, what this House should do is vanish from the scene now, tomorrow, to be recalled only by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. And I give the President Pro Tempore of the Senate credit, that he certainly would not join in a call to run us back unless there were justifiable reason. I do not think there is any reason why the administration should be afraid of a setup of that kind. And I say to my good friend, the majority leader, that in times past he joined with me in our protest against sine die resolutions, and I ask that he does not be too hard on us who adhere to the position we both once took. Just say I am the sinner and he is the saint. Both of us speak from different points of view. I can tell him I am not going to quarrel with him, and he is not going to quarrel with me. If the House were to be recalled at the request of the Speaker, who would I ask first what I should do? I would ask the floor leader because I value his judgment in matters of procedure above that of every member of this administration.

So I say that I have to ride with the record I have made over a period of 30 years and oppose and vote against the sine die resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the membership of this House to vote "aye" in favor of the sine die resolution and bring to an end the 1962 fiscal session of this General Assembly. As of tomorrow, February 28th, we will have completed the entire fiscal program of this Commonwealth for the fiscal year of 1962-

63. Under the constitution, we have carried out the full responsibility and duties of this General Assembly and will have completed and placed on the Governor's desk, as required by law, all our legislative-approved budget for the executive, all special funds and all special bills. Therefore, in my opinion and in the opinion of many others, this fiscal session is completed, the work has been done in an efficient businesslike manner, with the hearings being held throughout days and weeks of the months of January and the greatest hearings that were ever held by the joint appropriation committees of the House and the Senate. With our votes on the bills today and tomorrow, we will have completed a calendar in which no bills will remain on the calendar to be acted upon. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, even though in the closing moments of this session I hate to think that I follow the man who has tutored me for so many years and led me so straight and forward in the path of parliamentary procedure in this House; that I rise today to speak after he has spoken to oppose the position that he has taken. His record stands for twenty years; our record stands for this year, in this fiscal session that ends tomorrow. And I ask that we vote "aye" in favor of the sine die resolution and bring this session to a close tomorrow afternoon.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. McCANN and A. W. JOHNSON and were as follows:

YEAS—108

Anderson, S. A.,	Frascella,	Limper,	Prendergast,
Arlene,	Gailey,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Reibman,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Reidenbach,
Bachman,	Gelfand,	Lutty,	Renwick,
Boies,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Maxwell,	Riley,
Bonner,	Gray,	McCann,	Rovansek,
Branca,	Greenlee,	McCormack,	Rubin,
Breth,	Gremminger,	McDevitt,	Rudisill,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	McDonald,	Sakulsky,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	Meholchick,	Schaaf,
Cauley,	Hartley,	Miller,	Schuster,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	Mills,	Shelton,
Cioffi,	Holliday,	Morley,	Sherman,
Clarke,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Comer,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Stank,
Cooley,	Jim,	Murphy,	Stone,
Crossin,	Jones,	Murray,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Dougherty,	Kelly,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Tomascik,
Doughten,	Klein,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Trusio,
Edwards,	Kornick,	Parlante,	Verona,
Ellberg,	Kramer,	Pashley,	Wall,
Filo,	Lamb,	Perry,	Walsh,
Fineman,	Lawson,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Flynn,	Lee, A. M.,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Foerster,	Leonard,	Polen,	Yetter,

NAYS—92

Adams,	George,	Kistler,	Slack,
Anderson, J. H.,	Gibb,	Knecht,	Snare,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Kooker,	Steckel,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Kerns,	Stimmel,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Lee, K. B.,	Stiteler,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Strausser,
Bower,	Gross,	Magee,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Guthrie,	Manbeck,	Tompkins,
Bush,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Ujobai,
Davis,	Heffner,	Marsh,	Varner,
Dengler,	Helm,	May,	Weidner,
Donaldson,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Wescott,
Down,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Whittaker,
Elvey,	Holl,	McNally,	Willaredt,
Eshback,	Holman,	Merry,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshleman,	Horst,	O'Dell,	Williams, E. S.,
Esler,	Isaacs,	Ogilvie,	Wilt,
Ewing,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	Wood,
Farabaugh,	Johnson, R. P.,	Price,	Worley,
Fetterolf,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Foor,	Kernaghan,	Rutherford,	Zember,
Fox,	Kessler,	Seltzer,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	King,	Simmons,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—10

Dennison,	Mihm,	Odorisio,	Taylor,
Fry,	Monroe,	Royer,	Willard,
McKeever,	Needham,		

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for its concurrence.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1961 (P. L. 373), entitled "Inheritance and Estate Tax Act of 1961" exempting from the provisions relating to entry into safe deposit boxes those safe deposit boxes held in the names of the decedent and his or her spouse.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Bowman.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have before us at this moment Senate bill No. 2. This bill purports to change the definition of what constitutes a safe deposit box for the purposes of the Transfer Inheritance Tax Act. This bill redefines a safe deposit box not to include one registered in the name of husband and wife.

First, in my remarks I want to make it abundantly clear that I do not intend, and I am not, debating the merits of this bill. Whether this bill is a good bill or not a good bill, in my opinion, is quite beside the issue which is facing us at this particular moment.

The issue before us is most fundamental. In my opinion it goes to the very heart of the respect and responsibilities of this House of Representatives. I do not think it is debatable by the most astute lawyers, in my opinion, that this bill, under our constitution, is not properly before this House of Representatives in a fiscal session. Why do I say that? I would first point out that this bill in no way changes the subjects of taxation. It does not make new property, new types of property subject to taxation, it does not remove from taxation any subjects and property which are presently taxed. This is simply a bill changing the substance of law with respect to the investigatory powers of the Commonwealth on safe deposit boxes. It has no relationship whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to a bill raising revenue. Now, when we convene in a fiscal session it is our duty to consider only two types of bills, bills raising revenue and bills making appropriations. Now, when we adopted House rule 13.1, which was our own interpretation of the constitution, we said that we would only consider bills raising revenue and went on to define it somewhat further in these words:

> A bill is one raising revenue, when its primary purpose is to produce income to the State Treasury for use of the State through taxation, fees and so forth.

This bill does not fit that definition as expanded by

our own House. This bill in no sense meets the requirements or the provisions of our own House rules. It is therefore, in my opinion, an extremely dangerous precedent to act upon this bill today. Perhaps this bill in itself is not too important and perhaps the merits of the bill are good; that is, the substance changes perhaps are good. That I do not wish to debate, because it is not proper subject for debate at this time. But, I do say to each of you, we have endeavored over the years, since I have been a member of this House and particularly under the leadership of the present Speaker, to upgrade the dignity and responsibility of this House of Representatives. If we today pass upon the merits of this bill, in my opinion, we have started a dangerous precedent which will come back session after session, year after year, to haunt us and perhaps to make the meaning of the constitution meaningless insofar as the scope of our responsibility.

Now, assume that everything I have said to date is wrong. Let us assume that some constitutional lawyer, which I am not, can say, yes, this is a bill raising revenue. Then I would point to another section of the constitution. If this is a bill raising revenue and properly to be considered in this session, then I ask you, how can it originate in the Senate, because another provision of our constitution says all bills raising revenue must originate in the House? Yet, we have before us today for consideration a bill originating in the Senate. Therefore, I conclude by saying this. If you disagree with me, that this is not a bill raising revenue, and in your opinion is one raising revenue, then I say you must agree with me that it is not properly before this House as a Senate bill, but must originate in the House.

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I therefore move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Bowman, permit himself to be interrogated?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Dauphin permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BOWMAN. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, it was indicated in your statements that a bill originating in this session must either be a revenue-raising measure or a revenue-reducing measure, is that right?

Mr. BOWMAN. Our own House rule 13.1 has interpreted the constitutional provision to include bills either raising or decreasing or altering revenues, yes.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman tell us also, so that we are absolutely clear, under the rules, must a revenue-raising measure originate in the House?

Mr. BOWMAN. That is correct. That is under the constitution, not under our House rules.

Mr. McCANN. Under the constitution. This being Senate bill 2, what classification would you give it under House rules 13.1?

Mr. BOWMAN. If I understand your question correctly, I do not give it any classification under House rule 13.1; it cannot fit the definition of House rule 13.1.

Mr. McCANN. In your opinion then, Mr. Speaker, Senate bill No. 2 you are saying does not properly belong in the fiscal session of the General Assembly?

Mr. BOWMAN. I say that first and very strongly, yes. But, secondly, I say, Mr. Speaker, assuming I am wrong on that point, and let us say for the sake of argument that I am wrong on that point, then because this is a Senate bill it is improperly before us because it violates the other section of the constitution to which I referred.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, if such a bill was enacted into law and signed by the Governor, it would be subject then to the constitutional provision of taking it to court for its test case, would it not?

Mr. BOWMAN. The ulimate determination of the constitutionality of any issue, of course, is in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and perhaps in the Supreme Court of the United States if it indirectly involves federal issues.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very kindly. I have also, Mr. Speaker, been one of the gentlemen who has argued the last few days in favor of Senate bill No. 2. The Legislative Reference Bureau Director, Mr. Harry Hershey, very emphatically gives his opinion which is contained in the second paragraph and his answer is, no, this bill cannot be acted on in this session. This is his opinion and he also states that the primary purpose of the bill which you suggest would only be to change the law relating to the entry of safe deposit boxes and have no effect upon the revenue derived from the Inheritance and the State Tax Act of 1961.

Therefore, it is my opinion that if such a bill were introduced and enacted into law, upon a test the courts would be required to say that it was not within the area in which a General Assembly could constitutionally act during an even numbered year. Every place I have turned for information regarding Senate bill No. 2 puts me in a position in which I honestly believe the section of the law we enacted dealing with the inheritance tax or safe deposit boxes concerns a person's personal property, and an individual's personal property is sacred. This is my honest opinion. I am not a lawyer, I am not a constitutional lawyer, I do not know exactly what I am, but I know that I do not want someone else looking into your safe deposit box because this is as sacred as the safe in your home.

I have been speaking very strongly in favor of Senate bill 2. In the legislative meetings this week I argued over an hour in behalf of Senate bill 2, but I believe that I have been driven fast to the wall last night and today by the opinions rendered by the Legislative Reference Bureau, Mr. Harry Hershey, the director, and by the interrogation that has taken place by Mr. Bowman, and I will say to the membership that the motion made by Mr. Bowman to recommit the bill to the Committee on Rules will meet with no opposition from the chairman of the Rules Committee. I would like to enact this into law, and I will be honest that I believe this is what we should do, but at the same time to do something and then have it go to the court for a test case in the Supreme Court would not accomplish a single thing that could not be done in the 1963 session of the General Assembly in which I understand this bill properly would be a prospect for legislative action. Therefore, I too, will vote

in favor of the recommittal, even though I have argued for two and one half days in favor of it.

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Zember.

Mr. ZEMBER. Mr. Speaker, I was the co-sponsor of House bill 77 which embodied the same subject matter as Senate bill 2.

On the day I submitted that bill to the hopper, the Speaker of this House and the director of the Legislative Reference Bureau questioned the constitutionality of it.

My reason for introducing it in view of such an esteemed opinion was to bring this subject to light this year. Many, many of my constituents—and I dare say I have received letters from your constituents also all over the State—support this measure. I agree that this measure should be recommitted primarily on the fact that this is a Senate bill and the subject of this bill should be properly one originating in the House.

Let me warn you, let me promise you that this subject matter will be before you next year. Vote "yes" to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Heavey.

Mr. HEAVEY. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate Mr. Bowman?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Bowman, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BOWMAN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HEAVEY. Mr. Speaker, if these boxes were opened, would they produce taxes belonging to the Commonwealth?

Mr. BOWMAN. May I restate the question? I am not sure I heard you. If the boxes are opened, would they produce revenue for the Commonwealth?

Mr. HEAVEY. Yes.

Mr. BOWMAN. The contents of the boxes, whether the boxes are opened or not under the investigatory powers of the Department of Revenue, are either subject to tax or not subject to tax regardless of the investigatory powers. For example, if there is something in that box which is taxable, whether the Commonwealth has the power to go into that box or not, it nevertheless is subject to taxation and should be declared by the owner of the box or the decedents, the representatives of the decedents, as subject to taxation.

So this bill is not going to change, and I want to stress that. I want to stress that very much, this bill in no way changes the subjects of taxation. They are still the same. All it purports to change is the investigatory powers of the Commonwealth with respect to looking into a box. It does not change the subjects of taxation one iota.

I hope I have answered the gentleman's inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to give the reasons why I am going to vote for the motion to recommit the bill.

More than a month ago I went to the reference bureau to have a like bill drawn up to submit here and I was advised that inasmuch as this was a fiscal session it would be unconstitutional to submit such a bill at this session.

So, therefore, while I am in sympathy with the motive of the bill, I am forced to vote against it in the hope that we can do something about it in '63 to remedy this wrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Fineman.

Mr. FINEMAN. When I first read this bill and I formed an opinion about it, my conclusion was identical with the opinions expressed by the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Bowman.

However, that leaves me just a little bit confused for this reason, and I want to bring this observation to the attention of the House perhaps for clarification for future purposes. Now we know that the House rules state that any member may move to amend a bill or a resolution provided the proposed amendment is germane to the subject.

Earlier in this session there were a number of motor vehicle bills that had been introduced and when they reached the floor for debate and consideration amendments were offered to other sections of the bill which were not in the original version of the bill introduced. And I raised the inquiry as to whether or not under this particular rule of the House that was not an improper procedure, because I raised the question, was this, in essence, germane to the original purpose and intent of the bill? The Chair ruled that it was perfectly proper and the amendment could be considered. Now if that be the case, am I to understand that if this Senate bill had originated in the House that this would be properly before us?

I would like some enlightenment on the thing and perhaps someone in the House, perhaps Mr. Bowman, has an opinion on this subject. But I think it needs some clarification in view of our earlier position during this legislative session.

Mr. BOWMAN. I suppose that was an inquiry to me. I did not propose to speak again. If I can, I would like to summarize my observations this way:

First, in my opinion, even though this bill originated in the House, it is not the proper subject for consideration by the House at this session and that is because its primary purpose is not one of a bill raising revenue. Therefore, that argument is quite separate and apart from my second argument.

My second argument is only stated on the assumption that you may disagree with me as to whether or not this is a bill, the primary purpose of which is one to raise revenue. If you disagree with me and think it is one, then I say this particular bill ranks second and has an altogether independent reason and cannot be considered, because it is not a bill raising revenue originating in the House as required by the constitution. With respect to the observations made by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Fineman, when he was speaking, I believe, in reference to a matter which came before the regular session, not this fiscal session, with respect to the scope of amendments to the bill as to whether they change its primary purpose, if I recall correctly, the ruling in that case was that if it in any way dealt with the vehicle code, whether it was a same, or separate, or independent section quite apart from the one that was originally in the bill, it was still a proper subject of the amendment. That was the ruling in the regular session, but I do not see the relevancy of that ruling to the issue now before

us, except, perhaps, in a very, very indirect or abstract manner.

I do not think this bill before us today can meet the definition of the House rule in the first instance and, assuming that it originated in the House, perhaps it could be amended in the House by expanding it to touch upon the revenue-raising features of the inheritance tax act and thus qualify.

I am sorry I took so much time of the House, but I just want to summarize by saying this, it does not meet rule 13.1 and, if you disagree with me on that point, it does not meet the constitutional provision that such bills must originate in the House.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. BOWMAN and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—123

Adams,	Foor,	Lawson,	Pursley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fox,	Lee, A. M.,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Frascella,	Leonard,	Reidenbach,
Ashton,	Gailey,	Limper,	Riley,
Bachman,	Gallagher,	Lippincott,	Rovansek,
Backenstoe,	Gelfand,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rubin,
Boies,	Gibbons,	Manbeck,	Scarcelli,
Bossert,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Maxwell,	Schaaf,
Bowman,	Gramlich,	May,	Schuster,
Branca,	Gray,	McCann,	Seltzer,
Breth,	Greenlee,	McCormack,	Shelton,
Capano,	Gremminger,	McDevitt,	Simmons,
Capitolo,	Guesman,	McInroy,	Slack,
Cioffi,	Hankins,	McLaughlin,	Snare,
Clarke,	Hartley,	McNally,	Stimmel,
Comer,	Heavey,	Meholchick,	Strausser,
Cooley,	Hocker,	Merry,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Holman,	Mills,	Tomascik,
Curwood,	Horst,	Morley,	Ujobai,
Davis,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Verona,
Dengler,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Musto,	Weidner,
Doughten,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wescott,
Elvey,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Wood,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Worley,
Filo,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Zember,
Fineman,	Kornick,	Polen,	Andrews,
Flynn,	Lamb,	Prendergast,	Speaker

NAYS—73

Anderson, J. H.,	Goodrich,	Kramer,	Rutherford,
Auker,	Gross,	Lee, K. B.,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sherman,
Bonner,	Hamilton,	Lutty,	Stank,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Magee,	Steckel,
Buchanan,	Heffner,	Markley,	Stiteler,
Bush,	Helm,	Marsh,	Stone,
Cauley,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Cianfrani,	Holl,	McDonald,	Thompson,
Donaldson,	Holliday,	Miller,	Tompkins,
Down,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	Murray,	Wargo,
Ewing,	Kessler,	O'Dell,	Whittaker,
Fetterolf,	King,	Petrosky,	Willaredt,
Foerster,	Kistler,	Piper,	Williams, E. S.,
Fulmer,	Klein,	Price,	Wynd,
George,	Kooker,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Gibb,	Korns,	Rudisill,	Zimmerman,
Goldstein, J. H.,			

NOT VOTING—14

Dennison,	Mihm,	Royer,	Trusio,
Farabaugh,	Monroe,	Shupnik,	Varner,
Fry,	Needham,	Taylor,	Willard,
McKeever,	Odorisio,		

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 8, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks, reservoirs and other conservation and recreation and historical preservation purposes.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. A. M. LEE offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, last two lines of Title, by striking out "land for parks reservoirs and other conservation and recreation" in next to last line, and all of last line, and inserting: lands or interests therein or the development thereof for park, conservation, recreation or historical preservation purposes.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 24), page 2, line 9, by inserting after "bonds": subject to such conditions and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 24), page 2, lines 10 to 16, by striking out "land for State parks reservoirs" in line 10, all of lines 11 to 16, and inserting: lands or interests therein or the development thereof for immediate or future park conservation, recreation or historical preservation purposes and for participation by the Commonwealth with political subdivisions in acquisition or development for such purposes.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee.

Mr. A. M. LEE. Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 8, which is before us today, embodies the so-called Project 70, which is a long-range plan to meet the park, recreation and conservation needs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the issuance of bonds to the extent of $70 million. I want to say, in the first instance, Mr. Speaker, that there is no member of this House who is a firmer or stronger supporter of this proposal than I. As a matter of fact, during the 1961 session of this legislature, as a matter of Republican policy, this very same proposal was proposed, embodied in House bill 673 and introduced in this House. It never got out of committee. That House bill 673 would have done, in essence, the same thing that Senate bill 8 proposes to do.

I have read the language in Senate bill 8 and, in my opinion, it is rather muddy and vague and awkward. The substance of my amendments is to give to this language what, in my opinion, is the precision and clarity in which we should deal when we are considering an amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania. That amendment process requires approval by two sessions of the legislature and a vote of the people. I am fearful that if we adopt the language that is presently in Senate bill 8, printer's No. 23, there may be confusion and we may, perhaps, in certain areas not be able to realize the full potential of this particular proposal.

I would like to read the change in the language, which are just a few lines, and then I will explain the three major elements in those changes. The language is the same in proposing a bond issue of $70 million and the purposes are as follows and I quote:

"For the acquisition of lands or interests therein or the development thereof for immediate or future park

conservation, recreation or historical preservation purposes and for participation by the Commonwealth with political subdivisions in acquisition or development for such purposes."

Now, basically, aside from a rearrangement of the language in order to clarify the intention of this amendment, there are three changes that are embodied in my amendments. The original bill calls for the acquisition of land. I have modified the word "land" by including the language "or interests therein" so that there may clearly be available to those charged with the implementation of this program those very well known and useful devices such as easements or development rights, that is, the acquisition of less than the fee in land, if that would more nearly suit the purposes of this particular program.

I have also included, after "immediate purposes," the words "future purposes," so it will be clear that we can acquire this land for park, recreational and conservation purposes, even though there may be no immediate plans for the development of it along these lines, because the basic, underlying premise of Project 70 is that if we acquire the land now, we are going to save money in the long run, because the value of this land will continue to rise in the years ahead.

The final change is that Senate bill 8 provides only for acquisition of land. Not one penny of this money could be used for the development of these projects. Let me make it clear, Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, I would hope that all of this $70 million would be used for the acquisition of land. However, there are possible changes in the method of capital budgeting in the Commonwealth; there are certain unforeseen matters that may at some future time require us of necessity to use some portion of this $70 million for development as distinguished from acquisition, and I do not believe that we, the legislature, should tie our hands in this manner by writing this into the constitution when it is going to take us all these years and the vote of the people to change it. It would be my purpose that the $70 million should be used for acquisition. On the other hand, I think it is a matter of wisdom that we also include the word "development" so that if the necessity does arise we could use a portion of these funds for development. It seems to me that if we limited this to acquisition, we are betting $70 million, or the major portion thereof, on the facts that somehow, some way, we will be able to provide these capital funds through another method.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of my amendments. When we are dealing with a constitutional amendment, we should do it in clear, precise and unambiguous language, and that is the purpose of my amendment.

I ask for a roll call, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask the members to vote "no" on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia. I hope that each of the members will consider the situation that when this is passed, should the people vote in favor of this constitutional proposal, the law to implement the program will carry out all the details which you in the General Assembly will enact at that time.

I ask that you vote "no" on the proposed amendments.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. A. M. LEE and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—88

Adams,	**Gibb,**	**Kistler,**	Simmons,
Anderson, J. H.	**Gibbons,**	Kooker,	Slack,
Ashton,	**Goldstein, J. H.,**	**Korns,**	Snare,
Backenstoe,	**Goodrich,**	Lee, A. M.,	Steckel,
Blair,	Gramlich,	Lee, K. B.,	Stiteler,
Bossert,	**Gross,**	Lippincott,	Strausser,
Bower,	**Guthrie,**	Magee,	Thompson,
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	Manbeck,	**Tompkins,**
Bush,	**Heffner,**	**Marsh,**	Ujobai,
Davis,	Helm,	May,	Wall,
Dengler,	Hocker,	McCandless,	Weidner,
Down,	**Holl,**	**McInroy,**	Wescott,
Edwards,	**Holliday,**	Merry,	Whittaker,
Elvey,	Holman,	Miller,	**Willaredt,**
Eshback,	Horst,	O'Dell,	Williams, A. D.,
Eshleman,	**Isaacs,**	Ogilvie,	Williams, E. S.,
Esler,	Johnson, A. W.,	Piper,	**Wilt,**
Ewing,	**Johnson, R. P.,**	Price,	**Wood,**
Fetterolf,	**Keiser,**	**Pursley,**	Worley,
Foor,	**Kernaghan,**	**Rovansek,**	**Wynd,**
Fox,	**Kessler,**	**Rutherford,**	**Zember,**
George,	**King,**	Seltzer,	**Zimmerman,**

NAYS—104

Anderson, S. A.,	**Frascella,**	**Limper,**	Prendergast,
Arlene,	**Fulmer,**	Long, Wm. Jas.,	**Reibman,**
Auker,	**Galley,**	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Reidenbach,
Bachman	Gallagher,	**Lutty,**	**Riley,**
Boles,	Gelfand,	Maxwell,	Rubin,
Bonner,	**Gray,**	McCann,	Rudisill,
Branca,	**Greenlee,**	McCormack,	Sakulsky,
Breth,	**Gremminger,**	McDevitt,	Scarcelli,
Capano,	**Guesman,**	**McDonald**	Schaaf,
Capitolo,	**Hamilton,**	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Cauley,	**Hankins,**	McNally,	Shelton,
Cianfrani,	Hartley,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Cioffi,	**Heavey,**	**Mills,**	**Shupnik,**
Clarke,	Henzel,	Morley,	**Stank,**
Comer,	**Irvis,**	**Munley,**	Stimmel,
Cooley,	Jim,	Murphy,	**Stone,**
Crossin,	Jones,	Murray,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Donaldson,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Dougherty,	**Kelly,**	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Tomascik,
Doughten,	**Klein,**	O'Donnell, J. P.,	**Trusio,**
Ellberg,	**Knecht,**	Parlante,	Verona,
Farabaugh,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Filo,	Kramer,	**Perry,**	Wargo,
Fineman,	Lamb,	Petrosky,	**Welsh,**
Flynn,	**Lawson,**	Polaski,	Yetter,
Foerster,	**Leonard,**	**Polen,**	Andrews, **Speaker**

NOT VOTING—18

Bowman,	**Jenkins,**	Mullen,	Royer,
Curwood,	**Markley,**	**Needham,**	**Taylor,**
Dennison,	McKeever,	**Odorisio,**	Varner,
Fry,	Mihm,	Renwick,	**Willard,**
Goldstein, M. H.,	Monroe,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

Messrs. AUKER, GEORGE, HOCKER, ESHBACK, HOLLIDAY, MILLER, TOMPKINS and KORNS offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 24), page 2, by inserting after line 16:

The law authorizing the creation of the debt and the issuance of the bonds shall not take effect until revenue-raising measures are enacted, which the Senate and House of Representatives, by concurrent resolution, declare and deem sufficient to amortize the amount to be borrowed and

paid and to pay the interest on said indebtedness until the indebtedness is fully paid. The revenue derived from such revenue-raising measures shall be used only for the payment of the debt created, as herein provided, and interest thereon, and the measures shall provide for their termination when sufficient funds are accumulated to pay the debt and interest thereon.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to you first of all, sincerely, that the introduction of this amendment is based not on any political reasons whatsoever. As a matter of fact, I gave a copy of the amendment to the majority floor leader yesterday so he would have ample time, if necessary, to bring it before his caucus.

Secondly, I want to say I am absolutely sincere about these words "fiscal responsibility." That is the main reason why I am introducing this amendment.

Now, just to show you what it does, I want to read the amendment slowly so that you can fully grasp what it does. Again, I am amending Senate bill No. 8 that calls for going to the people for a vote for the Commonwealth to float $70 million in bonds for the various purposes set forth therein. It does not say anything at all in that about how that money is to be raised or how it is going to be paid.

The amendment that I am offering is practically the exact wording that was attached to the Korean War bonus. I am going to read it very briefly: "The law authorizing the creation of the debt and the issuance of the bonds shall not take effect until revenue-raising measures are enacted, which the Senate and the House of Representatives, by concurrent resolution, declare and deem sufficient to amortize the amount to be borrowed and paid and to pay the interest on said indebtedness." Now that is new language that was not used in the Korean War bonus amendments; ". . . to pay the interest on the said indebtedness until the indebtedness is fully paid. The revenue derived from such revenue-raising measures shall be used only for the payment of the debt created, as herein provided, and interest thereon, and the measures shall provide for their termination when sufficient funds are accumulated to pay the debt and interest thereon."

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal during the past session of 1960, not only from the members of this House, but from the front office, from the Governor himself, whose slogan is "Pay as you go." Now if we are sincere—and I would say to the Governor, I think he is sincere—if he is sincere in this slogan, then this amendment should be tacked onto this bill so the people of the State would know that when they are voting for a $70 million bond issue by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, not by any authority. These bonds that are going to be floated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the full faith and backing of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Then I would say we should tack this amendment on to the bill so the people will know that when they are going to authorize, if they so favor to vote and do vote for the amendment to the constitution, that they will have to raise the money, that is, we, their Representatives, will have to raise the money through a special taxation of some kind or earmark a certain percentage of some tax that is on the books today to pay this $70 million.

Now that, Mr. Speaker, to my mind, is fiscal responsibility. And I ask you and I ask each one of you to ask yourselves if you are going to face up today to fiscal responsibility. Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but I also believe, and I am in favor of this bill, I am going to vote for it whether the amendment goes down or not, but I believe, I honestly and sincerely believe, that if this amendment is tacked onto the bill, it will have a fairer chance of passing when it goes to the voters of Pennsylvania, if it gets by another session, than without the amendment.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that every member of the House will vote for this amendment. Then we face up to fiscal responsibility, and it is high time that we start to face up to fiscal responsibility by deed in this House and not by word of mouth alone. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the majority leader desire to be recognized?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask the membership of the House to vote "no" on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. AUKER and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—94

Adams,	Foor,	Kistler,	Simmons,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fox,	Knecht,	Slack,
Ashton,	Fulmer,	Kooker,	Snare,
Auker,	George,	Korns,	Steckel,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Lee, A. M.,	Stimmel,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Lee, K. B.,	Stiteler,
Bossert,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lippincott,	Strausser,
Bower,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Thompson,
Bowman,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Tompkins,
Buchanan,	Gramlich,	Marsh,	Ujobai,
Bush,	Gross,	May,	Wall,
Davis,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Weidner,
Dengler,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Wescott,
Donaldson,	Heffner,	McNally,	Whittaker,
Down,	Helm,	Merry,	Willaredt,
Edwards,	Holl,	Miller,	Williams, A. D.,
Elvey,	Holliday,	O'Dell,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshback,	Horst,	Ogilvie,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Isaacs,	Piper,	Wood,
Esler,	Johnson, A. W.,	Price,	Worley,
Ewing,	Keiser,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Rutherford,	Zember,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Seltzer,	Zimmerman,
Fineman,	King,		

NAYS—101

Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Reidenbach,
Arlene,	Gray,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Renwick,
Bachman,	Greenlee,	Lutty,	Riley,
Boies,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Rovansek,
Bonner,	Guesman,	McCann,	Rubin,
Branca,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Breth,	Hankins,	McDevitt,	Sakulsky,
Capano,	Hartley,	McDonald,	Scarcelli,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Schaaf,
Cauley,	Henzel,	Meholchick,	Schuster,
Cianfrani,	Holman,	Mills,	Shelton,
Cioffi,	Irvis,	Morley,	Sherman,
Comer,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Cooley,	Jim,	Munley,	Stank,
Clarke,	Johnson, R. P.,	Murphy,	Stone,
Crossin,	Jones,	Musto,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Dougherty,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Tomascik,
Doughten,	Klein,	Pashley,	Trusio,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Perry,	Verona,
Filo,	Kramer,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Flynn,	Lamb,	Polaski,	Wargo,

Foerster,	Lawson,	Polen,	Welsh,
Frascella,	Leonard,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Gailey,	Limper,	Reibman,	Andrews,
Gallagher,			Speaker

NOT VOTING—15

Dennison,	McKeever,	Needham,	Taylor,
Fry,	Mihm,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Varner,
Hocker,	Monroe,	Odorisio,	Willard,
Markley,	Murray,	Royer,	

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 19, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 20, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE INSISTS ON AMENDMENTS NON-CONCURRED IN BY THE HOUSE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has insisted upon its amendments, non-concurred in by the House of Representatives, to House bill No. 15, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P L 213) entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

And has appointed Messrs. MURRAY, SEYLER and KROMER a committee of conference to confer with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, (if the House of Representatives shall appoint such committee) on the subject of the differences between the two Houses in relation to said bill.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its non-concurrence in the amendments made and insisted upon by the Senate and that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

The motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 15

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of House, Messrs. POLEN, DOUGHERTY and WOOD.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 15

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I present the report of the Committee of Conference on House bill No. 15.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The report will lie over for printing under the rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE RESOLUTION RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned resolution from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 47.

Directing certain departments boards and commissions to file rules and regulations with the Legislative Reference Bureau.

With the information that the Senate had passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendments.

The clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend resolution, page 2, line 9, by inserting at the beginning of the line the words "compile and"; line 18, by inserting after the word "Session" the following: and be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives to each administrative department board and commission except the Public Utility Commission.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the members on this side of the House, this is the resolution which directs the Legislative Reference Bureau to compile and codify the rules and regulations issued by the various departments on this hill. The amendments to this resolution which we passed unanimously last week merely authorize that copies of that resolution be sent to the various boards and commissions to inform them of the action of the General Assembly. We concur in the motion.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

They were concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 7.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to aid in the maintenance and operation of a shrine to house the replica of the Liberty Bell.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal year July 1 1962 to June 30 1963 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30 1962.

HOUSE BILL No. 28.

An Act making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training School at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 42.

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School in Delaware County Pennsylvania.

HOUSE BILL No. 50.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

HOUSE BILL No. 57.

A Supplement to the act of May 25 1961 (Appropriation Act 5-A) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and for public schools for the fiscal period June 1 1961 to June 30 1962 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending May 31 1961" by providing for deficiencies in appropriations made by the act for the fiscal period ending June thirtieth one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

HOUSE BILL No. 82.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for promoting the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1926.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), that this 1962 Regular Session of the General Assembly adjourn Sine-Die on the 28 day of February, 1962, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., e. s. t.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution (Not Printed) re: The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

This year, 1962, represents the One Hundredth Anniversary of The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company, of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. This represents a century of progress not only to Mahanoy City but to all of its citizens and industries as well as the Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company.

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby takes pride in commending and congratulating The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company on the completion of a century of progress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates and commends The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company on this, its one hundred years of progress for itself and the community in which it is located; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to The Charles D. Kaier Brewing Company, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHIEF CLERK

The Chief Clerk (Mr. OMINSKY). When the House adjourns sine die for the 1962 session, will all members please return their keys to the chief clerk's office. Now, if members desire to take the contents of his or her desk with them, shopping bags will be provided for their convenience. We strongly advise that each member takes anything they desire to be preserved by them. Also, members' checks are now available in the chief clerk's office. May I also remind the members that our office is open every day in the week after adjournment for your convenience. Take advantage of it.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to thank the gentleman from Philadelphia. He did a workmanlike job.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that the majority leader will request the members to be present tomorrow to see to it that we do not close this session with simply a vanguard, two or three people, two or three members on the floor of the House. The majority leader will request that; the Speaker will insist upon it. There is a difference. We will not be able to get away with two or three members on the floor of the House when we close, I assure you of that.

STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, it is the intention of this

House that tomorrow we go in session at 11 a. m. Also tomorrow, we have scheduled a little program in which various members who have announced their retirement or their intent not to run for re-election in their respective districts will have an opportunity to say a few words to the membership of this House. We would like to ask that all the members please stay with us tomorrow until the final gavel of sine die of the 1962 session. I ask all the Democratic members, please do not ask me if you can go home on the 1:10 plane or the 2:20; the answer is a cold "no." You can go home right after the sine die gavel tomorrow, so I ask your indulgence to bear with us.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. SULLIVAN and JENKINS.

RESOLUTION No. 56.

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

Whereas, The Russian atomic explosions have resulted in a fall-out through rainfall or atmospheric conditions causing cattle to consume the fall-out; and

Whereas, The radio-active strotium contained in the fall-out penetrates the grass consumed by the cattle and thereafter affects the milk produced; and

Whereas, The Federal Government has devised a method to extract the fall-out from the milk in order to make the milk safe for consumption; and

Whereas, Milk moves in interstate commerce, it is therefore not sufficient for one state here or there to pass legislation enforcing fall-out extraction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will provide that milk may not be sold until the fall-out has been extracted from milk in order to make the milk safe for consumption; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of Congress of the United States and to the Council of the Borough of Glassport, Glassport, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 56.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn for the day, in connection with House Resolution 46, printer's No. 179, dealing with Quehanna, I would like to insert in the record an editorial from "The Evening Bulletin" of February 24, 1962.

The SPEAKER. It will be inserted in the record.

Mr. TOMPKINS submitted the following for the record:

THE EVENING BULLETIN, Philadelphia, Pa.,

February 24, 1962.

What to Do With Quehanna?

There is a good deal of merit in the resolution introduced in the State House of Representatives this week by five Republicans calling for a study of possible uses to which the soon-to-be-abandoned Curtiss-Wright research facility at Quehanna, in North Central Pennsylvania, could be put.

The great hopes generated when Governor Leader completed the location transactions with the aircraft firm in 1955 diminished when employment sagged to a couple of hundred jobs (it never topped 1,500 despite estimates it would reach from 7,000 to 10,000) and collapsed when the firm recently announced it would move its research personnel to other plants and shut down completely in June.

The facility, once expected to become the East's leading center for research in jet engines and atomic development, was left behind by a shift in defense emphasis.

Both the state and the company had an extensive investment in the project. A total of 51,200 acres of prime game and forest lands, thought to contain natural gas reserves, were sold or leased to the company by the state. The state spent some $1.6 million for roads and additional money to purchase private camps in the area. The company plowed from $25 to $30 million into buildings and the erection of a nuclear reactor, which has since been given to Penn State.

The resolution called for a study of alternate uses which might be made of the facility, either by the federal government or private enterprise: on the feasibility of creating a State Atomic Energy Authority to direct research on the property of whether or not the land should be reclaimed for natural gas exploration, and of whether or not some of the land should be repossessed for hunting, recreation and tourist attractions.

The State Atomic Energy Authority idea is particularly interesting. Other states, including New York, have sponsored with some success atomic research to aid industries concerned with nuclear power and to help lure other such industries into their states.

At any rate, the area should not be abandoned and forgotten.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 48.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr BACHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 28, 1962, at 11 a.m., e.s.t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 2:56 p.m., e.s.t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1962. 146th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 39. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1962. No. 20.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1962.

The Senate met at 4:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Jo Hays) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The following prayer was offered by the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. KESSLER:

O Lord, what is before us we know not, but this we do know; that by Thy unerring wisdom, all things are ordered and sure.

Give us, then, O Lord, steadfast hearts which no unworthy desire may drag downward. Give us unconquerable hearts which no tribulation can wear out. Give us upright hearts which no unworthy purpose may tempt aside.

Guide us and strengthen us until we become as Thou wouldst have us be. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION **No. 47**

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in Senate amendments to House Concurrent Resolution **No. 47,** entitled:

Directing Certain Departments, Boards and Commissions to File Rules and Regulations with the Legislative Reference Bureau

HOUSE RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence House Concurrent Resolution, **Serial No. 60,** entitled:

United States Government to Take Action to Prevent Closing of General Electric Plant in Scranton

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the resolution?

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, **SERIAL No. 60**

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in this resolution.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

HOUSE RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence House Concurrent Resolution **No. 48,** entitled:

Legislature to Declare Its Intent in Enacting 1961 Act No. 579, Amending "The Realty Transfer Tax Act"

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the resolution?

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION **No. 48**

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in this resolution.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

GENERAL COMMUNICATION

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS, PURSUANT TO ACT No. 712, 1961 SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PAUL C. MOOMAW, Secretary
Harrisburg, Pa.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
February 28, 1962

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Act No. 712 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, titled the "Lobbying Registration Act", we herewith jointly present a supplementary list containing additional names and addresses of the persons who, to date, have

registered with the 146th Regular Session of the General Assembly. This list also contains the names and addresses of the organizations represented by these registrants.

Respectfully submitted by,
/s/ PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary of Senate
/s/ JOSEPH OMINSKY
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives
February 28, 1962.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS FILED WITH THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE FOR THE 146th REGULAR SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PURSUANT TO ACT 712, 1961 SESSION

See appendix below for alphabetical list of organizations represented.

NOTE: Where Lobbyist's business address is not separately shown beside his name it is the same as the address of the first listed organization by whom he is employed.
Duration of employment for registration purposes will terminate upon sine die adjournment unless required notice of termination is filed prior thereto.
Unless otherwise noted the Lobbyist is employed by and advocates passage or defeat of legislation for the organiation(s) listed.

REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

MACHAMER, CLYDE L.
Independent Miners and Associates
2nd and Norwegian Streets, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH P.
Beacon Agency, Inc., The (Employed by)
Western Saving Fund Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Mutual Savings Banks of Philadelphia (Philadelphia Savings Fund Society)
12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THOMPSON, JAMES W.
Independent Miners and Associates
2nd and Norwegian Streets, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENTARY LOBBYIST REGISTRATION LIST ORGANIZATIONS

NOTE: See Registered Lobbyists list for organization address and whether it is the employer only or the organization for whom the Lobbyist advocates passage or defeat of legislation or both.
Dates shown are the dates Lobbyists registered.

BEACON AGENCY, INC., THE
McLaughlin, Joseph P. —2—26—62

INDEPENDENT MINERS AND ASSOCIATES
Machamer, Clyde L.—2—27—62
Thompson, James W.—2—27—62

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF PHILADELPHIA (Philadelphia Savings Fund Society)
McLaughlin, Joseph P.—2—26—62

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This communication, together with the Supplementary List, will be printed in the Journal and also in the Appendix thereto.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has adopted Report of Committee of Conference on **HB 15,** which was laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Paul W. Mahady) in the Chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HB 15 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Without objection, Mr. WEINER called from the table Report of Committee of Conference on **HB 15,** and received unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ADOPTED

HB 15 (Pr. No. 199)—Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adopt the Report of Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 15, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges," making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would just like to mention that a copy of this Report of Committee of Conference is on the desk of each Member.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I intend to vote for this Conference Committee Report.

As I understand the bill as it comes from the Conference Committee, The Pennsylvania State University will be eligible to receive eight per cent of any excess in General Fund revenues above the $1,023,850,000 which has been estimated by the Department of Revenue. Of course, $200,000 has been taken from this bill for certain research on detergents. However, it is my further understanding from the President of The Pennsylvania State University that there is a possibility of other funds being available from other sources to begin and carry out this important research work in this area.

It is further my understanding, from responsible people in the Governor's Office, that the Governor's Office will recommend to the General State Authority that certain equipment and furniture for three projects on the campus —namely, the Education Building, the Horticultural Laboratory and the Nuclear Research Laboratory—be cared for from funds from the General State Authority.

With these understandings, Mr. President, I am quite happy and pleased to be able to vote for this Conference Committee Report.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	**Hays,**	**Murray,**	**Stevenson,**
Berger,	**Kalman,**	**Pechan,**	**Stiefel,**
Camiel,	**Keller,**	Propert,	Stroup,

Chapman,	Kessler,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kromer,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Devlin,	Lane,	Sarraf,	Wade,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wagner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Ware, III,
Ehrgood,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yatron,
Haluska,	Miller,	Staisey,	Mahady,
Hawbaker,	Mullin,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILLS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, **SB 8, 17, 19** and **20,** with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. LANE, from the committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by his Excellency, the Governor, which were laid on the table:

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ted Schlanger, New Britain Road, Doylestown, Bucks, County, for reappointment as a member of the Delaware River Port Authority, until July 5, 1966, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Warren K. Hess, 1312 Farr Road, Reading, Berks County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital:

Robert A. Foley, 247 Dell Avenue, Pittsburgh 16, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Rosemary Plesset, 5815 Northumberland Street, Pittsburgh 17, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Advisory Council on Library Development, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified:

Mrs. Catherine Roberts Bard, 326 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County.

Benjamin L. DuVal, 210 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Herbert B. Anstaett, 1125 West New Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leonard W. Bughman, Cross Hills, R. D. 2, Ligonier, Westmoreland County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, until June 2, 1965, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and shall have qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Asbury W. Lee, III, 913 Old Town Road, Clearfield, Clearfield County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, until July 24, 1967, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Polk State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Boyd N. Park, 406 Fourteenth Street, Franklin, Venango County.

Terence C. Hartwell, 118 Moran Street, Oil City, Venango County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified:

John Mondlak, 25 Thompson Street, Port Griffith, Pittston, Luzerne County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962.

(Mrs.) Evelyn Geddes, Radnor, from January 1, 1962, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Henry Gouley, Esq., 205 Fildes Lane, Media, Delaware County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE COLLEGE

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Karl F. Weber, R. D. 1, Emmaus, Lehigh County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Kutztown State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph H. Britton, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Centre County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, for the term of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George J. Fehrenbach, 172 Maurus Street, St. Marys, Elk County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital:

Mrs. Janet B. Schlesinger, 3420 Dauphin Street, Pittsburgh 27, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Margaret Lee Walgren, 29 Terrace View Drive, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Advisory Health Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until their successor have been appointed and have qualified:

Theodore F. Hatch, School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County.

Lawrence X. Sullivan, M.D., 1466 Greystone Drive, Pittsburgh 6, Allegheny County.

Edward F. Kunde, 47, Glen Ridge Lane, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF INTERSTATE COMMISSION OF THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of two years, or until their successors are appointed:

Maurice K. Goddard (Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation), 211 North Nineteenth Street, Camp Hill, Cumberland County.

Harold B. Rudisill (General Assembly), 418 Baltimore Street, Hanover, York County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Ernest Williams, Russellville, P. O. Oxford, Chester County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING THE STATE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING TEAM

Mr. HAYS offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 35)**, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

WHEREAS, On February 17, 1962, the State College High School Wrestling Team completed its fifth consecutive year undefeated on the wrestling mats. Over this period, the State College High School Wrestling Team engaged in sixty-nine wrestling events and in them defeated ninety-nine other teams. This is believed to be one of the longest, if not the longest, consecutive winning streaks in the annals of Pennsylvania athletics, high school, collegiate, or professional.

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania extend its heartiest congratulations to Coach Homer J. Barr and his Wrestling Team and wish them continued success in the future, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary transmit copies of this resolution to Coach Barr; Dr. W. R. Bolton, Director of Athletics; Mr. Robert H. Fleck, Principal; and Mr. Roy S. Jamison, Supervising Principal of the College Area Schools.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, as the resolution states, I think this is the most phenomenal consecutive winning streak in the history of Athletics in Pennsylvania. If you name the town in Pennsylvania that has a good wrestling team, I think we will say that we have defeated it.

In addition to the schools in our immediate neighborhood, I call attention in this streak to Allentown, Canonsburg, Greensburg, Shamokin, Washington, Indiana, Latrobe, New Castle, Grove City, Kittanning, Mechanicsburg, Mt. Lebanon, Waynesburg, Columbia, Erie, Strong, Vincent, Williamsport, Cedar Cliff, which is across the river, Ithaca, New York, as well as Woodrow Wilson School in Levittown.

I have one personal comment about this, in that wrestling was begun as a sport in this school when I was administrative head of the schools. The man who we recommended for coach succeeded me as administrative head of the schools some years ago. He was pushing me pretty fast and I just had to get out to make way for him.

I urge your favorable vote on this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you, Senator Hays.

I would draw to your attention, however, that when they defeated Latrobe, it was the first time Latrobe lost in eleven years.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, in connection with this resolution, I just want to say that while the record of victories is very great, I note that the "Senate Wrestling Team" has not been included among the competitors.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (John H. Ware, III) in the Chair.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING THE BOROUGH OF NORRISTOWN UPON ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL

Mr. PROPERT offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 36)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery County, is the oldest and largest borough in the United States. Frequently referred to as the "Gateway to Valley Forge," the Borough of Norristown has grown and prospered as this nation has grown and prospered.

In May of this year, the citizens of Norristown will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its establishment as a borough by the Act of March 31, 1812 (P. L. 255), entitled "An Act to erect Norristown in Montgomery County, into a borough."

It is with pride that this Senate of Pennsylvania, together with all Pennsylvanians, points to Norristown as a modern, progressive community with its roots in the early colonial period of this State and Nation, and a history of growth, progress and increasing importance in a vital section of this Country; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania offers its heartfelt congratulations to Norristown upon its sesquicentennial and expresses its sincere hope of continued growth and prosperity for the borough; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Alfred Taxis, Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, does the record show who is now presiding?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am sorry, but I did not hear your question.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, I asked whether the record shows who is presiding over the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It does.

Mr. VAN SANT. I want to thank the President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would you care to examine the record?

Mr. VAN SANT. If you will have it printed, I would like a copy on my desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I will see that you receive an autographed copy, Senator Van Sant.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, for the information of the Chair, I might say that we just recently concurred in a House Resolution covering this same subject. Naturally, we in the Senate do not want to be overcome by the House.

Therefore, on behalf of the gentleman from Lackawanna County, Senator McMenamin, I am offering this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY TO RESCIND ORDER CLOSING THE SCRANTON PLANT

Mr. LANE, on behalf of Mr. McMENAMIN, offered the

following resolution **(Serial No. 107)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

WHEREAS, The General Electric Company has announced it will close down the Scranton tube plant and remove the work to the South; and

WHEREAS, This act of the General Electric Company would mean great hardship to the 340 production workers who would lose their livelihood, and would mean deprivation and want to their families; and

WHEREAS, The loss of the $1,600,000 annual payroll from the General Electric plant would be a severe blow to the economic life of the city and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, Closing the plant would make a mockery of the area development program and all similar efforts to improve economic conditions in Scranton and other distressed areas; and

WHEREAS, The General Electric Company has itself admitted that the Scranton tube plant has been a profitable operation, and General Electric over-all increased its profits after taxes to $243,000,000 in 1961, a 21 per cent increase over 1960; and

WHEREAS, General Electric has stated publicly that it enjoys excellent labor relations with the union, Local 125 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), most of whose members have worked in the plant since it opened sixteen years ago; and

WHEREAS, The General Electric Company must recognize and carry out its obligations to the people of the community and the state where its profits are created; therefore be it

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge Ralph J. Cordiner, Chairman of General Electric, to rescind his order closing the Scranton plant; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the government of the United States, particularly the President and the Defense Department, to do everything in their power to prevent this economic disaster that now faces Scranton and the Commonwealth; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and to the United States Department of Defense.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE HONORABLE PARK H. MARTIN, SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS, TO NAME THE ALIQUIPPA WYE OVERHEAD PASS THE "DAVID JOHNS MEMORIAL BRIDGE"

Mr. LANE, on behalf of Mr. MILLER, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 108)**, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

For many years, the Aliquippa Wye area presented a serious traffic bottleneck to the employees of the Aliquippa Jones and Laughlin plants and to other persons of the Altoona area.

The late David Johns devoted much of his time and worked with great diligence and perseverance toward the elimination of this traffic bottleneck.

Mr. Johns' efforts will come to a successful fruition with the forthcoming construction of the Aliquippa Wye Overhead Pass with its resultant benefit to the persons traveling in this area; therefore be it

RESOLVED (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly hereby requests the Honorable Park H. Martin, Secretary of Highways, to name the Aliquippa Wye Overhead Pass the "David Johns Memorial Bridge."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHADY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, concerning the resolution which I am about to offer, the county of Westmoreland, for the second time within several days, has lost one of its outstanding publishers. David W. Mack was the publisher of the Greensburg Tribune-Review, the Greensburg Morning Review and the Greensburg Tribune in the afternoon. He has, in the past five years, expanded his facilities, and made it one of the most modern newspapers in Pennsylvania.

David Mack was one of the spearheads in the redevelopment of Greensburg, and was one of the causes for its outstanding advancement within the last decade.

In his passing, we will not only lose a dear friend, but the community will lose a leader.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE DAVID W. MACK

Mr. MAHADY offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 37)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

The Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby takes note of the untimely passing of David W. Mack, publisher of the Tribune-Review of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He had been with this newspaper since 1946 and was the publisher since 1954.

David W. Mack was one of Greensburg's civic leaders and will be sorely missed. He was an outstanding member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Greensburg, the Greensburg Development Corporation, and the Salvation Army. He served with distinction with the U. S. Air Force in World War II and was the holder of a U. S. Air Force Medal.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Caroline T. Mack, and two children, David Jr. and Caroline Huff Mack; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby extends condolence to the surviving widow and children on the great loss suffered by the untimely death of a faithful husband and father; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Caroline T. Mack at her home in Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

SENATE RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

Mr. MAHADY offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that this Regular Session is ready to adjourn sine die, and inquire if he has any further communications to make, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee also notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now ready to adjourn sine die.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the resolution

just adopted, the Chair wishes to advise that the President pro tempore has appointed, as a committee to notify the Governor and the House that the Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Mahady, Chairman; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner; and the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Van Sant.

The committee may leave immediately to perform its duties.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, before the committee performs its task, I would like to say there have been a number of assertions and discussions concerning the balancing of the budget, and this was the only balanced budget that has been submitted in a number of years. I believe around thirteen was the number of years stated. I believe it is well recognized that constitutionally, the Administration must present a balanced budget in every fiscal period.

Mr. President, with that, I simply wish to submit this statement for the record, and ask that it be printed in the Journal in order to correct certain impressions that might have been gained by those statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you, Senator Berger. I am sure that the record will correctly reflect your remarks, and the statement will be printed in the Journal.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES S. BERGER

Governor Lawrence predicts a surplus of $8,900,000 at the end of the present 1961-1962 fiscal year. This will not be known until the year ends on June 30, of this year. He has contended that this surplus, if realized, will be the first in thirteen years. This statement is false, as the record shows. Thirteen years goes back to the end of the 1947-1949 biennium. During that biennium and the two following, there were substantial surpluses, as follows:

	Surplus
1947-1949	$63,235,461
1949-1951	$17,918,453
1951-1953	$16,615,844

These were bienniums falling completely in Republican Administrations. Since the Democratic Administration came in in January 1955, the State has been on a deficit basis up to and including the 1959-61 biennium, as the following facts show:

	Deficit
1953-1955	$63,831,601
1955-1957	$62,813,782
1957-1959	$141,598,685
1959-1961	$33,227,861

Governor Lawrence showed a beginning deficit in his first budget, 1959-1961, of $141,000,000. At the close of that biennium, there was a deficit of $33,000,000. There were two methods used to reduce the $141,000,000 deficit. One, establishing 80 per cent prepayment of several taxes, the corporate net income tax, gross receipts tax, insurance premiums tax and tax on bank shares. This prepayment of taxes produced about $82,000,000 during the 1959-1961 biennium. The second method of reducing the deficit was an increase and broadening of the sales tax, with an increase in rate of one per cent, from three per cent to four per cent. The amount of additional revenue received from the sales tax in the 1959-1961 biennium amounted to $296,000,000 over the last biennium of the Leader Administration, 1957-1959.

The Constitution forbids a deficit of more than $1,000,000. Republican Administrations, not only during the three bienniums mentioned above but before those, have felt that the constitutional provisions was controlling and managed the State's finances accordingly.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. LANE and Mr. McGINNIS,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nominations reported from committee today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the nominations.

The nominations were read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ted Schlanger, New Britain Road, Doylestown, Bucks County, for reappointment as a member of the Delaware River Port Authority, until July 5, 1966, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Warren K. Hess, 1312 Farr Road, Reading, Berks County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation, until December 31, 1963, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital:

Robert A. Foley, 247 Dell Avenue, Pittsburgh 16, Alle-

gheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Rosemary Plesset, 5815 Northumberland Street, Pittsburgh 17, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Advisory Council on Library Development, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified:

Mrs. Catherine Roberts Bard, 326 Penn Street Huntingdon, Huntingdon County.

Benjamin L. DuVal, 210 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Herbert B. Anstaett, 1125 West New Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leonard W. Bughman, Cross Hills, R. D. 2, Ligonier, Westmoreland County, for reappointment as a members of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, until June 2, 1965, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and shall have qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE PENNSLYVANIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Asbury W. Lee, III, 913 Old Town Road, Clearfield County, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, until July 24, 1967, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Polk State School and Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January, 1965, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Boyd N. Park, 406 Fourteenth Street, Franklin, Venango County.

Terence C. Hartwell, 118 Moran Street, Oil City Venango County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified:

John Mondlak, 25 Thompson Street, Port Griffith, Pittston, Luzerne County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

January 2, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following person:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

January 2, 1962.

(Mrs.) Evelyn Geddes, Radnor, from January 1, 1962, until December 31, 1964, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

January 15, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Henry Gouley, Esq., 205 Fildes Lane, Media, Delaware County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE COLLEGE

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Karl F. Weber, R. D. 1, Emmaus, Lehigh County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Kutztown State College, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph H. Britton, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Centre County, for reappointment as a member of the Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, for the term of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George J. Fehrenbach, 172 Maurus Street, St. Marys, Elk County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital:

Mrs. Janet B. Schlesinger, 3420 Dauphin Street, Pittsburgh 27, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Margaret Lee Walgren, 29 Terrace View Drive, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, until the third Tuesday of January 1967, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Advisory Health Board, until the third Tuesday of January 1966, or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified:

Theodore F. Hatch, School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County.

Lawrence X. Sullivan, M. D., 1466 Greystone Drive, Pittsburgh 6, Allegheny County.

Edward F. Kunde, 47 Glen Ridge Lane, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBERS OF INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of two years, or until their successors are appointed:

Maurice K. Goddard (Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation), 211 North Nineteenth Street, Camp Hill, Cumberland County.

Harold B. Rudisill (General Assembly), 418 Baltimore Street Hanover, York County.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

February 27, 1962.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Ernest Williams, Russellville, P. O. Oxford, Chester County, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital, until the third Tuesday of January 1965, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bell,	Hays,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Kalman,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Keller,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Kromer,	Ripp,	Taylor,
Devlin,	Lane,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Madigan,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Scott,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Sesler,	Weiner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Shafer,	Yatron,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Ware, III,
Hawbaker,	Miller,		Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee on behalf of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee may proceed to come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr President, I present the Chairman of the Committee on behalf of the Senate, Senator Mahady.

Mr. MAHADY. Mr. President, I wish to report that the committee, appointed by the President pro tempore to inform His Excellency, the Governor and the House of Representatives that the Senate has completed its work and is ready to adjourn sine die, has performed its duties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Your colleagues congratulate you and your fellow committeemen on the dispatch with which you have conducted your affairs. Thank you, Senator Mahady.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, as the Secretary of the

Committee which informed the House of Representatives and the Governor, we would like permission to submit a bill for subsistence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator, you may do that in the usual course of business. It will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Anthony J .DiSilvestro) in the Chair.

BILLS SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Anthony J. DiSilvestro) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills: **SB 8, 17, 19, 20, HB 1, 15, 28, 42, 50, 57** and **82.**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (John H. Ware, III) in the Chair.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, in the interest of time, I understand that Senate Resolution, Serial No. 7, will not be called up. I received a telephone call from Senator Pechan, who told me that the meeting which had been arranged by the Governor and other interested officials, including Senator Pechan, with certain personnel from the Federal Government to go to Quehanna tomorrow with a view to at least making some survey of the situation up there, has been canceled or postponed.

Senator Pechan states that he regrets very much that this occurred. He left in order to be present at that meeting at Quehanna, but it is the hope of himself and all others interested in that situation that a meeting will be arranged at a future date, at which time some solution to the problem and some means of using the property or acquiring the property for use by another industry or for some public purpose will be found.

NOTIFICATION THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair again recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee on behalf of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee will please come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I present the Chairman of the Committee from the House, the Honorable Jules Filo.

Mr. FILO. Mr. President, we have been appointed, as a committee on the part of the House, to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has completed its business and is now ready to adjourn sine die.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to adress the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, as we finish our work here each Session, the statute laws are entered into a book without regard to subject matter or what they might contain, and that is the end of that. You have to go back in that year to find them. There is no procedure provided for review of all of the statute laws, and for deleting any repealed provisions or any of those which are void or obsolete. Sometimes you must do a great deal of searching until you find out what the present law is unless, of course, you go into Purdon's, and sometimes that might not be too clear.

On this basis, I am asking the Joint State Government Commission to look into not the codification of the laws, but the feasibility of doing this. Maybe it is not necessary that it be done, but I think somebody ought to take a look at the problem and see what it is.

I have drawn this resolution because there is no other machinery for handling this matter. I would more or less consider this a memorandum to the Joint State Government Commission, to be taken up by their Executive Committee to see if this needs any study. Temple University, and I am sure all of the other law schools in the Commonwealth, would be delighted to help us on this problem if we decided there was a need to do so. There may not be any need for it, but I would like the Executive Committee to have the benefit of this memorandom.

SENATE RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF CODIFYING THE STATUTE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Mr. WEINER, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution **(Serial No. 38),** which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

The statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are published in separate volumes after the adjournment of the Session of the General Assembly by which they were enacted, in the order of approval by the Governor, without regard to subject matter.

No procedure is provided for review of all of the statute laws, for deleting repealed, void or obsolete provisions, or for printing the currently effective law in a single code; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission study and investigate the feasibility of codifying the statute laws of the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission herein enlist the aid and co-operation of the Temple University Law School, and other law schools of the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report its findings to the 1963 Session of the General Assembly.

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, this will be one of the last opportunities I will have to speak at this Session, I am sure. Possibly, next Sesison many things might be changed or things might be different, and I may not be at this microphone. Therefore, I would just like to thank, not only the Members with whom I have served, but also the employees of the Senate, and all of the Members who

make up this Body, including the Press, most of whom try to report what goes on here. I want to thank the entire Body for the co-operation given me in the two years that I have been here as Majority Leader.

I want to assure everyone here—as I have said a number of times on this floor and I want to make sure it is in the record now—that the work of the Legislature is never the work of any one man. It is the sum total of what all of the people do here, both Republicans and Democrats. It is the compromises that are hammered out on many of the controversial issues. I am sure that all of the bills that we get always reflect the general feeling of the public. Sometimes we are a little bit ahead of the public in many of the areas we are in.

In many areas, our State is far ahead of others. This is not something that I have heard or seen somewhere, or that someone has told me. This has been as a result of personal observation made by myself and other Members who serve on the various boards and commissions, and who come in contact with other States. In many areas, we are far superior. Of course, there are always going to be areas where we are not ahead of all of the other States and where we are not in the forefront. It is our job and our duty, as members of the board of directors of this large corporation, known as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to try to repair to that area and try to get our State into that area where we can be first and where we can exceed and do better.

I would not want to leave here—because no one knows the role we will play in the next Session, whether we will be the Majority or the Minority, or whether I will be the leader or some other person will be the leader—without, on behalf of myself, personally thanking everyone for the co-operation and the kind of help they have given me in the two years that I have been here in my present capacity. I can assure this same co-operation to whoever will be the next leader, whether it be on the Democratic or the Republican side, and to the President pro tempore of the Senate as well. I especially want to thank everyone for the help and the co-operation they gave me.

I also would like to say a word about Senator DiSilvestro, who is the President pro tempore. We have not rehearsed this, I assure you. I can also say this about the former President pro tempore, Senator Taylor. The leadership here is very hard. People who are in the leadership need all the help and guidance they can get. It is difficult sometimes when you are trying to carry out a program or trying to carry out something that is being done in the heat of the battle that goes on here,—and there are fifty Senators, who have fifty distinct problems relating to their own areas—and you need some help from the Presiding Officer or the person who is in charge of the machinery here.

My experience here has been that both of these gentlemen have been most helpful and have been most encouraging at times when things did not seem to go as we had hoped they would go, or sometimes when we hit a snag, we got this kind of co-operation.

To the Membership of the Senate, the Caucus Chairman, Senator Stiefel, the Majority Whip, Senator Lane, and Senator Sarraf, who acted as the Caucus Secretary, these people in their roles as leaders played invaluable parts in producing a lot of work that was done by the Legislature. I just want to personally say thank you to them, and also to people like Mark Gruell and others at the desk who have also been very, very helpful, as well as the Lieutenant Governor, who has presided through some difficult Sessions.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I certainly would be amiss if I did not endorse the remarks made by the Majority Leader, Senator Weiner, and say that on behalf of all of colleagues in the Republican Caucus, and certainly myself, personally, we wish to extend our thanks to all of the elected officers and the employees of the Senate who have performed their services so well and without whom the Senate could not possibly function.

I want to also thank the members of the Press for their co-operation. I wish to say that we on this side appreciate the courtesies extended to us by the officers of our opposing Caucus. Of course, we have found some areas where we were not in complete agreement on matters of legislation, finance and other important problems of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. However, we have been able to work out most of them and the spirit of compromise has been present in many of our deliberations.

Consequently, Mr. President, I want to say to all of the Members of the Senate, all the people connected with the Senate, and particularly to our President pro tempore, Thank you very much for all of the courtesies extended to all of the Senators on this side of the aisle. I know that goes for every Member of the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, at the closing days of every Session there is always a certain amount of nostalgia which prevails in the Senate. We know that when the new Session of the Legislature begins, there will be some of us who will not be present in this Senate. We know of several on the other side of the aisle who are voluntarily retiring. I must say, Mr. President, that I have had the good fortune over the years to attend quite a number of the final days of the Sessions in this Senate. I have appreciated very much the opportunity to work with all of these gentlemen.

Those gentlemen on the other side must take their position, and I think it is good. We on our side must take our position, because I am a firm believer in the two Party system. At this past Session, we certainly did have a potent minority. I still think it is good. Good legislation, general speaking, is the result of sound thinking and compromise. I believe we have done a fairly decent job during this Session.

I want the Membership to know that I might have spoken out of turn at times, but I did not mean to offend any Member of this Senate. I have a wholesome respect for each and every man and their ability to represent their District.

Mr. President, I recall a speech made one time by Senator Walker with reference to politicians. I do not know whether I am a politician or not, but I am a public official. I respect the Members of the Senate as being politicians because they are dedicated men. I do not believe there is one man in this Senate who has not dedicated himself to work for the best interests of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To me, I think that is a great asset. We meet a challenge here every day. By some means, we must overcome that challenge. Where we have these challenges, Mr. President, it brings about sound thinking. That is what is needed in the Senate of Pennsylvania and I think we have it.

Mr. President, I want to thank everyone for their fine co-operation. In particular, I want to thank the newsmen because they have been very fair. However, once in awhile I felt they got off the reservation perhaps a little bit to the right and a little bit to the left. Nevertheless, human frailties being such as they are, naturally, we cannot agree with everyone. They have a job to do, too, and they have tried to do their job as they think it should be done.

Thank you very much for listening to me. I hope to see all of you back at the next Session, although I know that Senator Stevenson will not come back and neither will Senator Mallery. However, I hope the rest of the gentlemen come back because we have a fraternalism here in this Senate. You know, it has often been said by the Members of the House: "Those Senators will fight each other, but do not allow an outsider in because the whole Senate will fight him." I think that is true.

Senator Taylor is laughing over there. I remember one time when Senator Taylor said that he did not mind fighting with the Democrats on the Democratic side, but he did not want any outsiders to fight with us. Therefore, we feel pretty good about it.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I would like to thank Senator Berger, the Minority Floor Leader; Senator Weiner, the Majority Floor Leader; the rest of the Senators; and my very close friend, Senator Taylor, for the wonderful co-operation rendered to me during this Session.

The Senate is a dignified Body and those who try to belittle the dignity of the Senate of Pennsylvania are not doing any good service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When I say that, I have in mind not only those within the rail enclosure, but also those outside. I can say that ninety-nine and three-quarters per cent, or maybe a better average than that, have always been respectful to the Senators of Pennsylvania and to the lawmakers of Pennsylvania. When I say that the Senate is a dignified group, I am happy that in the past few months I have done everything in my power to uphold the dignity of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

In terminating my remarks, I think I was inspired by Senator Lane when he said that whenever a problem came up, the Senate acted as one body behind the Senator or the colleague who was being disturbed. That brings to mind the fact that everybody said something about Senator Stevenson yesterday. However, I have been too emotional during the last few days and I felt that in speaking about Senator Stevenson, Senator Mallery and Senator McMenamin, I might be overcome by that Italian emotion. Therefore, I just refrained from saying anything.

I cannot forget the days of the 1937 flood, when I looked to the right and saw an anemic looking figure, Charlie Mallery, who was worried about the land that he represented up around Altoona and the nearby counties.

I remember one night while I was riding up Broad Street, in Philadelphia, with Senator Jaspan, we heard a squeaky voice on the radio. The voice said: "What do you think? Why should a mayor of a town of 10,000 people tell Philadelphia, where there are hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, what to do?"

Senator Jaspan said that he would answer him when the opportunity arrived. I said that I would answer him also. So, when the day did come and the bill came up for consideration, I beat Senator Jaspan to the punch. I gave a dissertation about the colleague to my right, notwithstanding the Party to which he belonged. He was a brother Member and I got up and did my duty as I know anyone on that side would do.

I cannot leave the halls of this Senate tonight without expressing my affection, devotion and friendship for Charlie Mallery and George Stevenson who, for me, have been men of high integrity and respectability in this General Assembly.

COMMENDING ROY A. SCHAFER, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, there is just one other person I think who ought to be mentioned. One of the unsung heroes I think, of the Lawrence Administration, who has done a notable job as a liaison man between the Legislature and the Governor's Office, is Roy Schafer. He is a lawyer from Pittsburgh, a real decent fellow and a good guy, who has done a laudable job in working out many of the problems, and carrying back and forth the detailed work that had to be done, and doing much of the hard work not only in a very quiet way but in a very diplomatic fashion.

At the very time when tempers sometimes get caught and people get caught in partisan views, Roy has been right in there doing a good job and doing it in a fashion that makes a lot of us proud of him not only as a lawyer, but as the kind of young person who is serving in government. I do not care which Administration is in office, we would do well to have somebody like Roy Schafer.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE FOR THE INTERIM

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At this time, we will proceed with the election of the President pro tempore for the interim.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, in accordance with the requirements set forth in Article II, Section 9 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I wish at this time to place in nomination the name of the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate for the interim.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, it is my great honor to second the nomination of Anthony J. DiSilvestro as President pro tempore of the Senate for the interim.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I also would like to second the nomination of my good, personal friend, Senator Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

NOMINATIONS CLOSED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other nominations? If not, the Chair declares the nominations closed.

On the election of the President pro tempore for the interim, the Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

FOR MR. DiSILVESTRO—49

Bell,	Kalman,	Mullin,	Staisey,
Berger,	Keller,	Murray,	Stevenson,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Stiefel,
Chapman,	Kromer,	Propert,	Stroup,
Confair,	Lane,	Ripp,	Taylor,

Devlin,	Madigan,	Rooney,	Van Sant,
Donolow,	Mahady,	Sarraf,	Wade,
Ehrgood,	Mallery,	Scott,	Wagner,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Sesler,	Weiner,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Shafer,	Yatron,
Hawbaker,	Miller,	Silvert,	Ware, III,
Hays,			Presiding Officer

PRESENT—1

DiSilvestro,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro having received forty-nine votes, with one voting "present," the Chair declares the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro duly elected President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania for the interim.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-ELECT, FOR THE INTERIM, TO THE ROSTRUM

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair takes pleasure in naming as the committee to escort the President pro tempore-elect, for the interim, to the rostrum: the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner; the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Lane; and the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Taylor.

The committee will proceed in the performance of its duty.

(Whereupon, the President pro tempore-elect for the interim was escorted to the rostrum of the Senate.)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-ELECT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The oath of office will now be administered to the newly elected President pro tempore of the Senate by the Honorable R. Dixon Herman, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County.

(The oath of office was administered accordingly.)

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Thank you, Judge Herman. Thank you very much.

Gentlemen of the Senate, I am sure you know what my thoughts are and what my heart is dictating at the present moment. I am the President pro tempore of the Senate for every Senator in this room. Every Senator in this room must understand that I am willing to serve each and everyone one hundred per cent. I am not the President pro tempore for one Party or for the other. We are all brother Members, and my interest is for the welfare and the best for the State of Pennsylvania that can be best expressed through the Senators themselves.

This election every few months of the President pro tempore reminds me of the French Parliament. I am lucky that I am not thrown out like some of the Premiers of the French Government have been thrown out.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I hope that everything will go well.

I thank the press, the radio and television, Mark Gruell, all of the members of the employee force, and all of the Senators themselves for all of the co-operation they gave me for the benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SENATE RESOLUTION

THANKS OF THE SENATE TENDERED TO HONORABLE R. DIXON HERMAN FOR ADMINISTERING OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. WEINER, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, February 28, 1962.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable R. Dixon Herman, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for his services in qualifying the newly elected President pro tempore for the interim, the Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro.

EXPRESSING REGRET THAT SENATOR HUGH J. McMENAMIN AND SENATOR RAYMOND P. SHAFER WILL NOT BE RETURNING AS MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, very briefly, I think it is proper to make a statement concerning something that was said by Senator DiSilvestro at the microphone on the floor. We do congratulate him on his election, and we are very happy to have him as President pro tempore of the Senate.

However, I think Senator DiSilvestro said that Senator McMenamin would not be returning to the Senate. I also understand that Senator Shafer will not be returning to the Senate. I want to say to Senator McMenamin that he has been a colleague here for many years, and I do not believe that we have ever had a more able Senator or a more likeable man than Senator McMenamin. We certainly will regret his decision not to return.

Senator Shafer has not been here with us as long, but he has demonstrated his ability and his co-operation with all of the colleagues in the Senate. We will certainly regret losing Senator Shafer along with our very esteemed colleagues, Senator Mallery and Senator Stevenson.

These things must come to pass, Mr. President, but it is always with regret that we note the decisions of our colleagues are such that they will not be among us at succeeding Sessions of this great Body.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you, Senator Berger. I am certain that you and the others who have preceded you have expressed the opinion of all of us with regard to each of these individuals.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I am sure that the gentleman has spoken for all of the Members of the Senate, and I am sure that these remarks spread on the record will be available to these gentlemen not only for this year, but for time to come.

BENEDICTION

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I wonder if at this time we might have the benediction by the good Father who is here?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The benediction will now be offered by Reverend Stephen A. McCarren, Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Ford City, Pennsylvania.

REV. McCARREN. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Divine Master and Supreme Lawgiver, we stand before

You with sentiments of sincere gratitude for the blessings which You have bestowed upon us.

As we bring to a close this term of the Senate, we place before You for Your approval that which we have done. May it find favor in your sight and be deemed worthy of Your infallible approval. We pray that You will find it just, honorable, charitable and wise. If we have made mistakes, we pray that they have been made in good faith and from inculpable ignorance.

Our judgment, wisdom and prudence are but imperfect reflections of Your infinite attributes.

As we return to our private lives, we beg your continuous guidance and protection. We pray for those entrusted to our care, and particularly for those who lead us. Watch over them. Guard, guide, comfort and keep from harm our President, our Governor, our public officials and all who share Your authority.

Support them in their weakness; they are frail. Enlighten them in their decisions; they are fallible. Strengthen them in their convictions; they are human.

Above all, bless them, Lord, and keep them close to Your divine heart so that that which they now do may be so done as to merit for them the eternal peace and happiness of heaven, for this alone is the accomplishment of a truly successful man. Amen.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn sine die.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This being the day and hour fixed by Concurrent Resolution as the time when the General Assembly shall adjourn sine die, and the hour of 4:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time having arrived, I now declare this 146th Regular Session of the Senate of Pennsylvania adjourned sine die.

May the Lord bless us and keep us.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1962

The House met at 11 a. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Boies, to preside.

Mr. BOIES IN THE CHAIR

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, Thou whose Infinite love and tender mercy not only forgives our shortcomings, but also inspires our lives to greater service for Thee. In the closing hours of this session, we pause to thank Thee for Thine unspeakable goodness toward each one of us, for the blessed fellowship we have enjoyed with each other, for the lasting friendships we have been privileged to cultivate, and for the knowledge that Thou dost challenge and aid us to walk in righteousness. O God, in retrospect we are aware of what might have been as well as what should have been; but in human weakness we ask Thy indulgence and pray for Thy forgiveness. And even though some paths may never cross again, we ask that Thou wilt bless the members of this House wherever they may go, guide them in the performance of Thy Will, keep them in the hollow of Thy Hand, and grant them Thy perfect and abiding peace: through Jesus Christ, Thy dear Son, our Lord, Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Journals for Tuesday, February 6, Tuesday, February 13, Monday, February 27, 1962, are approved.

The Chair hears no objection.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. McINROY. RESOLUTION No. 54.

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

No provision is made in existing law for any insurance coverage or protection of members of the General Assembly against injuries which might be incurred while in the performance of their duties.

Appointed employes of the Commonwealth enjoy the protection provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, but this act specifically excludes elected officers. Election to the General Assembly certainly does not render a person any more immune from injury than if he was an appointive employe, a fact to which persons with our present membership will readily attest.

If anything, the hazards of elective officials are greater due to the extensive travel which is often necessary in carrying out their duties. Acts against members by demented persons, similar to those which have occurred in other legislative bodies, are also within the realm of possibility.

The fact that an individual is a State Representative or Senator does not mean that he is a man of wealth, as we all well know, and the expensive medical care and other losses incidental to injury could be ruinous to many of the members and their families if they are not afforded adequate protection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate the need for protection of members of the General Assembly against loss in case of injuries which may be incurred while in the performance of their duties, and to determine how and to what extent adequate protection can best be provided; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the 1963 Session of the General Assembly, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KOOKER, Mrs. KERNAGHAN, Mrs. WYND, Messrs. GEORGE, HORST, FOOR, Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. McINROY. RESOLUTION No. 55.

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

Commenting on the personality of America's first Astronaut, Lieutenant Colonel John Glenn, in the Sunday Times of February 25, 1962, Columnist James Reston wrote: "Courage, modesty, quiet patriotism, love of family and religious faith are not exactly the predominant themes of our novels, plays, TV shows, movies or newspapers these days. But Glenn dramatized them all coast to coast and around the world."

Contrasted with the inspiring personality of Lieutenant Colonel Glenn, as representing the best in American life, the seamy side of life is too often exploited by writers and producers of television shows, and in other mass media, which not only have a destructive effect on impressionable young people, but create a bad impression of America all around the world.

The Christian Science Monitor of September 6, 1961, commented editorially:

"Exporting crime, sex and filth! Why do we do this? America invests billions in foreign aid, hopeful that other nations will see the true spirit of this Nation . . . We are concerned that foreign students in this country come to see and appreciate American life at its best . . . Yet we export to the neutral countries we are wooing, and to countries whose loyalty we would strengthen . . . TV films that exploit the seamiest side of American life . . . Why do we do this, or permit this?"

The Christian Science Monitor then quotes a letter from a woman living in Melbourne, Australia, as follows: "Why do you people export so much that is misrepresentative of America? We get 80% of American programs on our TV and, believe me, they represent the worst aspects of American life to such an extent that an entirely erroneous picture of the United States is presented. I am at a loss to understand why—when the United States is so eager to gain a good impression among foreign peoples as to her way of life—you send abroad this mass of media which portrays America as a country of graft, violence, dishonesty, materialism. Parents will not allow their children to watch American programs because of the parade of violence, sex, murder and unnatural behavior . . ."

On the same subject, a Swiss official was quoted in the October 8, 1961 issue of the Harrisburg Patriot, as follows: "We believe in raising our children free from the violence and sex which characterize your American movies and television . . . In America you do not allow children to frequent bars and saloons. No minors may be served alcohol in your country; yet you permit your children to see movies about call girls, prostitutes, gangsters and infidelity. It makes no sense . . ."

Don Wharton, in an article in the March, 1961 issue of the "Reader's Digest," titled "How to Stop the Movies' Sickening Exploitation of Sex,' quoted Martin Quigley, Jr., editor of the "Motion Picture Herald," as follows: "Only when men who currently dictate the making of Hollywood pictures recognize their responsibility to themselves, to the entertainment medium and to the Nation . . ." can the current sickness of the movies be cured. "Others in the industry who finance, distribute and exhibit pictures have an obligation to raise their voices until they are heard."

Don Wharton continues: "Obviously there is no easy solution. Effective censorship is ruled out by the courts. Proposals to tackle the problem by strengthening Hollywood's production code are somewhat naive: the code au-

thorities do not possess the power to enforce a strong code."

Wharton concludes that only through the boycotting of objectionable films can moviemakers be forced to discontinue making them: "If the picture is a 'Sick one,' stay away. Your abstention is the most powerful vote you can cast. It is particularly effective if you patronize worthwhile movies—the contrast will be telling."

Law enforcement officials have frequently stressed the destructive effect of violence, crime and the distortion of sex in movies and on television on impressionable young people.

Observers all over the world note that the image of America, projected through exported movies and television shows, is too often damaged through emphasis on the sordid and seamy side of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives call upon the writers, editors, producers, distributors and vendors of movies and television shows and other mass media to strive consciously to avoid the exploitation of crime, sex and violence, and to consciously seek to emphasize the more positive values in American life; and, be it further

Resolved, That writers, editors, producers, distributors and vendors of movies and television shows and other mass media show an active sense of responsibility to the young people of our country and to the image gained abroad of our Nation through export of these media; and, be it further

Resolved, That Pennsylvania residents, both individually and collectively, attempt, through their patronage or the withdrawal of it, to influence writers, editors, producers, distributors and vendors of movies, television shows and other mass media to generally improve the content of their offerings and reduce the emphasis on the sordid and seamy side of life.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. J. H. GOLDSTEIN and DAVIS.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION (Not Printed)

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

Drawn from a nation of 183 million, only an infinitesimal percentage can and do reach high general or flag rank in the United States armed services.

Even more infinitesimal is the ratio of general or flag rank who reach positions where the responsibilities are regarded as "sensitive" in the lexicon of terms dealing with the safety of the nation from armed aggression.

Accordingly, it is phenomenal when two officers exercising such "sensitive" responsibilities come from a community whose municipal census numbers only fifteen thousand persons.

Specifically, and first, from the Borough of Warren, came Admiral Robert Lee Dennison, U. S. Navy, the Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Naval Forces and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, a position of paramount world-wide importance. Secondly, the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, is Rear Admiral J. F. Davidson, U. S. Navy, a position of the most far-reaching responsibility in shaping the quality, governing traditions, basic knowledge and moral stamina of the nation's naval officers for generations ahead; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Borough of Warren is to be congratulated upon the high and distinguished quality of its citizenship which is so exceptionally indicated by its high command representation in the armed services.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, resolution numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 105.

Directing the Joint State Government Commission to study desirability of laws making tests for phenylketonuria mandatory for all newborn babies.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

CARLISLE Y.W.C.A. LADIES WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We are pleased to have the ladies of the Ladies Day Out program, Y. W. C. A. of Carlisle, Pa. There are 26 women present. The executive director is Mrs. Sid A. Carson. The ladies are here as the guests of the gentlemen from Cumberland, Messrs. George and Kistler.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to request that in a few minutes we will pick up resolutions beginning on page 2 today, but I would like to have a few minutes' delay in which some of the members desire to go to the Governor's reception room at 11:30 promptly for the swearing in ceremony of Mr. Abe Cohen, chairman of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, who will be sworn in for a new term of office in a few minutes in the Governor's reception room.

I would like to have the opportunity of meeting with the minority leader regarding a resolution that he requested to go over and the possibility of amending one.

Will the House be at ease, Mr. Speaker, for five or six minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will be at ease.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. GRAMLICH, STIMMEL and BACHMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 105.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs to be used by the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission for airports and aeronautical facilities.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a communication which was read by the clerk as follows:

February 28, 1962.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Act No. 712 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, titled the "Lobbying Registration Act," we herewith jointly present a supplementary list containing additional names and addresses of the persons who, to date, have registered with the 146th Regular Session of the General Assembly. This list also contains the names and addresses of the organizations represented by these registrants.

Respectfully submitted by,
JOSEPH OMINSKY, Chief Clerk
House of Representatives
PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary of Senate

(For list of registrants, see Senate Journal pages 469-470 or appendix.)

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, we ask that resolutions on page 2 be called up, beginning with Resolution No. 30, and proceed in order except on Resolution 34. There has been a request for an explanation, and I hope the gentle-

man from Allegheny, Mr. Filo, if he is here, will be able to proceed.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 30

Mr. J. H. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 30.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1962.

The Federal Highway Law presently prohibits the construction or location of commercial establishments or facilities of any nature on the rights-of-way of the Interstate Highway System

The purpose of this prohibition is highly commendable as it is intended to protect the traveling public from dangers and distractions caused by such establishments and also to protect the scenic beauty of the countryside

A minor exception to this provision in the Federal law however appears both desirable and necessary that exception being authorization for the erection at certain intervals of public telephones

The ready availability of public telephones along these highways would make possible the immediate reporting of any accident or other emergency Such telephones would also add greatly to the convenience of travelers and would not be unsightly therefore be it

Resolved That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to make necessary amendments to the Federal Highway Law in order to permit the erection of public telephones within the rights-of-way of the Interstate Highway System and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 32

Mr. GREENLEE. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 32.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1962.

The State of Pennsylvania is in desperate need of new job opportunities which will reduce the number of our unemployed

The lumber industry has always been important to our State and our vast forest reserves provide immense potential for increased employment

Pennsylvania State University has in the past proved very successful in studying and developing new and improved methods and processes for use in agriculture and related products of the earth therefore be it

Resolved That Pennsylvania State University be requested and urged to undertake a study of the lumber industry with a view to developing more efficient methods of logging and of converting logs into lumber and of developing or discovering new uses for lumber particularly for low grade wood

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 33

Mr. GREENLEE. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 33.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1962.

Concern for the present condition of the coal industry has caused various persons bodies groups and institutions to study and inquire into the possibility of discovering new uses for coal including processes for the direct extraction of energy from coal new processes for mining coal and the availability of new markets for coal

Considering the importance of the coal industry to Pennsylvania appropriate action on the part of our State is imperative therefore be it

Resolved That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to inquire into and collect all of the information available relating to the coal industry with particular reference to plans or suggestions for new uses of coal including the direct extraction of energy from it new mining methods and the availability of new markets for coal and be it further

Resolved That the Joint State Government Commission make a report of its study to the next General Assembly

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 34

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 34.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1962.

Whereas The Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation a corporation duly qualified to do business under the laws of this Commonwealth maintains its principal place of business in West Mifflin Borough of the County of Allegheny and

Whereas Said corporation has been a pioneer in the development of applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and

Whereas This development has resulted in a better way of life for the citizens of this Commonwealth and of the nation and

Whereas The pre-eminence of said corporation has been established and contributes to the position of this Commonwealth as the leading state in nuclear research and industry and

Whereas Said corporation shall dedicate new nuclear laboratories on February 28 1962 in the Borough of West Mifflin of the County of Allegheny therefore be it

Resolved That the members of the House of Representatives meeting in Harrisburg by means of this citation express the due and proper recognition of the Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation for its role in the development of the nuclear industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Filo.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, just in case someone is wondering what this resolution is about, I might say that I have a letter here in my possession that might explain it more thoroughly than I could. With the amount of atomic blasts that have been going on in the world, in the United States and in Russia, I think it is very important that we help to sponsor this resolution and have it adopted. It goes on to state: "As you know, the Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation has participated in government-sponsored studies on radioactive fallout since its inception in 1954. Increase in this work, plus our studies of environmental radiation surveys for the nuclear utilities and other installations handling radioactivity has resulted in our constructing new and enlarged analytical laboratories for low-level radioactivity determinations.

To inaugurate this recent addition to our laboratories, we will hold a dedication luncheon today."

I think that it is very important that we continue in this field of science for the preservation of mankind and I hope that everybody votes "aye."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I appreciate what Representative Filo had to say about this matter. Really it was from this side of the House that we wanted to know something about this activity, because naturally in a nuclear age and in the space age, anything that we can do in Pennsylvania to foster research and development in the field of nuclear energy, we should do. Because as I said here a year or so ago, going into the sixties, which is the space age and the age of nuclear energy, that anything we from Harrisburg, from the State Capital, can do to promote it and foster it, we should do.

In that connection, Representative Tompkins may have something to say about this. He has a resolution which has been joined in by others to look into this plant of Curtiss-Wright at Quehanna, which is out in the western part of the State, and which was built with the idea of going into activity research and development and building products, as a result of the advances of nuclear energy. And it is unfortunate that the contracts and so forth having to do with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation did not develop.

But certainly, we, as a legislature, in connection with that great activity and this research laboratory in Pittsburgh, could well do what we can to preserve that huge installation out at Quehanna and make that into an installation for development and studying of nuclear energy. And I am sure Mr. Tompkins has some ideas on it, and I would be glad to yield to Mr. Tompkins from Emporium, who will give you ideas of some things he has in mind for that particular plant. I realize it is not apropos to this resolution, but this resolution opens up the whole vista of what our State of Pennsylvania can do now that we are going through the cold stage and into an economy based on electricity and aluminum maybe. And with nuclear energy before us, it would be wonderful and we should do something with that plant at Quehanna. So I yield to Mr. Tompkins.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, in this connection several other members and myself joined in a resolution to have a committee of this House appointed to look into what might or could be done with the facilities at Quehanna.

Now I know that efforts have been made on behalf of the administration to try to make use of this facility. I also know that a group from Washington was supposed to go out there and look over the facilities tomorrow, but that was cancelled due to other circumstances and the meeting has now been set up for some time early in March. I do not know when the actual visitation will be made.

But I made a proposal in this resolution that the State look into the possibility of the creation of an atomic and space authority for the purpose of having the State try to develop and encourage the peaceful use of the atom and to take its proper place in the space age.

Now a committee at this time, working on behalf of the House of Representatives, certainly would implement and strengthen anything which the administration might do to bring facilities in there under the supervision of the Federal Government and to take a look-see at it.

Now government contracts, unfortunately, although they may last for a number of years, are not going to last forever. If we are going to get in step with the times, we are going to have to do exactly what New York is doing. Now they are going over in Cattaraugus County, outside of Olean, New York, and they are going to build a facility similar to what you have at Quehanna at the present time. They are going to acquire the land, build the buildings and bring their research center into there. They are trying to get in step with the times. Legislation has been introduced in New York State this year—I just got a copy of the bill this morning—to carry this program into effect.

Now we have a ready-built facility out there that is capable of being taken over by this State for the purpose of promoting the age in which we live and the age of the future. And we feel that the efforts of the administration could be very much strengthened by the force and power of the legislature behind it.

We are very grateful for this engineering firm out in Allegheny County. We hope they will expand and do great things. We have nuclear projects being brought into the community such as the General Electric plant down in southeastern Pennsylvania, the one proposed for Peach Bottom, the one that is out at Shippingport, and so forth. But there is no reason why the State should not also lend a hand in the promotion of this the same as they do for other industrial developments, their urban developments, their other authorities which they have in existence for the development of things for the benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We feel that this Resolution 46 should be reported out of committee and given implementation to put Pennsylvania on the track of the future.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 36

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 36.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

The forests of Pennsylvania are each day becoming increasingly more important from the standpoint of furnishing raw materials for industry employment for citizens areas for recreation protection for our watersheds to prevent sedimentation and to insure a uniform flow of pure water and to provide food and cover for wildlife

Insects and diseases are the most destructive forces of the forests each year destroying thirty-eight million board feet of saw timber trees (trees over twelve inches in diameter) and sixteen million cubic feet of pole timber (trees from six to twelve inches in diameter) while fire destroys only one million board feet of saw timber and only two million cubic feet of pole timber No well organized forest pest program similar to the fire protection program exists in Pennsylvania

The present laws relating to the subject of forest pest and insect control have not been reviewed since 1937 and a need for such review is apparent therefore be it

Resolved That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to examine present laws relating to forest pest and insect control and to inquire into the necessity and

advisability of changing or improving the said laws and be it further

Resolved That the Joint State Government Commission report to the 1963 session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 37

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 37.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1962.

Pennsylvania has for many years been in the forefront in the field of consumer protection against mislabeling of consumer goods particularly with respect to foodstuffs

In recent years however more and more evidence has come to public attention of widespread possible abuses in the packaging labeling and pricing of merchandise offered to the public Among these practices are the employment of "odd" weights and sizes the use of small or illegible print in the required weight statement the employment of "slack fill" the multiplication of package sizes bearing in some cases deceptive descriptions the use of "unbased" price reduction statements and other techniques abusive of the confidence of the public

We have for many years considered it to be in the public interest to provide safeguards for the consumer who is not equipped to protect himself from abuses of his confidence therefore be it

Resolved That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to examine the law and practices relating to the packaging labeling and pricing of consumer goods and to inquire into the necessity and advisability of changing expanding or improving the said laws and be it further

Resolved That the Joint State Government Commission report to the 1963 Session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. HEFFNER for today.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. LIPPINCOTT for today.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 48

Mr. BACHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 48.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1962.

In the 1961 session of the General Assembly an amendment to The Realty Transfer Tax Act was enacted by 1961 Act No. 579 which redefined "document" so as to exclude transfers between nonprofit industrial development agencies and industrial corporations purchasing from them This amendment was adopted with the express purpose of making it clear that such transactions came within the existing exemption of transactions between "straw parties" from the tax

Since the adoption of this amendment the agencies of the Commonwealth charged with the administration of the Realty Transfer Tax Act have taken the view that said amendment created a new exemption and thereby showed that such transactions were not previously exempt from the tax. The interpretation if persisted in will work much to the detriment of the establishment of new industries within our Commonwealth therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby declares that its intent in enacting 1961 Act No. 579 amending "The Realty Transfer Tax Act" by redefining the word "document" so that it did not include transfers between nonprofit industrial development agencies and industrial corporations purchasing from them thereby excluding such transfers from the tax was intended only as a clarification of existing law to make it clear that such transfers were already exempt from the tax as being between "straw parties" and be it further

Resolved That the General Assembly feels that said 1961 Act No. 579 should be interpreted in such a manner as to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended that purpose being to make it clear that the transactions described in said amending act are not now nor have they been in the past transactions subject to the Realty Transfer Tax and be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the State Board of Finance and Revenue

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 56

Mr. T. F. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 56.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1962.

Whereas The Russian atomic explosions have resulted in a fall-out through rainfall or atmospheric conditions causing cattle to consume the fall-out and

Whereas The radio-active strotium contained in the fall-out penetrates the grass consumed by the cattle and thereafter affects the milk produced and

Whereas The Federal Government has devised a method to extract the fall-out from the milk in order to make the milk safe for consumption and

Whereas Milk moves in interstate commerce it is therefore not sufficient for one state here or there to pass legislation enforcing fall-out extraction therefore be it

Resolved That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will provide that milk may not be sold until the fall-out has been extracted from milk in order to make the milk safe for consumption and be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of Congress of the United States and to the Council of the Borough of Glassport Glassport Pennsylvania

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. FARABAUGH. Mr. Speaker, I believe the folks who introduced this resolution had good intent, but I am afraid that the effects of this resolution, if it passes, will be bad. We know from reports we have received that the consumption of milk has decreased. I believe that the publicity which has been spread about the radioactive fallout in milk had a considerable amount to do with that and that is probably the why of this resolution. I am afraid the effect would be bad because of not complete understanding of what this resolution is intended to do.

I want to read into the record a part of an article that was in a paper a short time ago to substantiate what I have said.

"Dairy product sales are being hurt by constant reference in news articles to the use of milk in testing for radioactive materials.

"Fallout reports will be increasingly 'page one' news early in 1962, when the heaviest fallout from the recent series of Russian explosions reaches North America.

"Current fallout is not at danger levels. Should it reach levels for real concern, what should we know about foods?"

That, of course, was a part of a news article a short time ago, and I want to also read a report which is part of an article that I believe was in a paper a short time ago with reference to milk, to substantiate what I said.

These are excerpts from a diet and health statement made by Dr. James M. Hundley, Assistant Surgeon General for the National Conference on Milk and Nutrition.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the indulgence of the members for just a very short period because I think this is highly important or I would not be up here speaking on this resolution.

This statement is the statement of a doctor who is working with this very subject in milk. He says:

"Rising levels of health have been a prominent feature of the American scene over many decades. Declining mortality, increased longevity, lower infant and maternal mortality rates result."

Now I skip part of this and go down to where he refers to milk:

"Milk and other dairy products make a unique contribution to the adequacy of our diets. Milk is unrivaled in nutritive value, palatability, digestibility and versatility. Its consumption is firmly rooted in American culture as a main pillar to nutritional adequacy. Much of the general improvement in our diets over the last decades can be attributed to increasing consumption of milk and other dairy products."

Now I want to tell you what he has to say about the fallout in milk. I think you probably realize that the reason they have used milk to check the fallout is because it was a simple, easy article to find.

He says: "The amount of radiation in milk, in food generally, in air and in drinking water is under constant surveillance . . .

"Fourthly, the amounts of radioactive material in food generally and in milk specifically are now and have been in the past well below the level of which any actions to reduce intake of radioactivity are indicated according to the Federal Radiation Council's guidelines, which have been accepted by the President. There is no reason whatsoever for the public to reduce consumption of milk or other dairy products due to fear of radioactive contamination. The iodine-131 from the recent Soviet tests has already disappeared from milk. Even the peak levels of strontium-90 expected next spring will still be below levels which the Federal Radiation Council indicates would call for consideration of measures designed to reduce the levels in milk."

Mr. Speaker, I say again, I believe the intent of this resolution is good, but I also believe that it leaves a false impression on the people who read this resolution—the public—that will have a detrimental effect on the consumption of one of the most important foods we have available.

It has been proven that the radioactive fallout in milk is much less than it is in any other food, which this doctor has pointed out, and I think, ladies and gentlemen, that it would be a mistake at this time to pass this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Fox.

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate one of the sponsors of this resolution, Mr. Sullivan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Sullivan, consent to be interrogated?

Mr. T. F. SULLIVAN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, the first question I think we should have answered is whether there has been a standard established by the health officials in either our State or in the Nation to indicate the danger point or a point where the radioactivity in milk or in other foods is dangerous through consumption to human health? Has such a standard been established?

Mr. T. F. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot hear the gentleman.

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, the question I was asking Mr. Sullivan was this, whether the Federal health officials or State health officials have established standards that indicate when milk, or any other food product, has an amount of radiation in it which would be harmful to people? Have such standards been established?

Mr. T. F. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no standard established on this subject.

Mr. FOX. Will the gentleman tell me whether there is a proven and effective and workable method of taking this radioactive condition out of milk?

Mr. T. F. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, not being smart about it, but I am sure if I knew that I would not be a legislator.

I would like to say this to the gentleman, I am not going to get into the technical side of radioactive fallout in regards to this particular problem, but I do say all the resolution asks for is that the Congress of the United States looks into the possibility of passing legislation in order to make sure that we are not contaminated by such event. Now, since milk is an interstate product, no particular State could pass legislation governing this particular subject, so all I am asking—I am not an expert on it—is that the government of the United States looks into the possibility of enacting legislation in order to protect the citizens in this regard. That is as much as I can tell the gentleman.

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the answers to the questions. I would like to make just these brief comments on this resolution.

First of all, very often we have resolutions here memorializing Congress to do something or other and we do not bother to consider whether they are wise or not. We just almost automatically pass them. I think it is foolish, in the first place, to do that. We should not ask Congress to do something unless we know it is a common sense thing to do, unless it is something that we might do ourselves.

Now we are asking them to require a certain process

to be done to one of the most important food products we have. At this point we do not know whether there is such a process that can be done. We further do not know whether anyone in the health field has as yet established standards to determine when this should be done. Then, if they should enact such legislation requiring that it be done, it would require tremendous inspection to see that all milk was treated in this manner. Therefore, we are acting, if we pass this resolution, very ill-advisedly, I believe.

I think then the other reason that I would give for opposing this resolution, other than the fact that we do not know anything about it yet and that we are asking them to do something we do not know anything about, would be this: People are very sensitive about these things that might cause harm to them physically. We have seen cases where a couple of years ago cranberries were taken off the market because somebody said a certain agent used might make them cancer-producing; we have seen harm to the cigarette industry because of articles about cancer-producing agents in cigarettes and we have seen harm to the milk industry because of unproven charges about the starting of heart conditions by using milk.

The very passage of a resolution like this, indicating that there might be radioactivity in milk, which we have not yet found to be true, the very passage of this and the publication of information about it will cause many people who do not read fully to think that there is a deplorable condition existing, that there is a condition where milk is contaminated and it should be taken care of. That condition does not exist, as far as we know.

I am sure that the public health people are fully aware of the danger and are going to protect us. We are merely causing a scare condition if we pass resolutions like this.

Of course, this same condition of radio activity would and could prevail in other foods, as well as milk. If it prevails in one food, it is going to prevail in the other. Therefore, we are singling out one particular food and putting that particular food industry in jeopardy.

I think it would be very unwise to pass a resolution like this without a great deal more information. I ask all the members to vote against it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Farabaugh.

Mr. FARABAUGH. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make one brief statement. If this resolution had asked for an examination of all food and not spelled out milk alone, I would have no objection to it. But the point is, you are pointing out milk which would indicate that there is something wrong, and we know there is not.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a roll call on this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to have one word about this resolution before you put it to a vote.

I glanced at this resolution this morning; and if Representative Farabaugh had not opened the discussion on it, I certainly had intended to because I am afraid we might be doing a wrong thing to the milk industry and to the people of this State as a whole if we pass this. I wonder if we know what we are doing when we memorialize Congress to, in effect, say that every quart of milk in Pennsylvania henceforth, before it can be consumed, would have to be subjected to this test. Right now the only test, as I understand it, that is necessary is that milk has to be pasteurized and there is a minimum butter fat content that it must contain. You are certainly opening up a new vista here of some type of regulation in the milk industry, and I do not believe that this thing has had enough study. I believe we will be doing a wrong thing if we pass it.

I would, therefore, ask the members on our side of the House to vote "no" on this resolution. Not that we do not want clean milk, but I think we may not be doing the right thing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein, rise?

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. To speak on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is in order.

Mr. M. H. GOLDSTEIN. If I understood correctly, the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Farabaugh, inferred that the decline in the sale of milk was due to the scare brought about by atomic bombs. We feel this conclusion is unsound. We feel that the failure to bring about proper marketing provisions in accordance with the needs of the consumer is the basic reason.

Now to speak particularly about this resolution, what harm is there in asking Congress to investigate and pass proper legislation. If, as a matter of fact, scientific investigation shows that you do not need this type of legislation, then it will not be passed. But if the life of one individual in this State, in this Nation, can be saved by this resolution, we should pass it. Whether or not we sell milk is not the primary issue. The issue is whether or not we are going to save the lives of our children. I say that we on our side should vote in favor of the resolution.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. FARABAUGH and T. F. SULLIVAN and were as follows:

YEAS—100

Anderson, S. A.,	Frascella,	Limper,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Fry,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Reidenbach,
Bachman,	Gailey,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Riley,
Boles,	Gallagher,	Lutty,	Rubin,
Bonner,	Gelfand,	McCann,	Rudisill,
Branca,	Goldstein, M. H.,	McCormack,	Rutherford,
Breth,	Gray,	McDevitt,	Sakulsky,
Capitolo,	Greenlee,	McDonald,	Scarcelli,
Cauley,	Gremminger,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Cianfrani,	Guesman,	Meholchick,	Shelton,
Cioffi,	Hankins,	Morley,	Sherman,
Clarke,	Hartley,	Mullen,	Shupnik,
Comer,	Haudenshield,	Munley,	Simmons,
Cooley,	Heavey,	Murphy,	Stank,
Crossin,	Irvis,	Murray,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Donaldson,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Thompson,
Dougherty,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Tomascik,
Doughten,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Trusio,
Ellberg,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Varner,
Esler,	Kramer,	Perry,	Verona,
Ewing,	Lamb,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Filo,	Lawson,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Fineman,	Lee, A. M.,	Polen,	Welsh,
Foerster,	Leonard,	Prendergast,	Yetter,

NAYS—94

Adams,	Fulmer,	Kooker,	Royer,
Anderson, J. H.,	George,	Korns,	Seltzer,
Ashton,	Gibbons,	Lee, K. B.,	Slack,
Auker,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Magee,	Snare,

Backenstoe,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Steckel,
Blair,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Stimmel,
Bossert,	Gross,	Marsh,	Stiteler,
Bower,	Guthrie,	Maxwell,	Strausser,
Bowman,	Helm,	May,	Tompkins,
Buchanan,	Henzel,	McCandless,	Ujobai,
Bush,	Hocker,	McInroy,	Wall,
Capano,	Holl,	McNally,	Weidner,
Davis,	Holman,	Merry,	Wescott,
Dengler,	Horst,	Miller,	Whittaker,
Down,	Isaacs,	Mills,	Willaredt,
Edwards,	Jim,	O'Dell,	Williams, A. D.,
Elvey,	Johnson, A. W.,	Odorisio,	Williams, E. S.,
Eshback,	Johnson, R. P.,	Ogilvie,	Wood,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Piper,	Worley,
Farabaugh,	Kernaghan,	Price,	Wynd,
Fetterolf,	Kessler,	Pursley,	Zember,
Flynn,	King,	Renwick,	Zimmerman,
Foor,	Kistler,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Fox,	Knecht,		Speaker

NOT VOTING—16

Dennison,	Holliday,	Mihm,	Stone,
Gibb,	Klein,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Hamilton,	Lippincott,	Needham,	Willard,
Heffner,	McKeever,	Schaaf,	Wilt,

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTION

URGING GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY TO RESCIND ORDER TO CLOSE SCRANTON PLANT

Mrs. MUNLEY offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

Whereas, The General Electric Company has announced it will close down the Scranton tube plant and remove the work to the South; and

Whereas, This act of the General Electric Company would mean great hardship to the 340 production workers who would lose their livelihood, and would mean deprivation and want to their families; and

Whereas, The loss of the $1,600,000 annual payroll from the GE plant would be a severe blow to the economic life of the city and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Closing the plant would make a mockery of the area development program and all similar efforts to improve economic conditions in Scranton and other distressed areas; and

Whereas, The General Electric Company has itself admitted that the Scranton tube plant has been a profitable operation, and GE overall increased its profits after taxes to $243,000,000 in 1961, a 21% increase over 1960; and

Whereas, GE has stated publicly that it enjoys excellent labor relations with the union, Local 125 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE), most of whose members have worked in the plant since it opened 16 years ago; and

Whereas, The General Electric Company must recognize and carry out its obligations to the people of the community and the state where its profits are created; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge Ralph J. Cordiner, Chairman of General Electric, to rescind his order closing the Scranton plant; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Government of the United States, particularly the President and the Defense Department to do everything in their power to prevent this economic disaster that now faces Scranton and the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and to the United States Deparment of Defense.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, it seems that this session of the General Assembly, and last session too, we had numerous resolutions imploring corporations planning to leave Pennsylvania to please stay here. I recall one up in Berwick, the Chester Ford Motor Company situation and now we have another one having to do with the General Electric Company.

We, naturally, on both sides of the aisle should be wholeheartedly in favor of this resolution and certainly plead with this great company to not only remain in Scranton, but to expand its facilities in the State, because we have always said that Pennsylvania has everything. That should be our slogan. We have land, labor, capital, enterprise, ingenuity, fuel and wonderful means of transportation both by rail and by turnpike and by sea and by air. As I said, we are a tremendous State and it is too bad that a company as big as the General Electric Company would see fit to remove this installation.

The real reason for my taking the floor is that this fall I had the opportunity to tour the Chrysler and Plymouth plant in Detroit. I talked to the chairman of industrial relations for the Chrysler Motor Corporation and we discussed the plant that the Chrysler Corporation built up in the coal regions, I believe it is at or near Scranton. And here was an amazing thing. We had always heard in Pennsylvania for the last 20 years that the reason industry was, perhaps, reluctant to locate up in the coal mining areas was that the workman was not trained, he was essentially a coal miner and would not adapt himself readily to the intricacies of operating precision tools, and things like that, and maybe because of being trained by John L. Lewis they would not make good workmen, and so forth. I discussed that with this particular gentleman from Chrysler, and he said that certainly is not true, that the best plant they have in their entire system for labor efficiency, for output per man-hour, for steadiness of employment and devotion of the personnel is this plant that has been built up in Scranton by the Chrysler people. So they were very assuring words and, certainly, I thought to myself, and I am sure other members of the party with me felt, if that is true up there and these rural people up in that area have so indicated by their desire to work and their performance, other plants could well locate up in the coal regions to relieve the unemployment caused through no fault of the people up there.

Therefore, I think this resolution is a good resolution and we should support it 100 percent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, with the resolution presented by the lady from Lackawanna, Mrs. Munley, pertaining to the General Electric plant at Scranton, Pennsylvania, we certainly concur wholeheartedly. This, of course, affects 340 people, production workers, who are employed at the General Electric plant in Scranton, Pennsylvania. We find the situation that the tax climate of the Commonwealth is continually improving. This has been certified to by the chambers of commerce, by the business people

in the Scranton area and certainly by people from the other PIDA plants that have been brought into the area. The workers are excellent, well-trained workers, including skilled workers that are needed. We hope that this resolution, which should be adopted unanimously, would prevail upon the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, and the President of the United States, urging their assistance in trying to keep this plant at Scranton, Pennsylvania. We certainly have done everything we can to try to assist in every way, and this resolution is our only form of expressing our position. At the same time, as earlier was stated here today, there is a discussion regarding the Quehanna plant, and the National Aeronautics Space Administration will be meeting there in an effort to secure a program for the Quehanna plant.

Therefore, we ask that our members vote unanimously in favor of this resolution trying to assist in keeping the General Electric plant at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the lady from Lackawanna, Mrs. Munley.

Mrs. MUNLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank both floor leaders. Coming from a distressed area, they know how much we need these plants.

I would also like to thank the minority floor leader for the kind words he said about the people who work in the Chrysler plant, because that happens to be in my town. And I would like to say at this time that the people in my district are real hard-working people. They are all for work if they only can get it.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

RESOLUTION

DESIGNATING MAY 1 AS LAW DAY

Messrs. McCANN, TOMPKINS and A. M. LEE offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

In order to rededicate Pennsylvanias to the principles of the democratic form of government; to emphasize that our's is a government of law and not of men; and to further our philosophy that "the welfare of the people shall be the supreme law;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor of Pennsylvania is hereby requested to designate and dedicate May 1st of each year as Law Day U. S. A.; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is not the purpose of this resolution to declare another legal holiday but a day to solemnly declare allegiance to the principles of democracy and respect for law.

RESOLUTION

EMPLOYES

Mr. McCANN offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

Whereas, certain employes were elected by this House during the Session of 1961, by Resolution adopted July 13, 1961, in accordance with the requirements of Act 428 of 1959, and

Whereas, some of these employes were furloughed as of September 15, 1961, or subsequently were dismissed or resigned, and

Whereas, some employes were recalled for service in the House during the Regular and Special Sessions of 1962, and other employes hired or removed from the employe roll during that period; therefore be it

Resolved, that all employes who have served in the House in their assigned positions since the beginning of this Legislative Session, where election by the House was required, are hereby confirmed and approved as having been elected by this House prior hereto, and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker, acting through the Chief Clerk is authorized to furlough or dismiss, at the end of this session, any employe so elected, with the exception of the Chief Clerk and the Secretary of this House.

RESOLUTION

COMMENDATION

Messrs. ADAMS and WEIDNER offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

Patrolman Frederick Lubas of Reading, Berks County, recently showed extreme courage and coolness in the performance of his duties as a police officer. His services to his community in the upholding and preservation of law and order have shown merit since his appointment as a patrolman; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby commends Mr. Frederick Lubas for his courage and honor in the performance of his duties; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Frederick Lubas, 522 S. 15th Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

REQUEST FOR RECESS

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to request a recess of one hour and ten minutes for the purpose of lunch and ask that the members come back here promptly at 2 o'clock, at which time the first roll call will be taken on Senate bill 8, also roll calls on Senate bills 17, 19, 20 and 15, and the additional closing program we have in addition to the sine die program. So, I would ask the membership to come back at 2 o'clock following a break for lunch.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair will declare a recess for one hour and ten minutes.

The Chair hears no objection, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

Mr. DOUGHERTY IN THE CHAIR

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gray, rise?

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a distinct honor and privilege to make these few remarks today. This is the first time in this session I have had this opportunity.

I want to thank the membership for their kind thoughts and remarks in my days of illness.

I represent the 4th Legislative District of Philadelphia. The boundaries are Washington Avenue to Moore and from 18th Street west to the Schuylkill River. The district represents a cross-section of America. I am grateful and sincerely thankful for the warm reception given me by the members of the Assembly. I thank you.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 8, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks reservoirs and other conservation and recreation and historical preservation purposes.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution, I think, pertains to the famous, much talked-about, and not highly controversial, I do not think, Project 70.

I have, and I imagine all of you have, received this Project 70 report from the Governor's office. I have read it very carefully and would like to make a few remarks in respect to the report and at the end of that I would like to interrogate the majority leader.

On page 3 of this report, and this report is either very cleverly drawn or very badly drawn, they go into chopping up this $70 million, which is where this project gets its name, and I find they have cut it up so that everybody gets in the act. The fish commission, the game commission, department of forests and waters, everybody comes in for a hunk of this $70 million.

However, after they go through all this, then very cleverly, on the next to the last page of the report, this language is found:

"Project 70 directs the State planning board to administer $20 million in grants to local communities for their open-space programs." If I may, at this time, I would like to interrogated the majority leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, on this resolution, we will pass it in 1962, and in all probability it will be brought up again in 1963 and then it will be submitted to the voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in November of 1963. I think that is correct?

Mr. McCANN. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOCKER. Would this resolution, Mr. Speaker, go into effect using this report, or would we have to enact legislation to take care of it?

Mr. McCANN. If this resolution would pass its second round and be placed on the ballot and voted in the affirmative by the voters of this Commonwealth, the General Assembly would have to enact the necessary legislation to implement this resolution.

Mr. HOCKER. Then, of course, they in their wisdom, whoever may be here, would have the final say as to where the money went. They would not have to abide by this for the planning board or the fish commission; it would be coordinated into one body, would it not?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is absolutely correct. They could reject entirely the recommendations contained in that booklet and they could, if they saw fit at that time, implement into law specifically what they wanted done in that program.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I was a little disturbed when I saw that the State planning board would come into $20 million of this, because, in my opinion, the State planning board is set up primarily for planning. They are not an administrative body, in my way of looking at the thing. I think they were a creature created probably by the legislature for the sole purpose of planning the future for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

That being the case, the legislature, whoever it may be in 1964 or 1965, will have the right to say whether we coordinate all of this together, whether we bring all these branches together, which some people seem to think would be the thing to do. There are many rumors that the forestry department, the game and fish and wildlife departments should all be coordinated into one department.

But be that as it may, I am satisfied that the people of this Commonwealth—and as far as the report is concerned, in my opinion, that is the best part of the report or the resolution—that the people of the Commonwealth, the taxpayers, will have the right to say whether or not the government shall borrow and spend $70 million for a project such as this.

I have no quarrel with it, because if the people see fit to enact it, then the legislature will certainly have the guide as to how they think it should be done.

While I am on this subject, and I think it is pertinent to the question, we have many, many facilities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which are in this category which for some unknown reason cannot or are not being used for the good of the Commonwealth. On Sunday I took time to take a drive 22 miles out Route 22 to our famous Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. We have one of the most beautiful man-made lakes at this institution that I think I have ever seen. The fish are lying in there waiting for someone to take them out. There is plenty of recreation there for the people from my area, the people from the county of Lebanon, the people from the county of Schuylkill, which all surround this. There is plenty of space available there for the most gorgeous park you could imagine.

This lake must be 40 or 50 acres in size and there it is, and all around this thing they have signs about 4 by 5 with the big letters no, n-o. I stopped at one of the signs and it says, no fishing, no trapping, no swimming, no this, no that. In fact, I looked over it very carefully and the only thing it does not say is no breathing.

It is the greatest waste of money I ever saw in my

life. Do not get excited about it, because my people, the Republicans, when they were in power, built it. It hurts me as a Republican and it should hurt you to think that through two Republican administrations and now two Democratic administrations, because the Adjutant General has the most gorgeous home on a jetty out into this lake, that no one else in Pennsylvania can participate in it.

This, to me, is foolish. And I think if you people go back home and will look around, you will find many more places like I am speaking of. Now I know the argument they will give is that it is a military reservation, somebody might get hurt. Well, if Weber and Hay and Biddle and the rest of them did not get hurt, it will not hurt anybody else.

I say to you, think this over carefully. I am going to vote for it because the people have a right to choose, the people will say. But if I am a candidate, I will also campaign up and down my county and show them places where, if the State were liberal enough, the "biggety wigs" from this State would say, here it is, you can have it, it won't cost you a dime. Mr. Speaker, I thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Project 70, as Senate bill 8 is commonly called, has been discussed in various meetings, various groups, by individuals, and I certainly am most pleased to note that the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker, also will join with us in the passage of the first round of Senate bill 8.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this has been debated and discussed in all forms, and I think it would be fitting that we just say that we ask the membership to vote "aye" on Senate bill 8.

Senate bill 8, or a similar bill dealing with the same resolution, will be offered in the 1963 session of the General Assembly, and if it is passed in its second round, it will be placed on the ballot, as the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker, stated.

With that, I ask the membership to vote "aye" on Senate bill 8, printer's No. 23, on its first round as a joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Merry.

Mr. MERRY. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take up the kind of a speech that Mr. Hocker made here, but I do want to put a little country talk into this matter. Of course, I will probably vote for it, because my newspaper came out with an editorial that they hoped their Representatives would back Project 70. I would say that the Governor, or whoever put out this folder, did a wonderful job of advertising on Project 70.

I could not sit still, though. You probably remember that I came down here six years ago to follow up some legislation that Bob Kent and Senator Mahany put in here. We have a lake, or a reservoir, in Crawford County called Pymatuning Reservoir. It is 71 miles around and encompasses 16,000 acres, and we were 25 years getting the privilege of using six horsepower motors. Seemingly, somebody somewhere, I am not throwing any accusations, did not want us to enjoy even the water to even get fish out of it. The Water and Power Resources Board has control of the height of the water. A breast was put in to save Sharon from floods and, also to augment the Shenango River in July and August when it happened to be a little low. All I asked at that time was to puddle around in that water before the steel mills got it for whatever use they wanted to put it to.

Now, we have been after Secretary Goddard and the State commissions to improve that up there so we could entertain the people who wanted to come up there. You did give us some more money. Maybe you will see some improvement up there this summer; the Secretary has a nice plan mapped out for us. But my thought here is, rather than take more money and spend it for more ground, we just have that one project that has never been developed over 25 years. Sure, we have a few camps down at Jamestown, just a few, possibly a mile out of that 72 miles of shore line has had slight development. It does not cost any money. It is a lake for the poor people. You can go there and fish and it does not cost a whole lot of money to even get a place to park your trailer. Let us spend this $70 million, or part of it, to do something with the ground that we already have. I have more arguments than that as far as Crawford County is concerned, because we have that goose reserve up there. I went to bat for Mr. Goldman to buy some of that ground that the people have spent a lot more money for than what we were given so that we would have a place for the geese from Canada to light. We have also allocated a portion of our ground in Crawford County for a duck program. There are a good many acres there for which the revenue has been taken away from our schools. And what do we get for it? Ten cents an acre. Now, this, of course, has not been passed by the people yet, but I could not keep quiet. This is only to acquire more land, take it away from the tax rolls, and if the towns, cities, municipalities, or whatever, get the money to develop it sometime, you add to it a huge maintenance bill on top of that.

I think the amendments that Representative Auker put in yesterday had a good deal of merit, if the people understood that this had to be paid for and that we would get the money to finish it. I have talked this over with some of my colleagues in visiting around with them, and they say we need water conservation. All right. How many millions is the Federal Government spending up in Kinzua? Over $100 million. That is to preserve water. What is the government doing in Sharpsville? Nineteen thousand acres, that is to preserve water. We recently voted for a Delaware compact. That was to preserve water. We have another project in Butler County, Muddy Creek. That was to preserve water and promote recreation. Why not spend some of this money? Why not actually go out and get some money like the Korean bonus, or something or other, and put that money into development such as we have started now with millions and millions of dollars invested. This is a question. I am not saying I am going to vote against this. It is not proper to vote against a referendum. Gentlemen, think of it seriously and see what is the best course to take. Get the money, develop what we have. If we were to take that money today, put it in a savings account, or better than that, put it in mutual funds, by the time that this thing would come to pass that money

would have doubled or maybe tripled and by that time we could pay more money for this ground that lies around some of the cities that we want to make a green belt around.

Thank you for listening, gentlemen.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—198

Adams,	Fry,	Lee, K. B.,	Rovansek,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fulmer,	Leonard,	Royer,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Limper,	Rubin,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	Gelfand,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rutherford,
Auker,	George,	Lutty,	Sakulsky,
Bachman,	Gibb,	Magee,	Scarcelli,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Manbeck,	Schaaf,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Markley,	Schuster,
Boies,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Marsh,	Seltzer,
Bonner,	Gramlich,	Maxwell,	Shelton,
Bossert,	Gray,	May,	Sherman,
Bower,	Greenlee,	McCandless,	Shupnik,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	McCann,	Simmons,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCormack,	Slack,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McDonald,	Stank,
Bush,	Hankins,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Capano,	Hartley,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McNally,	Stiteler,
Cauley,	Heavey,	Meholchick,	Stone,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	Merry,	Strausser,
Cioffi,	Hocker,	Miller,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Clarke,	Holl,	Mills,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Comer,	Holliday,	Morley,	Thompson,
Cooley,	Holman,	Mullen,	Tomascik,
Crossin,	Horst,	Munley,	Tompkins,
Curwood,	Irvis,	Murphy,	Trusio,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Murray,	Ujobai,
Dengler,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Jim,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Wall,
Doughten,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Down,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wargo,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Welsh,
Elvey,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eshback,	Kelly,	Perry,	Whittaker,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Petrosky,	Willaredt,
Esler,	King,	Piper,	Williams, A. D.,
Ewing,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Williams, E. S.,
Farabaugh,	Klein,	Polen,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Wood,
Filo,	Kooker,	Price,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kornick,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Flynn,	Korns,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foerster,	Kramer,	Reidenbach,	Zember,
Foor,	Lamb,	Renwick,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Lawson,	Riley,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lee, A. M.,		Speaker

NAYS—2

Goodrich,	Gross,

NOT VOTING—10

Dennison,	Lippincott,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Heffner,	McKeever,	Needham,	Willard,
Henzel,	Mihm,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—177

Anderson, S. A.,	Gallagher,	Korns,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Gelfand,	Kramer,	Reidenbach,
Bachman,	George,	Lamb,	Renwick,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Lawson,	Riley,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Lee, A. M.,	Royer,
Boies,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lee, K. B.,	Rubin,
Bonner,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Leonard,	Rudisill,
Bossert,	Goodrich,	Limper,	Sakulsky,
Bowman,	Gramlich,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Scarcelli,
Branca,	Gray,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Schaaf,
Breth,	Greenlee,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Buchanan,	Gremminger,	Markley,	Shelton,
Bush,	Guesman,	Marsh,	Sherman,
Capano,	Guthrie,	Maxwell,	Shupnik,
Capitolo,	Hamilton,	McCann,	Simmons,
Cauley,	Hankins,	McCormack,	Slack,
Cianfrani,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Snare,
Cioffi,	Haudenshield,	McDonald,	Stank,
Clarke,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Steckel,
Comer,	Helm,	McLaughlin,	Stimmel,
Cooley,	Henzel,	Meholchick,	Stiteler,
Crossin,	Hocker,	Merry,	Stone,
Curwood,	Holl,	Miller,	Strausser,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mills,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Dengler,	Holman,	Morley,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Donaldson,	Horst,	Mullen,	Thompson,
Dougherty,	Irvis,	Munley,	Tomascik,
Doughten,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Tompkins,
Down,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Trusio,
Edwards,	Jim,	Musto,	Varner,
Eilberg,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Verona,
Elvey,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wall,
Eshback,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Walsh,
Esler,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Wargo,
Ewing,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Fetterolf,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Filo,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Williams, A. D.,
Fineman,	Kessler,	Perry,	Williams, E. S.,
Flynn,	King,	Petrosky,	Wilt,
Foerster,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Worley,
Fox,	Klein,	Polen,	Wynd,
Frascella,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Fry,	Kooker,	Price,	Zimmerman,
Fulmer,	Kornick,	Pursley,	Andrews,
Gailey,			Speaker

NAYS—21

Adams,	Farabaugh,	McNally,	Ujobai,
Anderson, J. H.,	Foor,	Piper,	Weidner,
Ashton,	Gross,	Rovansek,	Willaredt,
Auker,	Manbeck,	Rutherford,	Wood,
Bower,	May,	Seltzer,	Zember,
Eshleman,			

NOT VOTING—12

Dennison,	Magee,	Mihm,	Taylor,
Heffner,	McCandless,	Monroe,	Wescott,
Lippincott,	McKeever,	Needham,	Willard,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 19, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article

four section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 19, printer's number 19, is the first round of this joint resolution, as now written, which you will vote on. Passing this session, it must be considered in the next session before it is placed on the ballot. This question has been raised and this is the first round of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article IV, section 21, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—185

Anderson, J. H.	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	George,	Limper,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rudisill,
Bachman	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lutty,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Gray,	Manbeck,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Greenlee,	Markley,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Gremminger,	Marsh,	Schuster,
Bower,	Guesman,	Maxwell,	Seltzer,
Bowman,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Shelton,
Branca,	Hamilton,	McCann,	Sherman,
Breth,	Hartley,	McCormack,	Shupnik,
Buchanan,	Haudenshield,	McDevitt,	Simmons,
Bush,	Heavey,	McDonald	Slack,
Capano,	Helm,	McInroy,	Snare,
Capitolo,	Henzel,	McLaughlin,	Stank,
Cauley,	Hocker,	McNally,	Steckel,
Cioffi,	Holl,	Meholchick,	Stimmel,
Clarke,	Holliday,	Merry,	Stiteler,
Comer,	Holman,	Miller,	Stone,
Cooley,	Horst,	Mills,	Strausser,
Crossin,	Irvis,	Morley,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Curwood,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Dengler,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Donaldson,	Jim,	Murphy,	Tomascik,
Dougherty,	Johnson, A. W.,	Murray,	Tompkins,
Doughten,	Johnson, R. P.,	Musto,	Trusio,
Down,	Jones,	O'Dell,	Ujobai,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Varner,
Eilberg,	Keiser,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Verona,
Elvey,	Kelly,	Odorisio,	Wall,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Ogilvie,	Walsh,
Esler,	Kessler,	Parlante,	Wargo,
Ewing,	King,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Perry,	Welsh,
Fetterolf,	Klein,	Petrosky,	Whittaker,
Filo,	Knecht,	Piper,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Kooker,	Polaski,	Williams, A. D.,
Flynn,	Kornick,	Polen,	Williams, E. S.,
Foerster,	Korns,	Prendergast,	Wilt,
Foor,	Kramer,	Price,	Wynd,
Frascella,	Lamb,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Fry,	Lawson,	Reibman,	Zember,
Fulmer,	Lee, A. M.,	Reidenbach,	Zimmerman,
Gailey,			

NAYS—11

Adams,	Fox,	Gross,	Worley,
Bossert,	Goodrich,	May,	Andrews,
Davis,	Gramlich,	Wood,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—14

Cianfrani,	Heffner,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Dennison,	Lippincott,	Needham,	Wescott,
Eshback,	McKeever,	Riley,	Willard,
Hankins,	Mihm,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 20, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to interrogate the majority leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I shall Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, is this the first time around on this amendment?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 20, printer's number 20, is the first round on this joint resolution changing the residence requirements in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, one further question. Did we not have a similar bill in the last session, but it was limited, the residential requirement was limited to that of presidential years?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is absolutely correct, that bill passed this House. If I remember correctly, it did not pass in the Senate, or it did not move from committee, I am not sure which, but, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. TOMPKINS. May I ask why we are making this the general proposition, instead of limiting it to presidential elections?

Mr. McCANN. I could not speak as to the exact reason this joint resolution changes this proposal in the Constitution dealing with the residence requirements for all elections, Mr. Speaker. I believe it requires ninety days' residence.

Mr. TOMPKINS. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, we put a resolution through this House last session providing for ninety-day-residential requirements in presidential election years. Although it is statutory that a person, to qualify for DPA, must be a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for one year, I wonder if perhaps the background story on that might not have been this constitutional provision with reference to a year's residence to qualify for voting. If this is passed, might we not find ourselves in the position of being pressured to reduce the residential requirements

for DPA recipients from one year to ninety days? I am going to vote for the amendments this session, but I am raising that issue of whether we might not be inviting ourselves that issue to be solved at a later date.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—186

Adams,	Fry,	Lawson,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, J. H.	Fulmer,	Lee, K. B.,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Leonard,	Riley,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Limper,	Rovansek,
Auker,	Gelfand,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Royer,
Backenstoe,	George,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Rubin,
Bachman	Gibb,	Lutty,	Rudisill,
Blair,	Gibbons,	Magee,	Rutherford,
Boies,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Manbeck,	Sakulsky,
Bonner,	Goodrich,	Markley,	Scarcelli,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Marsh,	Schaaf,
Bower,	Gray,	Maxwell,	Schuster,
Bowman,	Greenlee,	May,	Seltzer,
Branca,	Gremminger,	McCandless,	Shelton,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCann,	Sherman,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Shupnik,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McDevitt,	Simmons,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDonald	Slack,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McInroy,	Snare,
Cauley,	Heavey,	McLaughlin,	Stank,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	McNally,	Steckel,
Cioffi,	Hocker,	Meholchick,	Stimmel,
Clarke,	Holl,	Merry,	Stone,
Comer,	Holliday,	Miller,	Strausser,
Cooley,	Holman,	Mills,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Crossin,	Horst,	Morley,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Curwood,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Tomascik,
Dengler,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Trusio,
Dougherty,	Jim,	Murray,	Ujobai,
Doughten,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Varner,
Down,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Verona,
Edwards,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wall,
Eilberg,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wargo,
Eshback,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Esler,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Fetterolf,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Filo,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Knecht,	Polen,	Worley,
Flynn,	Kooker,	Piper,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Yetter,
Foor,	Korns,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fox,	Kramer,	Reibman,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lamb,		Speaker

NAYS—13

Ashton,	Gross,	Price,	Walsh,
Davis,	Haudenshield.	Stiteler,	Wood,
Elvey,	Lee, A. M.,	Thompson,	Zimmerman,
Goldstein, M. H.,			

NOT VOTING—11

Dennison,	Lippincott,	Monroe,	Wescott,
Heffner,	McKeever,	Needham,	Willard,
Henzel,	Mihm,	Taylor,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 15

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the report of the Committee on Conference on House Bill No. 15.

The report of the Committee of Conference was read as follows:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 15, entitled: "A supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213) entitled 'An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges,' making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect."

Respectfully submit the following bill as our report:

HARRY E. SEYLER
MARTIN L. MURRAY
ARTHUR E. KROMER

(Committee on the part of the Senate.)

J. DEAN POLEN
JAMES J. DOUGHERTY
NORMAN WOOD

(Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.)

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213) entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 In order to carry into effect the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 granting public land to the several states for educational purposes and subsequent acts of Congress related thereto and the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania accepting the provisions and conditions of said acts of Congress and pledging the faith of the State to carry the same into effect the sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State University for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 for the following purposes and in the amounts as shown

(1) For the general maintenance of instruction research and extension in the College of Agriculture the Mont Alto State Forest School the College of Business Administration the College of Engineering and Architecture the College of Liberal Arts the College of Home Economics the College of Mineral Industries the College of Chemistry and Physics the College of Education the Graduate School the College of Physical Education and Athletics the General Extension Services and for the general maintenance of other schools departments offices and services including repairs and improvements to the grounds and buildings service of light heat power water and sewage disposal salaries and wages materials supplies equipment books and periodicals insurance and interest and such other expenditures as the trustees may deem necessary and practicable but the total sum of such expenditures shall not exceed nineteen million seven hundred and seven thousand seven hundred dollars ($19,707,700)

(2) For the purpose of carrying on research and investigation to discover by-products of anthracite and bituminous coal and uses therefor of developing new scientific chemical industrial domestic and other uses and new and extended markets for anthracite coal and its products and for employing engineers chemists technical experts assistants clerks stenographers and other employes and purchasing such machinery supplies equipment apparatus and other things necessary in the furtherance of the aforesaid research and investigation to be used by the College of Mineral Industries under the supervision of the State Department of Mines and Mineral Industries Monies shall be expended for the purpose only to the extent that a sum equal to fifty per centum of thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars ($37,800) the amount to be expended by the Commonwealth is contributed to the Pennsylvania State University by the members of the anthracite and bituminous coal industry Affidavits evidencing such con-

tributions shall be submitted by the University to the Auditor General

(3) For the purpose of carrying on research and investigation of long-range problems affecting the mineral industries No more shall be expended for this purpose than may be required to match an equal sum contributed to the University by one or more industries for such research and investigation The total contribution by the Commonwealth shall not exceed thirty-one thousand fifty dollars ($31,050) Affidavits evidencing such contributions shall be submitted by the University to the Auditor General

(4) The support of research and investigation of basic problems affecting the slate and other nonmetallic mineral industries eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars ($18,900)

(5) For the support of research and investigation of long-range basic problems affecting the mineral industries seventeen thousand five hundred fifty dollars ($17,550)

(6) For the use of the College of Agriculture for expenditure by the Agricultural Experiment Station for the support of research and investigation directed toward the development and production of superior strains of crops and livestock and to develop more efficient methods of producing and marketing such products eighty-one thousand dollars ($81,000)

(7) For the maintenance and the support of research and experimental investigation on problems relating to the petroleum industry of the State fifty-four thousand dollars ($54,000)

(8) For the use of the School of Agriculture for expenditure by the Agriculture Experiment Station for the erection of experimental mushroom houses and research in the communicable diseases of mushrooms and other phases of the mushroom industry twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000)

(9) For the use of the School of Agriculture for expenditure by the Agricultural Experiment Station for research and investigation of mastitis in the dairy cattle twenty-seven thousand dollars ($27,000)

Section 2 Eight per centum (8%) of all General Fund revenues actually received during the fiscal period 1961-62 in excess of the estimated total General Fund revenues available for appropriation for the said fiscal period amounting to one billion twenty-three million eight hundred fifty-four thousand dollars ($1,023,854,000) as certified by the Secretary of Revenue on September 12, 1961 according to law are hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State University for the fiscal year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 for the purpose provided in subsection (1) of section 1 of this act not to exceed however the sum of $1,500,000.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the report of the Committee of Conference?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—200

Adams,	Fry,	Lamb,	Renwick,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fulmer,	Lawson,	Riley,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Lee, A. M.,	Rovansek,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Lee, K. B.,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gelfand,	Leonard,	Rubin,
Auker,	George,	Limper,	Rudisill,
Bachman,	Gibb,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Backenstoe,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sakulsky,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Lutty,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Goodrich,	Manbeck,	Schuster,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Seltzer,
Bower,	Gray,	Marsh,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Greenlee,	Maxwell,	Sherman,
Branca,	Gremminger,	May,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Gross,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Guesman,	McCann,	Slack,
Bush,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Snare,
Capano,	Hamilton,	McDevitt,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Hankins,	McDonald,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Hartley,	McInroy,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Haudenshield,	McLaughlin,	Stiteler,
Cioffi,	Heavey,	McNally,	Stone,
Clarke,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Strausser,
Comer,	Henzel,	Merry,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cooley,	Hocker,	Miller,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Holl,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Holman,	Morley,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Holliday,	Mullen,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Horst,	Munley,	Trusio,
Donaldson,	Irvis,	Murphy,	Ujobai,
Dougherty,	Isaacs,	Murray,	Varner,
Doughten,	Jim,	Musto,	Verona,
Down,	Jenkins,	O'Dell,	Wall,
Edwards,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wargo,
Elvey,	Jones,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eshback,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Keiser,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kelly,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kernaghan,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kessler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	King,	Piper,	Wilt,
Filo,	Kistler,	Polaski,	Wood,
Fineman,	Klein,	Polen,	Worley,
Flynn,	Knecht,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Kooker,	Price,	Yetter,
Foor,	Kornick,	Pursley,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Korns,	Reibman,	Zember,
Frascella,	Kramer,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—10

Dennison,	McKeever,	Needham,	Wescott,
Heffner,	Mihm,	Taylor,	Willard,
Lippincott,	Monroe,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. JIM. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JIM. Mr. Speaker, today when the House adjourns sine die, for the information of the members of this House, the people of my district and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I am on my sixth year of 100 percent attendance, 100 percent voting record.

This is an accomplishment, I believe, of my faith and prayers in divine guidance for good health.

My thanks to the Speaker and members of the House for your attention to my statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I am sure the House wants to congratulate the gentleman. For a minute I thought he was going to sing the State song for us, but he disappointed me.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, if I may add a word to Mr. Jim's statement, I am sure it is the hope and prayer and desire of every member that they could be recorded on every roll call in every session, and I think it exemplifies something to be able to say that for six years you have never missed a roll call. Certainly the good Lord has been with him; he has never had occasion to be sick that he had to be excused. Perhaps this would be our hopes and prayers that every member could be on every roll call ever conducted in this House. I add my thanks to this wonderful record.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. O'DELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. O'DELL. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to give my record. I will leave that up to Mason Dennison. We are all practical politicians. We all do favors for our people back home and it is very seldom that we ever receive any thanks. Before we adjourn today I should like to take this opportunity, and I hope some of the rest of you join with me, in paying tribute and a big thanks to Joe Ominsky, the chief clerk of the House.

You remember a few years back the deplorable telephone conditions we used to operate under. In fact, I came on the floor of the House one day in a fit of anger and made a speech about it. I think these telephone booths this year have been a real help to the legislators. Joe has been most cooperative. He has installed additional speakers and I have found every time I have asked the gentleman for a favor, he has cooperated. And I would suggest that we all give Joe a rising vote of thanks for the help he has been to the legislature.

(A rising vote of thanks was extended to the chief clerk).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the chief clerk.

The CHIEF CLERK (Honorable Joseph Ominsky). Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my staff I want to thank you all for this gracious vote of confidence you have given us for the service that they have given you. Without their help, of course, you know we could not do the things that Representative O'Dell has so ably set forth before you. May I also add that when this session is adjourned, you are welcome to receive the same service during the interim.

Thank you very much for your confidence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I believe Representative O'Dell has opened up a phase of ideas here and I think maybe since we seemingly have finished our calendar, maybe we should move into some of the things we have on our minds.

This being the last day of this historic session, we hearken back to the beginning of the '61 session when we were all newly elected members. It was certainly delightful to come here and see all the flowers and meet the many new members and renew our acquaintances with each other and we looked forward to a good session, which we did say at the close of the '61 session was a fine, excellent session, wherein we did some wonderful things for the people of Pennsylvania. We did it in a bipartisan way as the voting records show.

Now here we are today with the job done in both sessions and we have received word on our side, as you have on your side, that there is quite a number of us who have elected not to return. That, of course, brings an element of remorse here today. We arrived here with an element of gladness when we came here a year and a half ago but now we have some who say they will not be back. And, as far as all of use are concerned, we have to face the people again and when we come back in January of '63 we will be a new body, a newly elected body, and, of course, there will be new faces and new friendships and we will again be faced with the job of taking care of the great State of ours for the next two years.

I might say we are really on a threshold today because we are facing another election. We will all have to face the people again. I think the issues are well drawn. I think you people have done your best to present your side of the program to the people of the State and I believe we, as the loyal oposition, have very effectively set forth the issues as we see them. And now we will face the people this year and it will be up to the people to decide whether you have done a good job the last eight years running our State or whether they want to change and put back the Republican Party.

Naturally we are going to do our level best to fight a hard campaign to win the governorship, win this House and come back here and take over. That is the American system. That is the way we have been doing it for 108 years that the Republican Party has been in existence. It was started, by the way, on this very day, February 28, 1854, as Representative Zimmerman pointed out to me today, and I will say this about the Republican Party: Today we are a vibrant, militant organization. When I campaigned this State in 1959, I covered every nook and cranny in Pennsylvania and I was amazed at the hard core of Republicanism that there is in Pennsylvania. The election last fall showed that the people of this State are essentially Republican. They want to be Republicans and they will vote Republican if we on this side of the aisle give them a program they have confidence in and feel that we will carry out. I feel today, and it was proven in the election last fall, that despite the way the registration is, the people voted Republican. That is as it should be in Pennsylvania now, with the advent of television and the greatest means of communication and the tremendous press coverage we get here, the people are well informed. They are not fooled. They know what is going on and they know what is being done and they express themselves at the polls, and as we depart from here now and go to our homes to face the people we want to wish you all well.

When we closed the 1961 session we thanked all our officers and gave credit for the tremendous job everybody had done to help us carry on and they have done the same thing this session. As I say, we all feel that we have an excellent staff.

I also feel this: that we are leaving a legacy to those who come next time. We leave them a heritage of hard work, of doing a job for our constituents, preserving the two-party system, preserving order and decorum and dignity. I believe we do some things here that are away ahead of other States and they copy us. They think we are a great legislature and one of the finest in this Nation. So therefore I want to say goodbye to all of you. We may be back in a special session but that will be a short-lived affair, but I think we have had a wonderful session and, as I say, we will face the people and come back here and we Republicans hope we are on the winning side. I thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair was glad to hear the minority leader refer to it as going "back" to the Republicans.

The Chair returns the gavel to the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER (HIRAM G. ANDREWS) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Allegheny who again has done a workmanlike job.

I will say to these doubtless alarmed members to the right of the middle aisle, don't be "skeered." When they get through fighting they will have to draft a Democrat to fill their ticket.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take a moment or two of time before we close this session sine die to say that also on our side of the aisle there are those who have elected by their own decision not to come back to the House of Representatives. One of these men, of course, is one of the senior members of this House, Mr. Martin Mihm of Allegheny County, who is not here today. He could not be here this week as he was ill. I talked to him on the phone and I wanted in the worst way to have Marty come back to this session yesterday and today because in his over thirty years of service in the House, Marty Mihm of Allegheny County, along with Mr. Norman Wood, has served with Adam Bower and Dean Polen as a committee that handled the greatest portion of the retirement legislation in this and many other sessions.

And then from Lackawanna County, the man we commonly call "Butch," the silent man, Mr. Reidenbach, has been elected by the citizens of the city of Scranton and will not be coming back here as a House member.

I do not know what I could say about "Butch" but that he is a man who in the years I have been here has not made a speech. I just tried to find out when he last made a speech, and I could not find in the record where he had made any speeches, but man, how effective he has been in securing votes and passing legislation. Perhaps it is wiser to be silent than talk so much—you get so much more done.

Then from Philadelphia, Henry Cianfrani, whom I learned to love as he fought so hard and regardless of how plain he tried to talk to me I could not hear what all he ever said, but I am sure I was in complete agreement because he seemed over the years to be one who, when he said, "I'll be here and you can count on me," you worried to beat the devil because you could not find him but he was standing right behind you.

And then, the Speaker's friend, Tommy McCormack. Tommy has elected not to come back to this House, but he will be employed in the capacity of an assistant district attorney, if I read the Philadelphia papers correctly. I can say sincerely and honestly that the years of service of Tom, and his wisdom and deliberation in the caucus particularly, and here on the floor, to me was a great enjoyment and experience because I never knew from one moment to the next whose blood pressure was getting the greatest—Hi's has always been low; I assume Tommy's is high.

Then, from up in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, from the great city of Erie, this young man named Peter Schaaf. Pete has only been with us a short time and Pete has elected not to come back to the House of Representatives. Here, in my opinion, is a man who could fight you like the devil in caucus and then walk up on the floor and stand beside you and battle legally every point to see that you won and whose emotions at times were greater in external appearance and shown more often than many of us who down deep inside knew how difficult it was. Pete, to you and your lovely family we say, God bless you in good health and we certainly enjoyed your wisdom, your experience and your company here with us.

And then to those whose names are not known, because some will lose in the primary, some will lose in the general election. The records of this House clearly indicate that in both parties, particularly in roughly ten-year cycles, there is a change of a large number of members. This would again be the cycle.

I came here in a ten-year cycle, in 1952, if you recall. Also, this cycle seems to repeat in history for a great number of years, which you find when you study the manual of Pennsylvania and note the change of membership of this House. And some who have served here for years recall others by name.

But there are among us those who sit here today as members, who even though they will fight a just and gallant cause, who fall by the wayside, perhaps in the primary, perhaps in the general election.

It would be my wish and prayer that all who chose could come back to the seat they occupy, because the House would then be Democratic again and we would not have any difficulty because we have learned to operate as a team, sharing one another's doubts and questions, sharing one another's problems, and we could elect men like we have paid honor to here today, Joe Ominsky as our chief clerk; Phil Lopresti, the man who served us up until September of last year, being replaced by our former House member, C. O. "Lefty" Williams of Washington County. And a man that I wonder if any of you have paid too much attention to, from 1959 to the present date today, the man who opened each session of this House as our chaplain. If you have ever listened carefully to his prayers and the one he gave today, as he said the opening prayer the last time in the 1962 session, to Reverend Hoover who has counselled us and to whom we turn so often, we say, thank you, Reverend Hoover.

And so I say to each of you, I wish you God-speed, good health, and may I say honestly that I have not been able to agree with your platform and policies as a Republican, neither have you been able to agree with my platform or policies as a Democrat, but in our great form of government that we live under and operate under, none greater or none better in this world, we sit here together and enact the laws that in our wisdom are the best for the people. It is this type of government that shall forever make this State and Nation the free world that it is today.

I thank you very kindly.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

Mr. McCANN offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and inform him that the House of Representatives is now

ready to adjourn the 1962 Regular Session sine-die, and inquire whether there are any further communications he may wish to make to the House of Represenatives.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Governor, Messrs. McCann, A. W. Johnson, and Dougherty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to request that we take a moment of time following this resolution to have the members whose names I called out, Mr. Mihm, Mr. Reidenbach, Mr. Schaaf, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Cianfrani, I would like to ask them—that is why I tried to hold them here today—if they would care to take a moment of time, as we do have a little bit of time before we finish our closing ceremony, for any statement they would care to make on the floor. And I would like to ask the one fellow whom I said so much about, who never speaks, I would like to have "Butch" Reidenbach, at least, say a few words.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Reidenbach.

Mr. REIDENBACH. Mr. Speaker, I am not familiar with the procedure of turning these mikes on. I rarely ever have occasion to get to the mike, but I want to say to the members of the House, you do not know how grateful I feel toward each and every one of you. You do not know how I appreciate you good people of the House, the kindness, and all the consideration you have extended to me over the years.

I want to say this in closing, I am going to miss you, but I will return occasionally to say hello. Thank you very much.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. McCORMACK. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, since there is no question before the House and since I have the floor, how can you stop me in the event that I want to continue speaking.

The SPEAKER. Just try it.

Mr. Mc CORMACK. Mr. Speaker, despite the levity of the occasion, it is an occasion that fills me with emotion that I am not accustomed to. There was attributed to the great orator and lawyer, Daniel Webster, when he was arguing the famous Dartmouth College case before the Supreme Court of the United States, the statement, "As I have said, sirs, it is a small college and yet there are those of us who love it." And, Mr. Speaker, to paraphrase that, I want to say that this legislature is one of the greatest institutions in this great Commonwealth. It is a great institution and I am one among you all who indeed has loved it.

Mr. Speaker, I came here as a young man ten years ago, unschooled in the way of parliamentary procedure, and as a result of being put in this crucible I have really gotten an education that no one could purchase.

And speaking directly to the present occupant of the Chair, despite the many seeming difficulties that we have had, I have grown to respect him for his wisdom and his kindness and understanding more than anyone else in this Commonwealth. And I like to think of the many times that I modeled myself after him because, gentlemen, despite his chronological age, he has been a great leader and he has been a great fighter for a powerful legislature. And that is what I wanted to see more than anything else.

I remember when I started here that we did not receive a decent salary, we did not have decent accommodations, but as a result of the wisdom of the Speaker and the foresight of many of our present leaders, to name but a few, the present minority leader, Al Johnson, and Stu Helm and the fellows on our side, Dean Polen, and other leaders, we have really got a first-class legislature today that stands second to none in this great United States.

Mr. Speaker, I have learned a lot here, as I said, that I could not possibly purchase in dollars and cents. I have disagreed many times with the majority; I have disagreed with the minority; and it is true that a lot of people have thought that at times I was a maverick. But I want to say that never once did I get on this floor or never once did I take a position in caucus that was not motivated by what was good for the people of Pennsylvania. I want you to know that I have always been sincere and I say this knowing that at times I have rubbed a lot of people the wrong way.

Mr. Speaker, what I have said here and my record is in the legislative journal for all to see, maybe it is not a proud record, but I offer it for what it is worth, and I thank you all for this wonderful experience you have given me, for the wonderful education I have got. If I have any enemies, I ask them to forgive me as I certainly forgive everyone who might think that they had been my enemy or I had been theirs.

I thank you very much. I hope to see you often in the future and I hope that I always reflect credit in any future position of honor that I hold on this great General Assembly. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and good bye.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia has in writing the expression of my endearing friendship and regard for him.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cianfrani.

Mr. CIANFRANI. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I am proud of being a member of the House of Representatives. I have made many friends, and no doubt I am going to miss my friends. I want to say one thing to all the members and my friends: I want to thank God that I was able, politically speaking, to have my son sponsored as a candidate for this office. I can assure my friends that you will find my son the same as you found your truly. I do not want to say goodbye; I will say I will be seeing you all.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt a number on this side of the aisle who would like to give expression or make some remarks in the nature of farewell. I first would like to yield to the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Helm, who would like to read a statement from a member who will not return.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman rom Armstrong, Mr. Helm.

Mr. HELM. Mr. Speaker, I see waiting in the back-:round a committee on the part of the Senate. Perhaps he Chair would like to recognize that committee first.

The SPEAKER. The Sergeant-at-arms will escort the :ommittee on the part of the Senate.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the com-nittee on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Senate, :he committee is here to advise you that the Senate has :ompleted its business and is ready to adjourn sine die.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Helm.

Mr. HELM. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think we approach this day with mixed emotions. I said the other day when I was speaking in a gathering in my hometown, speaking on somewhat the same type of an occasion, that I think we approach an occasion such as this with the same feeling that the young fellow had when he saw his mother-in-law drive his new convertible over the cliff.

We do have mixed emotions. We are perhaps happy about some phases of our session being over, but certainly very sad about all the things that we have to face, and that is the loss of the close association with each other that we have as members of this House.

I have two duties to perform. One I am doing completely on my own, without having had any previous clearance. I have the unfortunate experience at this session of losing a colleague who is not going to seek reelection. We have been colleagues and have been running together for these last nineteen years. He has decided for the best interest of himself and his family that he should not seek reelection and is therefore retiring at the end of this session. I want to say to all the members of this House that no member of this House has ever had a more compatable, more congenial, more cooperative member and colleague than I have had during the past nineteen years in my fine friend, W. Mac Guthrie. I am not going to miss him; I am going to miss driving back and forth to Harrisburg with him. I hope that he will take every occasion he possibly can to come back and visit with us.

I do have another duty to perform on behalf of a Republican member of this House from Montgomery County who is not seeking reelection. The member has asked me to read to you her statement because she has, I am sure, very deep personal and emotional reasons for not wanting to make it personally. I asked her to put it in writing, which she did, and I am going to deliver that message to you from her.

To the Members of the House:

Feeling too keenly my self-imposed retirement from these legislative halls, I have chosen to depart without personal good-byes and beg your indulgence to substitute this message.

These last eight years have constituted perhaps the most formidable period of my life. They have been filled with successes and failures, satisfactions and frustrations, personal and governmental. My gratitude is extended to each of you for helping me grow in understanding and strength.

Being forced to this decision by virtue of the fact that God in His wisdom chose to make me, several years ago, the "head of my household," a choice became necessary. I made it with the deepest regrets. My associations with all of you are, in the purest fashion, indelibly imprinted on my mind.

As I leave these halls, I extend to each of you warmest wishes for a happy and satisfying future.

Evelyn G. Henzel.

Thank you.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON SENATE

Mr. FILO offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House of Representatives is now ready to adjourn the 1962 Regular Session Sine-Die.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Senate to inform that body that the House of Representatives is now ready to adjourn sine die, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Filo, the gentleman from Luzerne, Mr. Musto, the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins, and the committee will proceed upon its mission.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the sergeant-at-arms of the House.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Committee to wait upon the Governor.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, to inform him the House is ready to adjourn sine die has performed that duty and there is no further business in this session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman and the committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to make any speech about the termination of this session of the General Assembly excepting to repeat what I said before in debate on the floor of this House, that I love the House and all its members. The best I could wish all of them is that those who seek reelection will be successful.

Mr. Speaker, I did not make that statement as a swan song or a farewell speech, I made that as a statement in connection with my regard for this House, but we do have some people on this side of the House who have, one way or another, indicated that they do not intend to

run again. We are not going to call upon them by name, but if any of them at this time wish to make a statement we will be very glad to have the Speaker recognize them.

The SPEAKER. Before the gentleman from Delaware speaks, the attention of the Chair has been called to the fact that some of the members are removing the plates with their names from their desks. It is the chief clerk's request that that not be done because it destroys the symmetry of the desk and if the member departs and wants the plaque he can doubtless get it because another will replace him. Please do not take the plaques away.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Isaacs.

Mr. ISAACS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly on behalf of the Honorable Edwin E. Lippincott, II, the senior member from the county of Delaware. Ted has indicated that he will not come back to the House and, on behalf of my colleagues, I want to say this: He has been our dean for a few years. We respect him highly; we love him; and I might say that I think many of you will agree with me that Ted was one of the keener minds in this House. After the expense account raise we received a couple letters from people in our district criticising us and I think Ted had a classic answer. He answered the constituents and told them that even with the raise he could not afford to remain here and he could not be a candidate for reelection.

He was an able and a sincere member and I know we will all miss him.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tioga, Mr. McInroy.

Mr. McINROY. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, to me this afternoon seems like graduation day. I feel like I am graduating and going out into a life of retirement. I do not look forward to it with dread. I look forward to it with anticipation. There are a lot of big fish that I have been trying to catch for years, and I am going to have more time to catch them. There are some big rabbits, grouse and turkeys, and so on, up there in the fields that I hope to have a little more time to chase.

I, perhaps, feel a little different from some others because I am retiring not very young, since I will be lacking only one month and nine days of being sixty-five when I get through this year, and I have looked forward to that for a long time as my time of retirement.

When I look back over my years, perhaps I will be remembered most for shouting out words like this: Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and so on.

I want to say to you sincerely today—and I have no reason to say it any other way—that I did not say those words or some of the other words that I said to gain votes. Such talk is feasibly very unpopular, and I did not take the stand up there to act as your chaplain on two occasions to gain votes. I considered my proudest moments when I stood up there as the chaplain of this House.

As I look back on my years, I am also mindful of what is up over where I am pointing now. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Sometimes I wondered, as I listen to certain speeches in the House, just what was the truth, but I hope in the end that we did get the truth and the truth did make us free.

One other thought and I am going to stop. Yesterday morning to me the greatest thrill of the twelve years that I have been here was attending that breakfast, the Governor's breakfast. I would like to leave you with this thought. And being sort of a half preacher, I wish you would listen to this closely if you have not listened to anything I said back through the last twelve years. When I depart and go up above, as I hope I will, I hope to see every one of you there.

I am reminded of what a certain fellow said. He said: "I died and went to heaven and I was surprised at the people I found up there. There were people I never expected to be there and, on the other hand, there were people I did expect to be there who were not there." But I expect all of you to be there. I do not know whether you are going to the same heaven that I want to go to, but I hope you will be there. When you see my obituary in the papers sometime, do not let any tears fall; just say there goes a fellow who had a good time in life. He has lived a full life and has died happily. God bless every one of you.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON SENATE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the sergeant at arms of the House.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Committee to wait upon the Senate.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to inform the Senate the House is now ready to adjourn sine die has performed that duty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee, and the committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call on the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Peter Schaaf.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Schaaf.

Mr. SCHAAF. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader has indicated that I get sometimes emotional, but I am never at a loss for words despite his counsel to keep silent at times.

To say that these four years have been enjoyable is certainly an understatement. I might also say that I do not look upon this as a permanent departure. I have rather made up my mind that I was not going to seek re-election in 1962—and this was, I might say, before the November 7 election of last year—but I made up my mind some time in September. Nevertheless, in October I paid into the pension fund, something I never joined, so I fully anticipate someday coming back here to this rather wonderful place.

Gentlemen and ladies, it is not easy to go. The General Assembly is more than an impersonal thing, to say the least. It is a body of men, and all of what we do and what we say represents the collective ideas, the ideas of thinking men, free men, and certainly it is a tribute to be here. I could thank every one of the 210 members here but it is impossible. I certainly thank my good

friend and colleague Julian Polaski. I even thank those two gold dust twins out in Erie County, O'Dell and Blair. We have crossed swords at times, but I think generally we have kept a very kind and considerate opinion of one another. To say that I could stop there is impossible. Needless to say this fellow down here who sits as our floor leader, despite the fact that he murders the English language sometimes by calling things the "ominous road bill" and despite his great influence over the members of this body, he seldom has the last word as far as Hi Andrews is concerned, a truely remarkable man. He looks somewhat irritated right about now because I say kind things about him but he is, and I say to you, sir, you are a truly remarkable man.

And if I had one word of caution for the gentlemen and ladies of this House to pass on to the incoming members of the 1963 session, I would say, beware of those fellows from Bucks and Northampton Counties, Gallagher and Prendergast, true and wonderful fellows, my friends. Thank you all, very, very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I am one of those silent-type members that have been talked about and it is with some emotion that I speak to you today.

It is a little difficult to say goodbye, farewell, to something that has been about a third of your life. I came here in 1943. At that time there were 208 members. At this present time there are five Republicans remaining besides myself and also five or six—I got the information from the chief clerk's office—Democrats who were here when I came.

I have enjoyed serving these many years, having served under five Governors and six Speakers. It has been an experience which I will never forget. I have made friendships that I will cherish the rest of my life.

I want to say a word at this time about my colleague, Stuart Helm, to thank him for the kind words he said about me. He has been my closest friend and counsel during all these years. He has brought much prestige to this House as a former Speaker, and also as the chairman of the Republican Council.

I also want to say that over these 20 years I think this House has grown immeasurably, has grown in stature. The dignity and decorum we have did not always prevail in this House. I think the Speaker and the officers of this House are to be congratulated and I want to extend to each and every one of you members my best wishes, you who are leaving and also the ones who are coming back. I have enjoyed serving with you and I will always cherish those memories.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 15.

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1963 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

SENATE BILL No. 8

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the Commonwealth to create additional debt and to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for parks reservoirs and other conservation and recreation and historical preservation purposes.

SENATE BILL No. 17.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

SENATE BILL No. 19.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four section twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing the time at which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer take office and providing that each of said officers is capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SENATE BILL No. 20.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania changing residence requirements.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 48

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

Relating to the interpretation of Act 579 amending "The Realty Transfer Tax Act."

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 15

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the difference existing between the two Houses on House bill numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 15.

A Supplement to the act of April 1, 1863 (P. L. 213), entitled "An act to accept the grant of Public Lands by the United States to the several states for the endowment of Agriculture Colleges" making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1962.

Whereas, The General Electric Company has announced it will close down the Scranton tube plant and remove the work to the South; and

Whereas, This act of the General Electric Company

would mean great hardship to the 340 production workers who would lose their livelihood, and would mean deprivation and want to their families; and

Whereas, The loss of the $1,600,000 annual payroll from the GE plant would be a severe blow to the economic life of the city and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Closing the plant would make a mockery of the area development program and all similar efforts to improve economic conditions in Scranton and other distressed areas; and

Whereas, The General Electric Company has itself admitted that the Scranton tube plant has been a profitable operation, and GE overall increased its profits after taxes to $243,000,000 in 1961, a 21% increase over 1960; and

Whereas, GE has stated publicly that it enjoys excellent labor relations with the union, Local 125 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE), most of whose members have worked in the plant since it opened 16 years ago; and

Whereas, The General Electric Company must recognize and carry out its obligations to the people of the community and the state where its profits are created; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge Ralph J. Cordiner, Chairman of General Electric, to rescind his order closing the Scranton plant; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Government of the United States, particularly the President and the Defense Department to do everything in their power to prevent this economic disaster that now faces Scranton and the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and to the United States Department of Defense.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Knecht.

Mr. KNECHT. Mr. Speaker, it is with some degree of sadness that I approach voluntary retirement at the end of the present session. The four years that I have served have been pleasant and rewarding ones, if at some times frustrating. Some very fine friendships have been acquired during this time and these I shall always cherish.

Had I the physical stamina and mental alertness of our esteemed venerable Speaker, I should have aspired to continue as a member of the House, but physical conditions have ordained otherwise.

My heartfelt thanks go out to all officers and members of both sides of the House for the many courtesies extended to me and particularly to the leadership of my own party who have fought such a valiant fight in recent years under such difficult conditions.

My deepest regret in leaving is that I shall not be a member of that victorious group who shall march upon Capitol Hill next January and restore the Republican Party to its former proud position of leadership.

May God grant you all long life and an abundance of good health and happiness, and keep this country of ours a bulwark of freedom, a land of opportunity for every individual, and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the cradle of independence, foremost among all the States of the Union. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Stimmel.

Mr. STIMMEL. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to come before this body today. However, since I am one who also will not be returning, I feel that I must. I wish I had the words to adequately express how I feel. In fact the reason that I did not want to speak was because I was afraid I might overemote. I have some very nostalgic feelings about this body and I did not want to make a fool of myself and I hope I will not. But, I sincerely mean it when I say that it is a priceless privilege for anyone to serve in this hallowed hall with such wonderful people. I cannot at this time be at all political because I think the strength of our country is in the strength of our system, of course the two-party system. And I am one who believes that Democrats are fine people. If we must have a party that is different in philosophy from us Republicans, then let us have the kind of Democrats that we have over there right now.

I do hope Mr. Keiser is right. Of course, you do understand why we feel that way. We would like to be in power for a change, too. We have some ideas that we think the public might like. Quite seriously, after seven terms here I have had a little bit of legislative experience. I have not had to do much talking. I had a lot of help. I have to say that I had a lot of help from Bob Hamilton on some of these insurance bills. What a guy! He carried the banner, and I tried to carry it over on this side.

I have had quite a few distinctions. I had the multi-line bill and the rating law. It is a business I know. I think that after these fourteen years I have come a long way. I have supported the Democrats and I have supported my party. I have had some wonderful experiences in passing legislation with cooperative and interested, intelligent people.

It is hard to wrap up in a few moments what is in your heart when you feel so wonderfully toward all of the people who have been so kind. I wish you all good health, good luck and now goodbye.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Fineman.

Mr. FINEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I think it is time that we heard from someone who is going to stand for re-election. Seriously, I ask the indulgence of the House for these brief few moments because in spite of all that has been said here today, I think the pages of the Journal of this House would indeed be bare if there were not spread upon these pages some few words of commendation and expressions of gratitude for the work of both floor leaders. Particularly is this so in light of the rumor that we read about and hear about that political fortunes might move our own floor leader, Stephen McCann, to another branch of this government of ours. I do not know that there is anyone in this House who can really paint or portray a picture of the magnitude of the work of these two men. I know from being on the same team as Steve—I am not so terribly familiar with the amount of effort that Al extends, but I know it must be equally as great as the effort that Steve extends—but I know that Steve works and has worked the hours around the clock. He has toiled sometimes in the face of great strife and sometimes with much frustration. I know that the experience is one that pulls on the emotions in all directions. It is a tremendous emotional trauma to work diligently for a particular project and come to your caucus and not find the support that you were expecting, and on occasions to be overwhelmed by support from unexpected sources. That is why I say that this is an experience that pulls the emotions in all directions.

It has been an education to me to watch the dedication

and the diligence and the devotion of both Al and Steve, but, most important, the keynote of the way that they handled their respective jobs has been fairness. They have treated every member in this House with cordiality and with respect. There has never been a time when I have asked for help either from Al or Steve that my solicitation has gone unheeded.

I think the members of this House will join with me in an expression of the high regard and respect and devotion and admiration that we have for these two men. And I hope that the good Lord in his infinite wisdom will continue to bring them happiness and good luck and continued good health.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Fineman, for those very kind words. I know when I made my little farewell speech today I did not extend thanks to the majority side for the kindnesses they have shown not only myself, but members of my own party. I certainly would be remiss if I did not from the bottom of my heart thank the members on the minority side. I think we as a minority have stuck together in a remarkable way, and I certainly want to thank all members of the minority for the way they have cooperated with the leadership and gone down the line together.

I think we are leaving these halls a united Republican Party, and you people are leaving a united Democratic Party, and, with that note of farewell, I want to thank you all very kindly.

The SPEAKER. Would Mr. Dengler like to lead in singing "Auld Lang Syne," or something of that nature?

Mr. DENGLER. Mr. Speaker, I think we are all in the mood now for a little song. Let us all rise now and sing "Auld Lang Syne."

(Members joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," led by Mr. Dengler.)

SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. This being the day and the hour fixed by concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives as the time when this General Assembly shall adjourn sine die, I now declare this 1962 regular session of the House of Representatives adjourned without day.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1962



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APPENDIX
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
SESSION OF 1962

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

January 2, 1962

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted by me from January 4, 1961, to date.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph S. Brown, E3188, No. A 4101, September Session, 1960, (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph S. Brown, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 27, 1952, computed from May 5, 1952 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 8 months 20 days expiring on January 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 38 years of age, and was sentenced for the crime of robbery to a term of 10 to 20 years. He and two accomplices held up a pawn shop at gun point, and while being taken to the police station, the applicant tried to escape, was shot by an officer and recaptured.

During incarceration, this applicant enrolled in several correspondence courses, completed all with excellent grades and received a diploma. He is currently employed with Maintenance Construction as a glazer, and performing his duties in a capable and satisfactory manner. He also received a citation from the Warden for helping to put out a fire in the prison typewriter shop.

The sentences of both accomplices have already been commuted, Stanley Williams in 1956 and Eugene Kennedy in 1955. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Joseph Sloan, did not express an opinion. The District Attorney stated that he is not opposed to commutation.

The Board believes that this man will live a law-abiding life when released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo Buckus, E 2177, No. 6467, September Session, 1960 (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leo Buckus, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 14, 1948, computed from February 23, 1951 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 11 months expiring on January 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 46 years of age and has almost completed his minimum sentence for robbery. He was arrested by the police as he was leaving the scene, and identified by the victim as one of three men who accosted him and stole $16.36.

The applicant has adjusted well during his incarceration, and has shown maturity and stability.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, stated that he is strongly in favor of commutation. The District Attorney stated that he is not opposed to clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Byrd, 6271-B, No. A 1069, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Willie Byrd, convicted of armed robbery with accomplice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 17, 1950, computed from November 21, 1949 be commuted from 12 years to 11 years 3 months expiring on February 21, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But

for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 21, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willard E. Comer, Sr., No. A 3661, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Willard E. Comer, Sr., convicted of burglary, larceny, unlawful possession firearms and burglar tools, violation uniform firearms act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Washington County on May 29, 1950, computed from January 23, 1950 be commuted from 19 years to 11 years expiring on January 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 72 years of age, stole cash and merchandise from the Loyal Order of Moose, and was also charged with Violation of the Uniform Firearm Act and possession of burglary tools in connection with this burglary.

The Board commuted his minimum sentence in 1957, after he had served 8 years, and he now lives in Indiana with his sister. He is self-employed and also receives a small Social Security benefit each month.

The Board of Parole recommends commutation because of the applicant's age, the fact he is ill with cancer, and the further fact that the parole authorities in Indiana report that the applicant had made a good adjustment and will not again lapse into criminal activities.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the bench. The President Judge, the Honorable Roy I. Carson, states he has no knowledge of the case.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ronald Crisci, No. 5751, September Session, 1960 (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ronald Crisci, convicted of burglary and larceny; robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on June 29, 1958, computed from May 24, 1958 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 8 months expiring on January 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 22 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 3 to six years for burglary, larceny and robbery, and has served over 2½ years. He and accomplice burglarized thirteen or fourteen stores and homes during one brief period.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Frank L. Pinola, stated the applicant was given a very lenient sentence, but that he neither opposed nor favored commutation. The District Attorney stated that he is not opposed to clemency but believes the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

The applicant comes from a good family, his mother and father are hard-working people, and he seems to have been raised in a good Christian environment. The Warden at the Luzerne County Prison stated that the applicant has been cooperative during his confinement and his attitude is good, and he urged that the sentence be commuted in order to give the applicant an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to lead a law-abiding life in the future.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vere Felker, 9135-D, No. A2859, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Vere Felker, convicted of Sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on September 18, 1952 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 5 months expiring on February 18, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 18, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons

recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse Finkes, 5358-B, No. A 1037, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Jesse Finkes, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 1, 1949, computed from June 25, 1949 be commuted from 12 years to 11 years 8 months expiring on February 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 25, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl W. Fuller, 5074-C, No. A 2529, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended maximum sentence of Earl W. Fuller, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods; burglary; violation uniform firearms act, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on October 25, 1948, computed from August 14, 1948, be commuted from 95 years to 12 years 6 months expiring on February 14, 1961; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Earl W. Fuller, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen property, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on March 1, 1949, computed from October 25, 1948, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years 4 months expiring on February 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 14, 2043.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roland Garvin, D8108, No. A 826, September Session, 1960 (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Roland Garvin to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on February 2, 1945 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 16 years expiring on February 2, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 72 years of age, and has served approximately 16 years of a life sentence for the crime of murder in the first degree. He and his victim, after drinking in several taprooms, started arguing over money matters. A fight ensued and during the scuffle, the applicant stabbed the victim several times about the face, neck and body.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, stated he was opposed to granting clemency in a letter dated 1959; in a recent letter to the District Attorney, however, he reversed his opinion. The District Attorney states that he is not opposed to commutation.

The staff of the State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia reports that the applicant has maintained an unblemished conduct record, has adjusted well, is very cooperative and respects authority, and they believe this is the best time for favorable consideration.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Gilpin, 8357-B, No. A 1213, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Harry Gilpin, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on March 29, 1951, computed from September 1, 1950 be commuted from 12 years to 10 years 5 months 10 days expiring on February 11, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 1, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Henry Hill, B 8944, No. A 2201, September Session, 1960 (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John Henry Hill, who plead guilty to the crime of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 13, 1942, be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 18 years 4 months expiring on February 13, 1961; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of John Henry Hill, who plead guilty to the crime of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 8, 1943, be commuted from 20 years to a new maximum of 1 day, expiring on February 14, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 36 years of age, with two accomplices, held up a pedestrian and severely beat him. On that same evening, they strong-armed another man and beat him, whereupon his head struck a sewer cover and his skull was fractured. They picked him up, carried him to a vacant lot, rifled his pockets and left him there to die. He never regained consciousness. The applicant received a life sentence and in addition a twenty year sentence for the crime of robbery. One of the accomplices, Ellwood Marsh, had his sentence commuted on May 29, 1958.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Frank Graff, stated to the Parole Agent that in view of the applicant's satisfactory institutional adjustment during the past four years, he would be in favor of a commutation. The District Attorney stated that he was opposed to commutation. The staff of the State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh reported that the applicant has made a good vocational adjustment, has become a skilled machine operator, and has consistently earned very favorable work reports. The victim stated to the Parole Agent that he believes the applicant has served sufficient time and is in favor of commutation.

The Board believes that this applicant, who served 18 years, and has maintained satisfactory conduct and disciplinary records, appears to be a more mature individual and will conduct himself in a law-abiding manner, if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentences be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Jenkins, C2813, No. A3919, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Jenkins, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 11, 1952, computed from May 28, 1952 be commuted from 15 years to 8 years 8 months expiring on January 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 39 years of age, together with several accomplices, was convicted of armed robbery for the hold-up at gun-point of cab drivers and several stores. He has served over 8 years of a 15 year minimum sentence.

Since his confinement, he has adjusted well and has maintained a satisfactory record at the institution. The penitentiary staff reports that he should have no serious difficulties in adjusting to society upon release, and he has a job arranged and will live with his mother.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable E. G. Bauer, was not available for comment. The President Judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, said that he did not care to comment. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to commutation.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Kiliszewski, No. A 3608, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Kiliszewski, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on February 3, 1954, computed from November 15, 1953 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 2 months expiring on January 15, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 52 years of age, was convicted of the crime of voluntary manslaughter, and had served nearly 4 years of his 5 year minimum sentence when the sentence was commuted in 1957. The crime occurred in 1953 when he had been hunting rabbits with his son, and, upon his return home and during the process of loading his gun, the gun accidentally went off and fatally wounded his wife. He had been drinking heavily at the time. There is no doubt that his excessive drinking contributed to this offense.

The applicant is now living in Arizona because of his health, and is able to maintain himself on his Veterans' Administration pension. He now wants his maximum sentence of 10 years commuted so that he will have a better chance for employment.

The Board of Parole does not object to commutation of his maximum sentence. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Samuel Y. Rossiter, believes that this man is completely rehabilitated and should be permitted to take his position in society. The District Attorney states that his office is not opposed to commutation.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Mooney, 5967-C, No. A 2907, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Arthur Mooney, convicted of robbery, rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 19, 1933, computed from July 6, 1953 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 7 months 10 days expiring on February 16, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 6, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Payne, 8255-C, No. 3375, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Clarence Payne, convicted of assault with offensive weapon with intent to rob in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on July 1, 1936, computed from January 2, 1955 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 1 month 10 days expiring on February 12, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 2, 1965.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry V. Rivers, 6306-D, No. A 1703, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Henry V Rivers, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on December 5, 1947, computed from November 9, 1947 be commuted from 24 years to 13 years 3 months expiring on February 9, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 9, 1971.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry R. Troike, Jr., No. A 5778, September Session, 1960 (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Henry R. Troike, Jr., convicted of carrying firearms in auto without license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 19, 1958 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 22 years old, was arrested when his car was stopped for checking by police and 2 revolvers were found hidden in it. He and the young man riding with him were found guilty of carrying firearms without a license in an automobile and were given suspended sentences. The offense occurred in 1958, when the boys were students at Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia.

At the present time the applicant resides in the State of New Jersey, where he is in his second year of an electrical engineering course at the Farleigh Dickinson College. Investigation reveals that the subject enjoys an excellent reputation in the community where he resides with his parents, and he acts as an assistant scoutmaster for his church Scout Troop during the summer months. He desires a pardon to clear his record.

The sentencing judge, the Honorable John A. Boyle, recommended clemency, saying that he was satisfied the applicant was not of criminal type, and that he did not intend to commit any offense but was only carrying the firearm because he thought it was necessary for his own protection. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd Walsh, 7865-B, No. A 5862, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Floyd Walsh, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 7, 1953, computed from July 22, 1953 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 7 months expiring on February 22, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 22, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Garrett Hobert Williams, No. A 5697, September Session, 1960 (Recommended at the November 1960 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Garrett Hobert Williams, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 22, 1959, computed from April 6, 1959 be commuted from 22 months to 1 year 9 months 10 days expiring on January 16, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 51 years of age and has served approximately 21 months of a 22 month to 5 year sentence for larceny and receiving stolen goods. He was tried in the Federal Court on a charge of violating the Dyer Act and received a concurrent sentence. He had bought two automobiles, which had been stolen, taken them to Georgia and sold them there to an automobile dealer.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, stated that he would not object to commutation. The District Attorney stated that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

The prison staff feels confident that the applicant will not be difficult to supervise and in all likelihood will make good if released. He has adjusted well at the institution and is doing a satisfactory job as an instructor in automotives. He has a home and a job to go to.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
DISSENTS,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Wilson, No. 7841, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of George Wilson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County November 26, 1930, computed from November 26, 1953 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years 3 months expiring on February 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 26, 1973.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward N. Yagatich, C3904, No. A4254, November Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward N. Yagatich, convicted of Accessory before the fact to armed robbery, robbery armed with offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County September 27, 1955, computed from August 22, 1955 be commuted from 8 years to 5 year 5 months expiring on January 22, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 33 years of age, pled not guilty to a series of robberies, but one of the accomplices implicated him and another accomplice, and this applicant admitted driving the car while the two accomplices robbed two Loan Companies. He has served over 5 years of a minimum 8 year sentence.

The applicant has maintained a good record in the institution, and has made an effort to improve himself by obtaining credits through passing high-school course examinations. The penitentiary staff believes that, with a good parole program, he will conduct himself as a law-abiding citizen upon release.

The Trial Judge is deceased. The President Judge, the Honorable John M. OConnell, stated he would leave the matter up to the Board. The District Attorney states that whatever action is taken by the Board will be satisfactory with his office.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carman A. Amodei, No. A 5852, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Carmen A. Amodei, convicted of violation of State Liquor Law in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 10, 1949 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 40 years of age, and received a

suspended sentence in 1948 for a violation of the State Liquor Laws. He had been employed as a bartender in a private club, which was operated very carelessly. He and several other employees were charged with serving intoxicated people, also with serving alcoholic beverages after legal hours.

The applicant is married and has four children, and has an excellent reputation in his community where he has contributed a great deal to community activities. He was present at the hearing and presented evidence of his work with juveniles, together with written commendations from his local church and commendating editorials from local newspaper. He desires to have his record cleared, because he believes his criminal record limits promotional employment opportunities.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Barnhill, 8779-B, No. A 2288, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of George Barnhill, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on June 25, 1951, computed from March 12, 1951 be commuted from 12 years to 10 years expiring on March 12, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 12, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Cooper Clark, No. A 5894, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jacob Cooper Clark, convicted of larceny of motor vehicle in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on February 26, 1960 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months 27 days expiring on December 23, 1960.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 22 years of age, and be served over 9 months of a 1 to 2 year sentence for the crime of larceny of an automobile. He had attended a Christmas Eve party with some friends in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and, when he asked to be taken home so that he could see his children open their gifts, his friends refused to leave. He left the party, himself, and took the first means available as transportation which was a friend's car parked close by. When it broke down, he left it and took another car along the way. He was arrested at his home the following day by the State Police.

It was brought out at the hearing that, since this applicant's confinement, a doctor has discovered that his wife has leukemia and has only a few months to live.

The prison record of this applicant has been good. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Joseph B. Wissler, stated that he is not opposed to commutation of the sentence. District Attorney Alfred C. Alspach stated that he is very much in favor of granting clemency, especially in view of the fact of the wife's illness.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Dahl, 5366-B, No. A1830, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of William Dahl, convicted of armed robbery; conspiracy to rob; carrying concealed deadly weapons without a license in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 12, 1949, computed from July 29, 1949 be commuted from 40 years to 11 years 8 months expiring on March 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But

for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 29, 1989.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Dempsey, E2500, No. A3783, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Dempsey, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 1, 1947, computed from September 1, 1951 be commuted from 12 years to 9 years 6 months expiring on March 1, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 44 years of age, and was sentenced to a 12 to 35 year term for armed robbery. He and his accomplices were involved in several hold-ups, and stole cash, merchandise and automobiles from a number of business establishments.

The penitentiary staff states that the applicant has recently demonstrated stability and appears to have acquired some self-discipline.

The trial judge, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., wrote that he is not opposed to commutation. The district attorney also stated that his office was not opposed.

This applicant has almost completed his minimum sentence, and it is felt by the Board that a release from the penitentiary now would be a definite encouragement to him to live a law-abiding life in the future. He has a job and a home to go to upon release.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Di Orio, No. A5883, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis Di Orio, convicted of pool selling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 20, 1949 and December 6, 1949 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 47 years of age, and was sentenced in 1949 to pay two fines for pool selling and bookmaking. He was arrested in January, in June and in September 1949 at his home, where bets were being placed on horses. He has not been involved in any criminal activity since.

The trial judge, the Honorable Stauffer Oliver, is no longer active, and the president judge, the Honorable Francis X. McClanaghan, stated that he has no information in regard to the case. The district attorney stated that he was not opposed to granting a pardon.

The applicant is in partnership with his father-in-law in a delicatessen and sandwich shop and enjoys a very fine reputation in his community where he is well regarded by friends and associates. Because of his family and his position, he desires to have his record cleared.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Fanelli, 579-D, No. 6448, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Joseph Fanelli, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1930 be commuted from life to 30 years 9 months expiring on March 20, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Gore, 5786D, No. 9887, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of David Gore, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 24, 1945, computed from February 21, 1945 be commuted from 20 years to 16 years 1 month expiring on March 21, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 21, 1965.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Haney, 7121-C, No. 277, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Charles Haney, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on September 23, 1931 be commuted from life to 29 years 6 months expiring on March 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Harris, 6671-D, No. A 1670, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of William Harris, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 22, 1945, computed from September 24, 1945 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years 6 months expiring on March 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 24, 1965.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James D. Hawthorne, 2017-C, No. A 1418, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum

sentence of James D. Hawthorne, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 14, 1947, computed from December 19, 1946 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years 3 months expiring on March 19, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 19, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nancy Jeanette Holt, 2093, No. A 1770, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the sentence of Nancy Jeanette Holt to imprisonment for Life for Murder in the First Degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Greene County on November 3, 1944, computed from June 18, 1943 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 17 years 9 months expiring on March 18, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 46 years of age, and was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree in 1943. Throughout the trial, applicant contended that she was not guilty, but she was charged with having administered different kinds of poisons to her husband by means of food and drink and possibly in capsules supposed to be medicinal. An autopsy showed arsenic trioxide in the viscera, and three physicians testified that the victim died of arsenical poisoning.

During her 17-year incarceration at the State Correctional Institution at Muncy, the applicant has maintained an excellent disciplinary record and is employed as a waitress. The staff of the Institution reports that she is in good health, mentally alert, cooperative, and very industrious and well able to live at home and be self-supporting.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Challen Waychoff, is deceased. The President Judge, the Honorable John Ingram Hook, stated that he was the applicant's attorney at the time of her trial and that he is in favor of commutation. The District Attorney stated that he had no objection to the granting of clemency at this time.

The Board believes that the applicant will no longer be a menace to society, and will spend the rest of her life as a law-abiding citizen.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Cledith L. Johnson, 4597-C, No. A955, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Cledith L. Johnson, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 18, 1947, computed from June 18, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years, 9 months, expiring on March 18, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 18, 1967.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roger H. Jones, 1521-C, No. A2247, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Roger H. Jones, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1947, computed

from November 30, 1946 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years, 4 months, expiring on March 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 30, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Jordan, 7960-D, No. A623, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Ernest Jordan, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 27, 1946, computed from April 24, 1946, be commuted from 20 years to 14 years, 11 months, expiring on March 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 24, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank P. Kennedy, No. A5882, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank P. Kennedy, convicted of criminal libel in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, on June 25, 1928 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 70 years of age. He was convicted on a charge of criminal libel in 1928 and sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of one hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment. He was a reporter for a New York State newspaper, which had a rather large circulation in the Pittston-Luzerne County area. On various dates, he authored certain allegedly false, malicious and defamatory libel concerning a local coal operator and prominent political figure.

The trial judge, the Honorable John S. Fine, stated that he has no objection to the granting of this pardon. The district attorney did not advise the Board of his opinion.

Since the commission of this crime, the applicant has been involved in no trouble of any kind. He worked for the Lehigh Valley Railroad as a car inspector, and retired after twenty years. He is presently employed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He owns his own home and lives with his wife. His reputation in the community is good.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Levin Logan, 151-D, No. 5096, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Levin Logan, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 3, 1929 be commuted from life to 31 years, 11 months, 20 days, expiring on March 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the

maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence J. Mangis, Jr., No. A5472, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Lawrence J. Mangis, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 12, 1958, computed from November 26, 1958 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 3 months, expiring on February 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 28 years of age, entered a gas station, masked and armed with a shotgun, and, while pointing the gun at the gasoline station attendant, he was observed by three patrolmen and immediately apprehended. He was sentenced to a term of 3 to 6 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective November 26, 1958.

The applicant's record at the Allegheny County Workhouse has been good. He comes from a very good family, and this is the first time he has been in any serious trouble. He served twenty months in the United States Marines and received an Honorable Discharge.

The trial judge, the Honorable Clarence Nixon, recommended that the applicant's minimum sentence be commuted. The district attorney stated that he was not opposed to commutation.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Merril, D4315, No. A5881, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Jacob Merrill to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Montgomery County on October 6, 1939, computed from October 9, 1939 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 21 years, 5 months, 10 days, expiring on March 19, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 49 years of age, and was sentenced in 1939 to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree. He had been drinking in a taproom, and, during the course of the evening, the bartender refused him drinks. He then went to his home, procured an ice-pick, went back to the tavern until the place was closed. As the bartender came out, a fight started, during which the applicant struck the bartender with the ice-pick, rupturing his aorta and thereby causing his death.

The trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, stated to the Parole agent that he was opposed to commutation. The district attorney stated that, in view of the time served, his office would not oppose.

The prison staff reports that the applicant's institutional record has been satisfactory and that he has shown ability for emotional control. His conduct record has been clear for over fifteen years.

The Board believes that this applicant, who has served over 21 years of a life sentence, has become stabilized, and, if released would never violate the law again.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles R. Morgan, No. A5863, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles R. Morgan, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on April 20, 1949 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 31 years of age. He, together with a friend, had been drinking at a bar, and, during the course of the evening, they made the acquaintance of the victim. They all left the bar together, an argument ensued, and the applicant and his accomplice struck the victim and took his suit and wallet.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, stated to the Parole Agent that he would rely upon the Board's discretion. The district attorney stated to the Board that he had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant is married and has a family. He is employed by the City of Pittsburgh in the Department of Bridges. He has had no difficulty since his release from parole, and he maintains a good reputation in his community. He desires a pardon in order that he may get a better job and provide better for his family. The Board of Parole is in favor of a pardon.

The Board believes that this applicant, who has not

been involved in any difficulty for the past twelve years, and who is desirous of bettering himself, merits a pardon.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis C. Randolph, 4044A, No. A774, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Louis C. Randolph, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 21, 1949 be commuted from 12 years to 11 years, 6 months, expiring on March 21, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 21, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Saltrick, 3537-B, No. A5913, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Edward Saltrick, convicted of burglary; larceny of auto in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on October 7, 1948, computed from August 12, 1948 be commuted from 14 years to 12 years, 7 months, expiring on March 12, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 12, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carmen Suero, 9612-D, No. A2214, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Carmen Suero, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 9, 1953, computed from July 19, 1952 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 8 months, expiring on March 19, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 19, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Tramtor, 4039-B, No. A2293, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Alfred Tramtor, convicted of robbery, etc. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 12, 1949, computed from December 31, 1948 be commuted from 20 years to 12 year, 3 months, expiring on March 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 31, 1968.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Armand Trapuzzano, No. A5903, December Session, 1960.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Armand Trapuzzano, convicted of fornication in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 11, 1934; and further recommend that Armand Trapuzzano, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 14, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 50 years of age, was found guilty of fornication with a 17 year old girl and of receiving stolen goods. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00 and the costs of prosecution on the one charge and to a term of 6 months to 2 years on the other. One sentence was in 1934; the other in 1937.

The trial judge is deceased and the president judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, stated to the Parole Agent that he could make no recommendation because he is not familiar with the facts. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

These offenses occurred when the applicant was 28 years of age, and, since that time he has conducted himself in a most respectable manner. He is eager to obtain a pardon not only to clear his name but also to facilitate his obtaining employment. He indicated that, when he recently obtained a temporary position with the State Highway Department as a maintenance mechanic, he was denied permanent appointment because of his criminal record.

The Board feels that this applicant has conducted himself as a law-abiding citizen since his release from parole, and now merits a pardon.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Evan R. Brown, No. A4868, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Evan R. Brown, convicted of murder in the second degree and aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on May 24, 1954, computed from December 24, 1953 be commuted from 11½ years to 7 years, 3 months, expiring on March 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 44 years old, received a sentence of 11½ to 23 years for murder in the second degree and aggravated assault and battery. It appeared that he and the victim were drinking heavily, and, when they went to the applicant's home, he started to fight with his wife. The victim tried to stop the fight, but the applicant got a rifle, and, after several threats, shot and killed the victim and injured his own eleven-year-old daughter. The daughter recovered.

The applicant has served over 7 years of his minimum sentence and is presently a trusty working in the Law Library of the Prison. If released, he is assured of employment at Lehigh University.

The sentencing Judge, the Honorable William A. Frack, is deceased, and the President Judge, the Honorable William G. Barthold, wrote to the Board that he had no objection to commutation. The former Assistant District Attorney, now a Judge, the Honorable Clinton Budd Palmer, wrote to the Board that he unhesitatingly recommended favorable action. The District Attorney, Andrew L. Herster, Jr., advised the parole agent that he had no objection to commutation. The former District Attorney, Elias W. Spengler, who prosecuted the applicant, wrote to the Board requesting favorable consideration of the application.

The Warden of the Northampton County Prison, Mr. Thomas Ceraul, appeared before the Board on behalf of the applicant, assuring the Board that the applicant is completely rehabilitated. He stated that the applicant has joined Alcoholic Anonymous and is, in fact, President of that Group in the prison.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Bulgarino, No. A 5926, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that Richard Bulgarino, convicted of Poolselling and Bookmaking, Lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 20, 1956 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 33 years old, was sentenced to pay a fine and costs for setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery, and for poolselling and bookmaking in December 1956. He had been arrested by the city police, who found slips of paper with numbers on them in his possession.

Since this offense, the applicant has had a clear record and now desires a pardon so that he can qualify for a Civil Service position in the Federal Government. He had no previous record.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia stated that he favored the granting of a pardon. The Trial Judge, the Honorable George A. Gleeson, also indicated that he was in favor of the application.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Graham, 7177-D, No. A 1403, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Clarence Graham, convicted of robbery, etc. in the Court of Oyer & Terminer & Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 29, 1946 computed from January 10, 1946 be commuted from 18 years to 15 years, 2 months expiring on March 10, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 10, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Homer Hill, A 5915, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Homer Hill, convicted of Riot in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County, on February 2, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 37 years of age, was given an indeterminate to three year sentence for riot, effective February 2, 1943. It appeared that he, and several other boys became involved in a teenage gang fight, and, during the course of the fight, one of the boys was killed.

Since the applicant's release on parole in 1944, the Parole Board indicates that his conduct under parole supervision was satisfactory and he was granted a final discharge from parole in 1946. He has become active in civil affairs and is a member of the Vestry Board of his church. He has married, has a family, owns his own home, and is now attending LaSalle College. He is also presently employed in a large department store.

The District Attorney indicated that he would have no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant is desirous of clearing his record so that he may progress in his business and civic life. He appears to be completely rehabilitated.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irving Hilman, No. A 5937, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Irving Hilman, convicted of Arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County, on October 17, 1958 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 41 years old, was sentenced to a term of 1 to 3 years for arson. It appeared that he set fire to his place of business in order to collect insurance.

The applicant was paroled at the expiration of his minimum sentence in October 1959, and is now employed in New Jersey as a Certified Public Accountant. The crime for which he was sentenced was his first offense, and since his release he has conducted himself in an exemplary manner. He feels that he needs a pardon to qualify as manager of an office his firm intends to open in the future. His employer appeared before the Board and verified this.

The Board of Parole indicated that the applicant's conduct on parole has been satisfactory. Neither the Trial Judge, the Honorable John V. Diggins, nor the District Attorney is opposed to the granting of a pardon. The applicant appears to have become fully rehabilitated.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of LeRoy Holliman, No. A 5934, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that LeRoy Holliman, convicted of Highway Robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County, on February 8, 1926 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 57 years old, was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for highway robbery. It appeared that he and two accomplices held up and robbed the paymaster of a small plant.

The applicant served his minimum sentence, and his maximum sentence has expired. He is employed by the Federal Electric Corporation in Alaska, where his earnings are over $750.00 a month. He now desires a pardon to clear his record. He has maintained a clear record, and submitted a statement from neighbors setting forth that he has been a good citizen. He appears to have demonstrated his determination to live a law-abiding and useful life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Howard, E3642, No. A 4559, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Howard, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 17, 1953, computed from February 28, 1953 be commuted from 20 years to 8 years 1 month expiring on March 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is 24 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 20 to 40 years for robbery on February 28, 1953. It appeared that he and several accomplices were involved in a series of armed holdups of stores and various business places, and that, in one of the holdups, he struck one of his victims over the head with a gun butt.

During his imprisonment, the applicant has taken advantage of the educational opportunities in the institution and he has learned a useful occupation, being currently employed as a technician in a dental laboratory. The staff reports that he has shown marked improvement through schooling.

The President Judge, the Honorable Peter F. Hagan, wrote to the Board that he had no objection to the granting of clemency. The District Attorney advised the Board that he had no objection to commutation.

The applicant was only 17 years of age when arrested and sentenced for this offense, and has served over eight years. He seems to have made a definite effort to improve himself during his confinement, and it is believed that, under an adequate parole program he will conduct himself in the future as a law-abiding citizen.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie London, 2029-C, No. A 2799, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Willie London, convicted of murder in the Second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 26, 1947,

computed from October 23, 1946 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years, 5 months expiring on March 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 23, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Grace Clara Prophet 9277-C, No. 6235, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the life sentence of Clara Grace Prophet, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 13, 1931 be commuted from life to 29 years, 9 months expiring on March 13, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicant of Joseph Charles Russo, H0237, No. A 5935, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Charles Russo, convicted of frauduently making a written instrument, uttering and publishing the same in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 12, 1960, computed from March 26, 1960 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year expiring on March 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 33 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 1½ to 5 years for fraudulently making a written instrument, uttering and publishing the same in March 1960. It appeared that he stole some bank checks, filled them in, and was able to have them cashed in various places.

The institution stated that the applicant has established excellent work habits, and is presently a clerk in the Doctor's office. He is, however, suffering from cancer of the lung and the medical director indicates that his prognosis is extremely poor.

It would seem that further incarceration may be very harmful for this applicant and that, if released, he might be treated so as to alleviate his very bad physical condition to some degree.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated that he had no opposition to the granting of commutation.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent J. Shimp, Jr., E9029, No. A 5441, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vincent J. Shimp, Jr., convicted of robbery, armed assault, robbery by accomplice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on January 23, 1959 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years 2 months expiring on March 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 29 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for robbery on January 23, 1959. He and his brother, William, held up a messenger and robbed him of the payroll he was carrying.

The District Attorney stated to the Board that he was not opposed to commutation. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Walter R. Sohn, also indicated that he would not oppose. The penitentiary staff reported that he conducted himself in a satisfactory manner and is currently serving in a capacity of trust and responsibility. He was recently

elected to the presidency of the Holy Name Society at the institution.

The records indicate that this was the first offense of the applicant and that prior to this crime he had led a very law-abiding life. Friends of the applicant appeared before the Board and spoke very highly of him and of their impression of his present attitude. He is an optometrist of some ability and has been assured of a position with an optometrist firm upon his release.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William E. Shimp, E9019, No. A 5440, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William E. Shimp, convicted of robbery, armed assault, robbery by accomplice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on January 23, 1959 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years 2 months expiring on March 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 31 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for robbery, effective January 23, 1959. He and his brother, Vincent, held up and robbed a payroll messenger.

The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to commutation, and the Trial Judge, the Honorable Walter Sohn, also indicated that he was not opposed.

This was the applicant's first offense, and, since his incarceration, he has demonstrated capacity for trust and responsibility, and has also gained some insight into his alcoholic problem. He has been active in the A.A. and has made an excellent response to his religious obligations. At present he is steward to one of the institution's conservation camps. He will have an excellent parole program and has the active interest of many individuals who have expressed their interest in his behalf. Several of these appeared before the Board.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin John Stango, No. A 5939, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Benjamin John Stango, convicted of Poolselling and Bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 13, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 46 years of age, and was fined and put on one year's probation for poolselling and bookmaking in 1951. He is presently employed by the State Government and desires a pardon so that he may qualify for a Civil Service appointment. He served in the United States Army in World War II, where he was severely wounded.

The District Attorney indicated that he was not opposed to clemency and believed the application should be granted. The Parole Board reported that the applicant enjoys a very good reputation in his community and has conducted himself in a law-abiding manner ever since his arrest back in 1951.

The Board, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Stuart Stone, No. A 5273, April Session, 1960 (Recommended at the January 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Stuart Stone, convicted of fraudulent pretense, fraudulent conversion, larceny by bailee in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on January 10, 1958, computed from February 25, 1959 (with credit of 3 months) be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 8 days expiring on March 3, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 44 years of age, was involved in an operation wherein businessmen gave him money to invest on his assurance that their investments would bring them handsome returns. There were at least twenty such transactions over a period of several years, and when the applicant was unable to make good his assurances he was prosecuted and convicted on charges of fraudulent conversion and of cheating by fraudulent pretense. He was sentenced to a term of four to eight years.

The sentencing judge, the Honorable Homer L. Kreider, wrote to the Board that, when the applicant would serve at least one year of his minimum sentence, he would not object to commutation. The applicant has served 2 years to date. The District Attorney stated that he would rely on the Board for its decision.

The applicant was incarcerated in the Dauphin County Prison, and, since his incarceration, his health has become progressively worse. At present he is confined in the Harrisburg Hospital, under guard, with a severe attack of coronary arteriosclerosis together with a stroke affecting his left side.

The Board has received reports from qualified physicians relative to the applicant's physical condition, and is informed that the prognosis is not good. The Board is further informed that, if the applicant recovers from this attack, he will have to be transferred to the State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia, because the hospital facilities he will require are not available at the Dauphin County Prison. The Board has in its file numerous letters from businessmen in Harrisburg requesting that the Board commute the sentence of the applicant. There is also a letter from the person most defrauded by the applicant asking that the Board commute the sentence because the applicant has made partial restitution to him.

The Board believes that the applicant's sentence should be commuted; first, because of the serious condition of his health; and second, because of the sentencing judge's statement that a minimum of one year of imprisonment would be sufficient.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted, effective upon the signing hereof by your Excellency, subject to the requirement that the applicant make restitution in monthly payments.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Melvin L. Thomas, E9954, No. A 5810, October Session, 1960 (Recommended at the January 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Melvin L. Thomas, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 22, 1960 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year expiring on March 22, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 38 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 1½ to 3 years for larceny in 1960. It appeared that he removed a suit case from a train, which had stopped in the railroad station, was observed by the owner of the luggage, reported to the police, and arrested. At the time, he was a Postal employee with free access to the trains in the station. This was his first offense.

The sentencing Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, advised the Board he was opposed to commutation. The District Attorney, however, stated he was not opposed, because this was the applicant's first offense, and his family was in dire need. His record in the institution is good.

The applicant is married and has three children, two of them being retarded. His wife is in need of his assistance, because she is unable to support these children at a subsistence level.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted to expire when the applicant has served one year thereof, which will be March 22, 1961.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ross Calvin Vilches, 1618-C, No. A 2424, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Ross Calvin Vilches, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer & Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1947, computed from January 16, 1947 be commuted from 100 years to 14 years, 2 months expiring on March 16, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 16, 2047.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Rhoads Wissler, E3320, No. A 2901, January Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Rhoads Wissler, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on October 10, 1952, computed from April 3, 1952

be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 11 months 20 days expiring on March 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years, effective April 3, 1952, for burglary. It appeared that he and several accomplices entered a private dwelling and forced the occupants to open a safe, which was then robbed.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Robert M. Fortney, stated to the parole agent that he had no objection to the commutation of this sentence. The District Attorney did not express his opinion as to the merits of the application. Two of the accomplices have already been released, and the penitentiary staff reported that the applicant has a very satisfactory institutional record. The Board is favorably impressed by the applicant's adjustment during the eight years he has served, and feels that further incarceration will serve no useful purpose in his rehabilitation.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Baranowski, E2333, No. A 3878 December Session, 1960 (Recommended at the February 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Baranowski, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1951, computed from April 7, 1951 be commuted from 40 years to 10 years 22 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 28 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 40 to 80 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective April 7, 1951. It appears that he and an accomplice entered a restaurant, the accomplice drew a revolver, announced that it was a hold up, and fired one shot. The cash register was then rifled. The applicant has been confined over 10 years.

The institution staff states that the applicant has had an unblemished conduct record and is considered an above average inmate. He has taken advantage of some of the educational courses offered at the institution and is at present a licensed barber.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Charles L. Guerin, does not favor commutation, but the District Attorney stated to the Board that he was not opposed.

The Board believes that this applicant has matured and it is unlikely that he will offend against the rules of society if released. He has a good parole program and will be under the supervision of the Board of Parole for many years to come.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Brooks, 192, No. A 2417, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of James Brooks, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 26, 1930, computed from October 26, 1933 be commuted from 60 years to 27 years 5 months 5 days expiring on March 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 26, 1973.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Jerome Conkling C4999, No. A 5130, November Session, 1960 (Recommended at the February 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Jerome Conkling, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on November 20, 1958, computed from February 8, 1961 be commuted from 1 year to 2 months 21 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 23 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 3 to 10 years for the crime of arson, effective January 31, 1938. It appeared that he, while a student at St. Francis College, set fire to one of the dormitories. The fire destroyed the building but no lives were lost. Following his arrest, he was committed to the Torrance State Hospital but escaped from that hospital, was rearrested, and was then returned to the penitentiary. He received psychiatric treatment there.

The applicant was sentenced in Westmoreland County to a term of 1 to 2 years for his escape and started to serve this sentence on February 8, 1961, after serving the 3 year Cambria County minimum sentence for arson. The Westmoreland County sentencing judge, the Honorable L. Alexander Sculco, recommended the granting of clemency and the District Attorney of Westmoreland County also stated he was not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Prior to his arrests, the applicant had been an outstanding student and was well regarded by his friends and acquaintances both in school and in his home community. He came from a good home and his parents have appeared before the Board and indicated their great interest in his rehabilitation, assuring the Board that they would continue psychiatric treatment upon his release as long as necessary. The Board has been assured that the applicant will have a job. Under the circumstances, the Board believes that the applicant may safely be released from further confinement.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James A. Davis, E1039, No. A 874, November Session, 1960 (Recommended at the February 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James A. Davis, convicted of armed robbery; burglary and robbery by violence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on April 25, 1949, computed from April 4, 1949 be commuted from 14½ years to 12 years 25 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 44 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 14½ to 29 years for the crimes of armed robbery, burglary and robbery by violence, effective April 4, 1949. It appeared that he and several accomplices were involved in a series of robberies and burglaries in both Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties, and his sentence in Schuylkill County was made concurrent with the one in Northumberland County, and he has served over 12 years of the 14½ year minimum.

The Penitentiary authorities report that the applicant has had a satisfactory conduct record and that he has taken advantage of the educational work offered at the institution. At present he is working in the tailor shop.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William J. Troutman, wrote that he recommended a commutation of this sentence. The District Attorney of Northumberland County stated to the parole agent that he would not oppose commutation.

The Board believes that the improvement the applicant has displayed in the penitentiary, and the acquiring of a trade which will give him an opportunity to earn a living wage, will give him the opportunity to adjust to society and avoid any further violations of the law.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frances Hoffman Day, 1299, No. A 5844, November Session, 1960 (Recommended at the February 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Frances Hoffman Day to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Mercer County on September 19, 1938, computed from May 11, 1938 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of 22 years 11 months 18 days expiring on April 29, 1961 provided she receive psychiatric treatment.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 54 years of age, was sentenced to a life term for murder in the first degree, and manslaughter and robbery. It appeared that she and two accomplices were involved in a robbery, in which the victim was killed by an axe wielded by one of the accomplices. She has been confined for over 22 years. The accomplice who actually wielded the axe, received a 10 to 20 year sentence and is now released.

The institution reports that the applicant has a good record in the institution and has adjusted well while confined. During confinement, she was transferred for a short time to the Warren State Hospital, but, upon her return demonstrated continued improvement. The latest psychiatric report indicates that she has no mental problems that would interfere with her adjustment to society. She will have a good parole program and will live with her relatives who expressed an interest in her release.

The President Judge, the Honorable Herman M. Rodgers, leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board as does the District Attorney.

The Board believes that this applicant's adjustment during her twenty-two years in prison indicates that she could now adjust well in society.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the life sentence be commuted provided she receive psychiatric treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Malcolm Epstein E3810, No. A 4022, December Session, 1960 (Recommended at the February 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Malcolm Epstein, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 5, 1950, computed from February 1, 1950 be commuted from 40 years to 11 years 2 months 28 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 61 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 40 to 80 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective February 1, 1950. It appeared that he and several accomplices were involved in armed robbery of several supermarkets. This was his first major arrest and conviction.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, wrote that he had no objection to the granting of commutation. The District Attorney stated that any decision of the Board would be satisfactory to him.

The staff of the institution reports that the applicant has matured, that his conduct is satisfactory, and that he has a position of trust in the penitentiary as a secretary to one of the officials. During the penitentiary riots of some years ago he cooperated with the officials, thus endangering his own life.

The Board believes that the applicant will have a satisfactory parole program, and since he intends to live with his brother in North Carolina, he should be able now to avoid all future trouble.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Gilchrist, 3919-B, No. A 1792, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of John A. Gilchrist, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Crawford County on January 3, 1949, computed from December 13, 1948 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years 3 months 18 days expiring on March 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 13, 1968.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman Lincoln Harman, E 5184, No. A 3149, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Norman Lincoln Harman, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on January 13, 1955, computed from September 27, 1954 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 8 months expiring on May 27, 1961 provided he receive psychiatric treatments.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 29 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the crime of arson, effective September 27, 1954. It appeared that he set fire to various barns causing a considerable amount of damage, but no loss of human life.

During his confinement, the institution reports that the applicant has maintained an excellent conduct record, has taken advantage of the educational work offered at the institution, holds a position of trust, and has a very positive outlook on life. They state that further incarceration will be of little benefit to the young man.

Both the Trial Judge, the Honorable Homer L. Kreider, and the District Attorney indicated that they opposed commutation, but the Board believes that this young man has made such definite progress in the institution that he will, if released, continue his adjustment and will lead a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted provided he receive psychiatric treatment satisfactory to the Board of Parole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Hicks, 4371-D, No. A 5963, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Walter Hicks, convicted of sodomy; assault and battery with intent to commit sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 3, 1947, computed from October 29, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 5 months expiring on March 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 29, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Hnat, 3502-D, No. 7713, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Michael Hnat, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 21, 1939, computed from August 9, 1939 be commuted from 30 years to 21 years 7 months 20 days expiring on March 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 9, 1969.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Lanager, 262-C, No. A 5977, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Theodore Lanager, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on September 26, 1949, computed from August 11, 1949 be commuted from 18 years to 11 years 7 months 20 days expiring on March 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 11, 1967.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Eugene Joseph Linko, G3752, No. A 5720, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Eugene Joseph Linko, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on April 12, 1958 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years 17 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 22 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 4 to 10 years for the crimes of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, on April 12, 1958. It appeared that he and four accomplices robbed a drive-in theatre and a store.

The applicant has served over half of his minimum sentence, and is presently employed at the institutional furniture factory as a machine operator. His work has been very good and his disciplinary record is satisfactory.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Eustace H. Bane, wrote that he had no objection to commutation. The District Attorney stated to the parole agent that he would rely on the Board for its decision.

The Board believes that this young man presents every prospect of living a law-abiding life if released and if a good parole program is arranged for him.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John R. Lupu, C4716, No. A 5962, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John R. Lupu, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on January 10, 1958 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years 3 months 19 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 36 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 4 to 8 years for crime of burglary, on January 10, 1958. It appeared that he and several accomplices, burglarized a gas station and, while attempting to open the safe, were arrested by the police before any money was taken.

While incarcerated, the applicant has maintained a very satisfactory record. He is now employed in the machine shop, in a position of trust; his particular work involving the making of keys because he is the lock smith of the institution. The institution reports that his overall adjustment has been highly satisfactory.

Neither the sentencing judge, the Honorable Samuel Y. Rossiter, nor the District Attorney made a favorable recommendation.

The Board believes that this young man, who has proved trustworthy while confined will continue to be adjusted to society if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Byrd McClintock, No. A 4112, December Session, 1960 (Recommended at the February 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Richard Byrd McClintock, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on October 6, 1955 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 32 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 3 to 23 months, a fine of $100 and costs, and ordered to make restitution for the offense of assault and battery in October 1955. It appeared that he had an altercation with a truck driver and, in the course of the fight, the victim was beaten. He served his sentence and was released after serving 68 days. He completed his probation in September 1957.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable John B. Diggins, stated that the facts of the crime were a bit different than those set forth in the application, but he did not express any opposition for the plea for the pardon. He further stated he was not opposed to a pardon, feeling that the applicant may well have rehabilitated himself, and, if the Board believes that the applicant has done so, he would have no opposition. The District Attorney's office did not express an opinion as to the merits of the application.

The applicant is presently working for a motor freight line and desires the clemency of the Commonwealth in order to obtain a better job as a driver for the Red Arrow Bus Lines in Philadelphia. The Burgess of the community in which he lives stated to the parole agent that the applicant bears an excellent reputation, and the community bears no resentment against him. While on probation, he conducted himself in a satisfactory manner, and he has continued to live a law-abiding life ever since.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Peiffer, E 8998, No. A 5943, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Peiffer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on February 6, 1959, computed from February 1, 1959, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 2 months 28 days, expiring on April 29, 1961; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Peiffer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks' County on September 26, 1960, be commuted from 1 year to 7 months 3 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 28 years of age, was sentenced in Lebanon County to a term of 4 to 8 years for the crime of burglary on February 6, 1959, and was sentenced in Berks County to a concurrent term of 1 to 2 years for the crime of burglary on September 26, 1960. It appears that he and two accomplices entered a motel and stole a television set and cash. They also broke into a restaurant and rifled the coin machines. Following these burglaries, the applicant went to California to visit his brother, told his brother of his offenses and, at the brother's advice, returned home and surrendered to the police.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Harry Ehrgood, did not express his opinion as to the merits of the case. The present District Attorney, James R. Whitman, Esquire, advised that he was strongly in favor of commutation of the sentence, because the applicant gave himself up and was helpful to the county in the prosecution of his accomplices. The Board does not have an expression of opinion as to the merits of the application from either the trial judge or the district attorney of Berks County.

During his imprisonment, the applicant has maintained a good record and is presently employed as a tailor. The prison staff states that he lacks a criminal pattern, seems well motivated and is ready to adjust when released to society. They further state that they all feel this is an unusually worthy case.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry H. Perkins, Jr., No. A 1591, December Session, 1960. (Recommended at the February 1961 Session.)

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry H. Perkins, Jr., convicted of pandering, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 29, 1952, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 49 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for the crimes of pandering, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and larceny on February 29, 1952. It appeared that he was released at the expiration of his minimum term in 1953, and while he has been under supervision of the parole board, his conduct has been satisfactory. He presently resides with his family and is regularly employed as an assistant to his father, who operates a detective agency.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Clarence B. Nixon, wrote that he had no objection to the granting of a pardon. The District Attorney also stated that he had no objection. An investigation of the applicant's present occupation and behavior in his neighborhood indicated that his conduct has been excellent since his release, and that he seemingly does very little drinking at present, although there had once been a problem. He has not been involved in any criminal offenses whatsoever since his release from prison in 1953, but he now desires a pardon to remove any stain on his own record or on the name of his children, and also to enable him to furnish bond and do whatever else may be required to advance in his present occupation.

The Board believes that this applicant has demonstrated his adjustment to society by living a law-abiding life and by becoming so well regarded in his community.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Bruce Price, No. A 3034, September Session, 1960. (Recommended at the February 1961 Session.)

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Bruce Price, convicted of attempted robbery, being armed, aggravated assault and battery with intent to ravish in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 18, 1953, computed from December 30, 1952 be commuted from 9 years to 8 years, 4 months expiring on April 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 30 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 9 to 35 years for the crime of robbery, effective December 30, 1952. It appeared that he had entered a dwelling house and threatened a woman occupant with assault. Later the same evening he accosted another woman and stole her pocketbook.

The institutional record of this applicant is good and the staff reports that he appears to have made definite progress. This was his first offense and he has served almost the entire minimum sentence, being scheduled for release in December 1961.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Theodore L. Reimel, wrote that he was not opposed to a commutation at this time. The District Attorney stated that he was opposed to commutation.

The Board believes that this applicant's improvement while confined indicated that upon release he will live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rice Quay, E3130, No. A 3861, December Session, 1960. (Recommended at the February 1961 Session.)

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rice Quay, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 29, 1952, computed from August 1, 1951 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 8 months 28 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 50 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the crime of murder in the second degree, effective August 1, 1951. It appeared that he and his accomplices were all drunk when they took the victim with them for a ride in an automobile, and, on the trip, a fight ensued. The applciant hit the victim with his fists causing his death. The group then left the victim lying in a vacant lot.

The applicant has been confined for over 9 years and the institution states that his improvement both in conduct and in discipline have been unusually good and they rate the case as a meritorious one.

The present Judge, the Honorable Gerald A. Gleeson, has written that he recommends favorable consideration of the petition. The District Attorney also stated that he was not opposed to the petition.

A good parole program will be set, and the members of the applicant's family, who were present at the hearing, indicated that they are much interested in his well being. The Board believes that the advances the applicant has made during the past nine years indicated that he will lead a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Romito, 4586-C, No. A 1824-1, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Romito, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 22, 1947, computed from August 6, 1947, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 7 months 25 days, expiring on March 31, 1961; and further recommend that the concurrent maximum sentence of John Romito in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on September 1, 1950, computed from August 6, 1947, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 7 months 25 days, expiring on March 31, 1961; and further recommend that the concurrent maximum sentence of John Romito in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Greene County on March 28, 1949, computed from August 6, 1947, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 7 months 25 days, expiring on March 31, 1961; and further recommend that the concurrent maximum sentence of John Romito in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Washington County on January 4, 1962 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 2 months 27 days expiring on March 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 6, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luke Lamar Shade, No. A 5965, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Luke Lamar Shade, convicted of violation of liquor control act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, on January 19, 1959 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 26 years of age, was sentenced to pay a fine and costs for the offense of furnishing alcoholic beverages to minors on January 19, 1959. It appeared that he held a party for the football team of the Hummelstown High School, who had completed a successful season, and he furnished alcoholic beverages to these young people.

The applicant appeared before the Board, and with him were several officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He is a member of the Guard, has just about completed his officer's training course, and is eligible for a commission. General William S. Bailey stated that this conviction would interfere with the applicant's progress in the Na-

tional Guard, and said that every time special assignments might be delegated to him, this matter would again be brought up to his detriment. The other officers who appeared also spoke very highly of the applicant and his progress in the National Guard.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Walter Sohn, wrote that he was not opposed to a pardon, and the District Attorney stated that he heartily recommended the application.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell Glenn Sleighter, D 2202, No. 7292, November Session, 1969. (Recommended at the February 1961 Session.)

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Russell Glenn Sleighter to imprisonment for Life for Murder in the First Degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Franklin County on May 11, 1937 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 23 years 11 months 18 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 50 years of age, was sentenced on May 11, 1937 to life imprisonment for the murder of a six year old child, who had been placed in his custody by the Children's Aid Society of Franklin County. He claimed that she had lied to him about a torn school book, and he punished her, not intending to kill her. It was indicated, however, that the child had been severely beaten. The applicant's wife, who also took part in the beating, was sentenced to Muncy but has subsequently been paroled.

The penitentiary authorities state that this man, who has been confined for over 23 years, has maintained an unblemished record and that his attitude and adjustment have been excellent. Indeed, the staff indicates that he has had an outstanding institutional record. He has been active in the religious activities of the institution and has been a good example to other prisoners.

The District Attorney advised the Board that he was opposed, and the President Judge, the Honorable Chauncey M. Depuy, had no comment to make.

The Board has received many letters from citizens of the County recommending that the sentence now be commuted, and the applicant is assured of a good parole program with a job and sponsor in another locality. He has spent almost a quarter of a century in prison, and appears to be completely rehabilitated.

In view of the fact that the applicant will be under the supervision of the Board of Parole the remainder of his life, the Board believes that he can now safely be released from further confinement.

The Board, therefore, recommends the commutation of this life sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harvey Steadman, 4562-D, No. 8169, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Harvey Steadman, convicted of breaking and escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on November 14, 1951, computed from July 2, 1952 be commuted from 14 years to 8 years 8 months 29 days expiring on March 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 30, 1965.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edgar Charles Via, E1814, No. A 1645, February Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edgar Charles Via, convicted of aiding prison breach, prison breach, burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on May 24, 1958, computed from August 1, 1950 be commuted from 14½ years to 10 years 8 months 28 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 40 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 14½ to 29 years for aiding prison breach, prison breach, burglary and larceny effective August 1, 1950. It appeared that he was involved in the burglarizing of a garage and likewise in the theft of an automobile. While held in the county jail the applicant escaped and used a stolen automobile to get away. He was picked up in Virginia and served a short sentence there before being returned to Pennsylvania.

The penitentiary staff states that this applicant's conduct while in prison has been satisfactory and during his confinement he has taken advantage of a vocational course, learning the plumbing trade.

The Trial Judge is deceased. The President Judge, the Honorable William H. Neeley, wrote that any action taken by the Board would be satisfactory to him. The District Attorney stated that he felt that the applicant has paid sufficient penalty for his offense.

The Board believes that the applicant's record during his incarceration for over ten years has indicated that he will likely adjust to society and if released will live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph E. Williams, E3497, No. A 4072, January Session, 1961. (Recommended at the February 1961 Session.)

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph E. Williams, convicted of assault and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1953, computed from December 10, 1952 be commuted from 20 years to 8 years 4 months 19 days expiring on April 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 38 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 20 to 40 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective December 10, 1952. It appeared that he and an accomplice robbed several taprooms.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Curtis Bok, did not express an opinion as to the merits of the application. The District Attorney stated that the application was meritorious and should be granted.

The applicant has been confined for over 8 years and the staff of the institution states that he has had a satisfactory disciplinary record and is presently employed in the shoe shop. He was Honorably Discharged from the United States Army at the end of World War II. The staff of the institution states that this application can be considered an unusually meritorious one. He will have a good parole program and will be under the supervision of the Board of Parole for approximately thirty years.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Aikens, E8362, No. A 3182, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Aikens, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 17, 1947, computed from May 23, 1958 be commuted from 10 years to 3 years expiring on May 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 64 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years in March 1947. He had a long prior record of convictions, and has been confined for over 23 years.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the President Judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, did not express an opinion. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed.

The prison authorities report that the applicant's health is rapidly failing, and that he has lost over twenty-five pounds in the last two years. He has maintained an unblemished disciplinary record and had a satisfactory work record, but the medical director reports that his bad heart condition prevents him from any more active work assignments.

The Board believes that commutation of this sentence will probably prolong this applicant's life and that he will live his life as a law-abiding citizen.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Bordunn, No. A 5998. March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Bordunn, convicted of illegal possession of narcotics in the Court of

Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 19, 1938; and convicted of violation of the Motor Code in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 3, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 42 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 9 months for the illegal possession of narcotics in January, 1938, and was placed on probation for a period of 6 months in November 1940, when he violated the Motor Code.

The sentencing judges are no longer on the Bench. The President Judge, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., wrote that he would rely upon the Board for it's decision and would be satisfied therewith. The District Attorney also stated that he is relying upon the Board for it's decision.

At present the applicant is employed as a bartender. He owns his own home and lives with his wife and children. He desires a pardon so that his name may be cleared for business reasons.

The Board believes that the applicant is now fully rehabilitated and holds an esteemed position in his community.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl A. Brogan, E4422, No. A 3985, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl A. Brogan, convicted of assault and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 30, 1954, computed from February 10, 1954, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 3 months 10 days expiring on May 20, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 31 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for assault and robbery, effective February 10, 1954. It appeared that he and his accomplices conducted an armed hold up of a Beer Distributing Plant.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, wrote that he was in favor of commutation of the sentence in view of the fact that the applicant's sponsor is a very responsible businessman in Philadelphia. The sentencing judge further stated that he believes that the applicant was greatly influenced by one of the accomplices. The District Attorney stated he was opposed.

The institutional staff reports that the applicant has a good record and has made some major gains in education during his incarceration. The applicant will reside with his mother and a satisfactory parole program will be set up for him.

The Board believes that the applicant will lead a law-abiding life if he is released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Dyer, E5881, No. A 2589, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph Dyer, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 16, 1956, be commuted from 3 years to a new minimum of 1 day to expire following release by the Board of Parole on the 11 year flat sentence he is presently serving.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 36 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 3 to 10 years for prison breach on January 16, 1956. It appeared he was serving an 11 year flat sentence for involuntary manslaughter and assault and battery when the prison breach sentence was received.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, stated he was opposed. The District Attorney left the matter up to the Board. The former Superintendent of the Delaware County Prison, A. W. Reeder, appeared before the Board and stated that he had personal contact with the applicant when he was Rehabilitation Director, and he will assist the applicant in taking his place in society.

The prison authorities report that the applicant has served approximately 12 continuous years and that his attitude and adjustment are very satisfactory. He has demonstrated positive attitudes and realistic goals. He is employed in the dental laboratory as a technician and has been a competent employee. He has taken advantage of some of the educational courses offered at the institution. He was addicted to excessive drinking, but has taken advantage of counseling and has demonstrated his interest in controlling his drinking habits.

The Board believes this applicant is rehabilitated, and, if released, will lead a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends commutation of this minimum sentence to 1 day, following his release by the Board of Parole on sentence now being served.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fletcher Harris, E786, No. A 3423, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Fletcher Harris, convicted of robbery, assault with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 12, 1949, computed from December 31, 1948 be commuted from 18½ years to 12 years 5 months expiring on May 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 33 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 18½ to 37 years for robbery and assault with intent to kill, effective December 31, 1948. It appeared that he had committed three armed hold-ups.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the President Judge, the Honorable Peter F. Hagan, stated he would take no position in this case. The District Attorney stated that the application was a meritorious one and he would recommend clemency.

The applicant has served over 12 years of his minimum sentence and the institution states that he has been a satisfactory inmate, and he has demonstrated sufficient change to be considered an unusually meritorious applicant by the staff.

The applicant has learned a trade while confined in the institution and is assured of a home and a job upon release. He will be under the supervision of the Board of Parole for the next eighteen years.

The Board believes this applicant should be given an opportunity to prove his determination to live a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward L. Haubenstein, No. A 4348, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward L. Haubenstein, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 18, 1956, computed from October 18, 1956, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years 7 months expiring on May 18, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 44 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 6 to 15 years for embezzlement, effective October 18, 1956. It appeared that he embezzled over $73,000 from the Girard Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, and used the money for family needs in connection with his wife's illness.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Leo Weinrott, wrote that he would rely upon the Board's decision. The District Attorney said that he had no objection to a commutation and would also rely on the Board's decision.

During his confinement the applicant has demonstrated his ability in a remarkable way. At present he is in charge of a program studying dermatology under the guidance of Dr. Albert M. Kligman of the University of Pennsylvania who is director of the program, and the applicant has immediate charge of the work in the prison. This program study of dermatology had $100,000 appropriated for its completion. Dr. Kligman appeared before the Board and spoke very highly of the work of the applicant in carrying out his program at the prison. He stated that he would be willing to take him into the laboratory at the University for further work and experiment in this field. Dr. Burton Cahn, on the staff of the Norristown State Hospital, also appeared before the Board and spoke in behalf of the applicant. In addition he wrote a letter stating that he felt this applicant was quite ready to enter society and that further imprisonment would seriously endanger his chances to make good.

The Board believes that this applicant has demonstrated such ability to conduct a research program in the County Prison and be responsible for the expenditures of a large sum of money, that he demonstrated a rehabilitation which qualifies him to live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles G. Johnson, D7138, No. A6000, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles G. Johnson, convicted of robbery, attempted robbery, aggravated assault and battery, rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 7, 1943, computed from May 3, 1943 be commuted from 32½ years to 18 years 1 month expiring on June 3, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 40 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 32½ to 65 years for the crimes of robbery, attempted robbery, aggravated assault and battery and rape, effective May 3, 1943. It appeared that he and three accomplices held up a woman and struck her, knocking her down. They then carried the victim to a nearby garage and raped her. The three accomplices all served their minimum sentences of 17½ years and are now on parole. This applicant has now served over 18 years of his minimum sentence.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated that his office had no objection to commutation. The Trial Judge is deceased.

The penitentiary staff reported that the applicant's record is satisfactory and he has taken some of the educational courses offered by the institution. He is subject, however, to epileptic attacks which somewhat limits him in his work progress.

The Board believes that this applicant, having spent over 18 years in prison and having demonstrated his ability to adjust, will if given his freedom in society, conduct himself in a law-abiding manner. His age and rehabilitation eliminates a recurrence of his crime.

The Board, therefore, recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Douglas Joseph, 3749-B, No. A631, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Douglas Joseph, convicted of assault, being armed with offensive weapon, with intent to rob, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 1, 1948, computed from September 25, 1948 be commuted from 30 years to 12 years 7 months expiring on April 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 25, 1978.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Calvin Kullman, E9199, No. A5990, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Calvin Kullman, convicted of burglary, larceny receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on April 20, 1959, computed from February 24, 1959 be commuted from 2½ to 2 years 3 months expiring on May 24, 1961, provided he receive psychiatric treatments satisfactory to the Board of Parole.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 39 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, effective February 24, 1959. It appeared that he was a guest in the home of a friend and while there stole some of his friend's clothes and some blank checks which he forged and cashed.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Norris Gerber, wrote that any decision would meet with his approval. The District Attorney is opposed.

The applicant has an unblemished conduct record at the institution. He holds a position of trust and has taken advantage of some of the educational courses. He is an honorably discharged veteran of World War II. As a young man he had a severe brain operation, and it is recommended that he take advantage of psychiatric treatments upon his release.

The Board believes that, if this applicant is required to take psychiatric treatment and if his parole program also provides for a job and good supervision, he can safely be released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence of this young man be commuted on condition that psychiatric care be provided as long as required.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Leaphart, D7009, No. A3220, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Joseph Leaphart to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on March 11, 1943 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 18 years 2 months 20 days expiring on May 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 50 years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, effective March 11, 1943. It appeared that there was a dispute as to the use of $5.00 to purchase some wine, in the course of which the applicant shot the victim.

The Judges who heard this case are no longer on the bench, and Judge Gerald F. Flood wrote the Board that he could give no helpful information. The District Attorney stated he was not opposed to the granting of commutation.

The applicant has been confined for the past 18 years, and the prison staff reports that he has maintained an

excellent disciplinary record, has acquired a vocation in the tent peg shop, has made a good vocational adjustment, and has matured considerably. They express the opinion that he will undobutedly perform adequately in society because his attitude and outlook on life is good.

The Board believes that this applicant has rehabilitated himself to such an extent that, if released, he will lead a law-abiding, useful life.

The Board, therefore, recommends a commutation of the life sentence to life on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas L. Mack, No. A5781, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Thomas L. Mack, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on January 12, 1960 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year 4 months 10 days expiring on May 22, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 26 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 1½ to 3 years, effective January 12, 1960. It appeared that he and an accomplice broke into a gas station and stole tools, merchandise and money.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William R. Toal, said he had no objection to commutation providing the applicant receives employment upon release. The District Attorney stated that he would rely upon the Board's decision. A letter was received from the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, offering the applicant a job upon release, or, if this job should not be available at the time, another one will be secured for him. The Rev. Herbert N. Brownlee of the Overbook Baptist Church spoke to the Board and stated he also would secure a job for the applicant. The applicant has a home to return to with his wife and five children. The prison authorities state that the applicant's conduct record is satisfactory and he is at present employed as a baker.

The Board believes that this applicant's conviction and confinement has been a great help to him and that, if released now, he will live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted, provided a job will be secured for him.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph W. McLoone, A5954, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph W. McLoone, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County, on March 29, 1946 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 57 years of age and was sentenced to a 5 to 10 year term for the crime of larceny in 1946. It appeared that, while under the influence of liquor, he walked into a store and stole some dresses.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the Bench. The Presdent Judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, stated that he was very much in favor of a pardon being granted. The District Attorney also stated he does not oppose the granting of a pardon.

The applicant has been employed as a watchman for the buildings owned by the County of Montgomery, is trusted with the keys and performs his work in a very satisfactory manner. He has been active in Alcoholics Anonoymous for a number of years and has become a real asset to his community in his work with alcoholics. He has been in no further trouble since 1946.

The Board, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo F. McMahon, D7665, No. A3581, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Leo F. McMahon to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on March 21, 1944 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 17 years 2 months expiring on May 21, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is now 44 years of age and was sentenced to a life term for murder in the first degree, effective March 21, 1944. It appeared that he and an accomplice held up a meat plant, and in the pursuit of the applicant by the employees of the plant, the applicant shot one of his pursuers.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, wrote that he has no objections. Supreme Court Justice Curtis Bok wrote a strong letter of recommendation. The District Attorney stated that the application was meritorious and he would not oppose the granting of it.

The applicant has been confined for over 17 years and while in the institution he has performed in a satisfactory

manner and is presently employed in the bake shop. The staff states that he appears to have obtained maximum benefit from his period of confinement. He should be an independent, useful citizen when he is returned to society.

The applicant, during his prison term, has learned to operate an I.B.M. machine and will be under the supervision of the Board of Parole for the remainder of his life.

The Board believes that this applicant has been rehabilitated and, if released, will lead a law-abiding life when released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this life sentence be commuted to life on parole because of the excellent record the applicant has made in the institution and the splendid report the Board has received about him.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Miraglia, No. A5980, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Miraglia, convicted of violation of the Uniform Firearms Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County, on April 11, 1949 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 40 years of age and was sentenced to pay a $150.00 fine and serve 1 year probation on April 11, 1949, for violation of the Uniform Firearms Act. It appeared that he was involved in an automobile accident, during which a scuffle ensued. One party had a tire iron while the applicant drew a revolver in his defense.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William G. Barthold, wrote that he would rely upon the Board's discretion. The District Attorney stated that he, too, would rely on the Board for its decision.

The applicant is now employed as secretary and treasurer of a club and restaurant concern. He has recently purchased a home and is living there with his wife and children. He enjoys an excellent reputation in his community and he desires a pardon in order that he may not suffer any embarrassment in his business life. He is also concerned for his son who is studying law. During his probation he consistently conducted himself in a law-abiding manner.

The Board believes clemency is proper in this case because the applicant has lived a law-abiding life for the past eleven years and enjoys an excellent reputation in his community.

The Board, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dale Carey Obenstine, E9851, No. A5410, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dale Carey Obenstine, convicted of robbery with accomplice, robbery with offensive weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Chester County on February 11, 1960, computed from January 25, 1960 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 4 months, expiring on May 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is now 48 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 2 to 4 years for robbery, effective January 25, 1960. It appeared that he and two accomplices held up a taproom and several patrons.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Samuel Lichtenfeld, stated he would rely upon the decision of the Board. The District Attorney did not submit any comment as to the merits of this case.

The applicant has been confined over half of his minimum term, and during his confinement, has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner and is at present employed as a cook in the prison cannery. He has been in poor health and has undergone eleven operations.

The Board believes that the last few years of this applicant's confinement have vastly changed his attitude, and that his impaired health will hardly permit him to return to a life of crime.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ellison Odom, 5507-A, No. A1505, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Ellison Odom, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 15, 1948, computed from March 10, 1948 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years 1 month expiring on April 10, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the

applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 10, 1968.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard P. Parkinson, No. A5997, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leonard P. Parkinson, convicted of attempted sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 15, 1957 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 42 years of age and was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 for attempted sodomy, on March 15, 1957. It appears that he induced a young girl to pose for photographs of an obscene nature.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Peter F. Hagan, stated he had no objection to the granting of a pardon. The District Attorney stated to the Board that he was not opposed.

The applicant paid the fine and costs and is presently employed as a salesman for an electronics concern. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Business School, and he was honorably discharged from the United States Army after serving five years as a Major. Since his conviction for this offense he has not violated the law and has conducted himself as a law-abiding citizen. Because of this offense he wants a pardon so that he may advance himself in his work. He lives with his mother in a comfortable home in Philadelphia. He is said to be earning $1,000 a month as a salesman.

The Board believes that this applicant has become fully rehabilitated and there is little likelihood of him violating the law in the future but will lead a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted, provided that the State Department be advised of the nature of this offense so that it can determine the desirability of employing him.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
DISSENTS,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Samuels, D9541, No. A1364, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roy Samuels, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 25, 1947, computed from February 28, 1947 be commuted from 21 years to 14 years 3 months expiring on May 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 35 years of age and was sentenced to a term of 21 to 43 years for armed robbery, effective February 28, 1947. It appeared that he held up a tavern and store and stole a small sum of money.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, was not in favor of commutation. The District Attorney did not oppose the granting of the petition.

The prison staff reports that the applicant has served approximately 14 years of his minimum sentence and is now conducting himself in a satisfactory manner. He is credited with a very good work record and educational program. The applicant and his family appear to be closely tied together, and they will see that a job is procured for him.

The Board believes that if the applicant is released he will live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Will Smith, B9132, No. A3418, February Session, 1961. (Recommended at the March 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Will Smith to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Allegheny County on November 8, 1944 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 16 years 7 months expiring on June 8, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 52 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first

degree, effective November 8, 1944. It appeared that he fatally shot his common-law wife following a violent fight, during which the victim slashed him with a knife and the applicant then got a revolver from another room and fired the fatal shot.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Henry Ellenbogen, stated that he was not in a position to make any recommendation in this matter. The District Attorney stated that he was opposed to clemency at this time, feeling that the application was premature.

The prison staff stated that the applicant's conduct has been satisfactory and that he has been enrolled in the educational classes of the institution and has made progress. They further reported that he has maintained a wholesome contact with his family and friends and has behaved maturely and dependably.

During the trial of the Pittsburgh prison riots in 1953, the applicant cooperated with the prison authorities, and, in order to protect him from violence from his fellow inmates, he was transferred to the State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon. He took the stand as a witness in behalf of the Commonwealth 126 times during the trial of cases arising from the riots.

The Board believes that this applicant has demonstrated his stability and progress in the institution, and is appreciative of his cooperation with the authorities during and after the prison riots of 1953.

The Board, therefore, recommends the commutation of this life sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Tietjen, E2395, No. A4454, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Tietjen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 15, 1951, computed from January 29, 1951, be commuted from 16 year to 10 years 4 months, expiring on May 29, 1961; and recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Tietjen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 3, 1951 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 7 months 26 days expiring May 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 39 years old and was sentenced to a term of 16 to 25 years in Philadelphia County and 10 to 20 years in Delaware County for the crime of robbery, effective January 29, 1951, the Delaware County sentence to be concurrent with the Philadelphia County sentence. It appeared that he and his accomplices, committed a series of robberies and hold-ups.

The Philadelphia Trial Judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, stated that he was not acquainted sufficiently to advise the Board as to the merits of the application. The Philadelphia District Attorney stated that the application was a meritorious one and recommended commutation. The Trial Judge of Delaware County, the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, does not favor commutation; but the District Attorney of Delaware County offered no objection.

The penitentiary staff reports that the applicant has shown a marked change in attitude and has attempted to improve himself. He took some of the educational courses offered at the institution, and has also taken advantage of psychological counseling, which has benefitted him greatly. The staff feels that now is the best time for the applicant's release, because his family is willing to help him.

The Board believes that this applicant, who has conducted himself so satisfactorily in the penitentiary, has demonstrated his adjustment abilities, and is ready for release, having an adequate parole program including a good home, a sponsor, and a job.

The Board, therefore, recommends commutation of this minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman J. Todd, No. A5945, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Herman J. Todd, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 5, 1953 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 41 years of age and was given a suspended sentence for the crime of sodomy in January 1953.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, is opposed to the granting of a pardon. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to this petition.

The applicant is buying his own home and is presently employed at the Baldwin Locomotive Company. He is active in church work, and the police of his home area report that he has conducted himself in an exemplary manner and that he enjoys an excellent reputation. He wants a pardon for the sake of his family and for his own peace of mind. He is married and has two teen-age sons.

The Board believes that the applicant should now be cleared of a mistake he made as a young man, because he has made every effort to live a law-abiding life ever since.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Trolene, No. 8165, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Trolene, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County, on May 5, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is now 39 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 7 to 20 years for armed robbery, effective May 5, 1942. It appeared that he and accomplices hid in the basement of a theatre with the intention of attacking the manager of the theatre and stealing his money. They were scared off, however, before they could accomplish their purpose.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Calvin S. Boyer, is deceased. The President Judge, the Honorable Edward G. Biester, stated that he is not opposed to a pardon if the Board sees merit in the application. The District Attorney is of the same opinion.

The applicant was released in April of 1949 after serving his minimum sentence of 7 years. Since his release on parole, he has been in no trouble except for one arrest for disorderly conduct. He completed his maximum sentence when it was commuted in 1952, and the Board of Parole states it has no objection to the granting of a pardon. Investigation indicates that the applicant has a good community reputation, and has become a community leader. He is now a property owner, supporting a wife and three children as an automobile dealer. He feels that his past record has caused him some embarrassment in his business activity.

The Board believes that the conduct of this applicant for the past twelve years and his rehabilitation after serving his minimum sentence offers every proof that he will continue his satisfactory conduct.

The Board, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Young, 7141-D, No. 9987, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Alfred Young, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1946, computed from October 17, 1945, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years 6 months, expiring on April 17, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 17, 1965.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lacey Young, E6325, No. A5992, March Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lacey Young, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 21, 1956, computed from January 16, 1956, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 4 months 10 days, expiring on May 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now 25 years of age, and was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the crime of burglary, effective January 16, 1956. It appeared that he entered houses and apartments and stole cash and articles of value.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Edward P. Little, wrote that if the Board believed it safe to release the applicant, he would have no objection. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to commutation.

The applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence, and the institutional staff states that his conduct has been satisfactory and he has made some attempts at self improvement. He took the complete Pennsylvania High School course and received a high school diploma.

Members of his family were present at the hearing, and his mother stated that she believed an older nephew influenced the applicant to commit these offenses. She further stated that he is badly needed at home, and she believes that the present confinement has taught him a lesson which he will not soon forget.

The Board believes that there is every indication that the applicant will live a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack E. Beltz, 6649-C, No. 8049, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Jack E. Beltz, convicted of armed robbery; robbery; receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on May 8, 1943, computed from April 18, 1943, be commuted from 20 years to 18 years 1 month 11 days expiring on May 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 18, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN S. RICE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Quinton E. Beveridge (Beverage), 9785-B, No. A 6019, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Quinton E. Beveridge (Beverage), convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 7, 1952, computed from November 20, 1951 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 6 months 5 days expiring on May 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 20, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Covington, No. A 6044, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ernest Covington, convicted of violation of the narcotic act; larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 17, 1953 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 28 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 1½ to 3 years, effective May 25, 1953, for Violation of the Narcotics Act and Larceny. It appears that the applicant was employed at the Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh, and stole about 300 morphine and about 1,000 codine tablets. He served all his minimum sentence and was released in November of 1954. His maximum sentence expired in 1956.

The District Attorney of Allegheny County stated he had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The Parole Board reported that the applicant has had a very satisfactory parole record and it would have no objection to the granting of a pardon. He was a user, not a seller.

The applicant has been employed by the Peoples Taxicab Company as a driver since 1956, but, because of this sentence, he fears that he may be deprived of his drivers license. He is married, has two children, and has maintained a good record as a law abiding citizen since his release.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Dourlain, No. A 5994, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert L. Dourlain, convicted of aggravated

assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 17, 1960 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year 4 months 10 days expiring on July 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 25 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 1½ to 3 years for the crime of aggravated assault and battery, effective March 17, 1960. It appears that he picked up a woman who resisted his advances, whereupon he hit her on the head with a wrench.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Robert M. Morris, did not express an opinion to the Board. However, the District Attorney indicated that he had no objection to commutation being granted.

The staff of the Allegheny County Workhouse reported that the applicant has received an award for his outstanding record at that institution, and that his record indicates a serious effort toward self-improvement.

The applicant will be assured of a job with his father, who is a plastering contractor, and the Board believes that he is now determined to lead a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Glaze, 3721-D, No. A 1733, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Edward Glaze, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 21, 1944, computed from June 23, 1944 be commuted from 20 years to 16 years 11 months expiring on May 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 23, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Wesley Graves, No. A 6087, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Wesley Graves, convicted of robbery and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on October 6, 1959, computed from April 6, 1960 be commuted from 17 months to 1 year 3 months 20 days expiring on July 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 32 years of age was sentenced to a term of 6 months for the crime of assault and battery; 11 to 23 months for the crime of robbery and 6 to 12 months for the crime of larceny. He served the 6 months and started to serve the other sentences on April 6, 1960.

One of the Trial Judges, the Honorable William H. Neely, wrote that he would rely upon the decision of the Board. The other Trial Judge, the Honorable Walter R. Sohn, agreed with Judge Neely. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to the granting of commutation.

A report regarding the applicant's physical condition and mental status, by Dr. Richard P. Fitzgerald, indicated that medical and psychiatric treatment would be very helpful for him. He appears to be in poor physical condition, and the Board was informed that he can be admitted to the Veterans' Hospital in Wilmington, Delaware, where he will receive both mental and physical treatment.

The Board believes that the treatment the applicant could receive at the Veterans' Hospital in Wilmington, Delaware, would benefit him, and that he would, if released for such treatment, henceforth live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roddie Jones, 667-E, No. A2491, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Roddie Jones, convicted of rape, fornication, assault and battery, indecent exposure in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on October 21, 1953,

computed from October 14, 1953 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years 7 months 15 days expiring on May 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 14, 1968.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert G. Skipper, C2348, No. A 2862, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert G. Skipper, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon; larceny; receiving stolen goods; assault; conspiracy; aggravated assault and battery; prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on September 4, 1951, computed from July 17, 1951 be commuted from 11½ years to 10 years 10 days expiring on July 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 31 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 11½ to 27 years for the crimes of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon; larceny; receiving stolen goods; assault; conspiracy; aggravated assault and battery; and prison breach, effective July 17, 1951.

The Trial Judge is deceased, but Judge John M. Klepser stated that he is not opposed to clemency and would be satisfied with any decision reached by the Board. The District Attorney stated that he had no objection to commutation if the applicant had a strong parole plan.

The penitentiary staff reported that the applicant has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner and has taken advantage of the educational work at the institution. At present he is employed in the electrical shop, and from the reports received, he has improved very much since his confinement.

A complete parole program is available, and the applicant has been confined for nearly 10 years of his minimum sentence of 11½ years. The family were present at the hearing and indicated their great interest in the rehabilitation of this young man.

The Board is of the opinion that with the help of his family and the supervision of the Parole Board the applicant will adjust himself to society and live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Snell, 9661-D, No. A 6001, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Jack Snell, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 3, 1953, computed from January 15, 1953 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 4 months 10 days expiring May 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 15, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Tattersall, No. A 5546, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard Tattersall, convicted of issuing fraudulent checks in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on February 13, 1959, computed from February 28, 1961 be commuted from 1 year to 5 months expiring on July 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 31 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 1 to 2 years for the crime of Issuing Fraudulent Checks in February 1959. He was also given a 2 to 4 year sentence for the crime of Larceny and served over 2 years when he was paroled to start the 1 to 2 year sentence on February 28, 1961. He has been confined since February 13, 1959. It appears that he issued a number of worthless checks while operating a business in Wilkes-Barre, some being for wages to his employees and others in payment of bills due.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Frank L. Pinola, recommended that the applicant's sentence be commuted, indicating that restitution has been made. The District Attorney wrote to the Board that he is opposed to commutation.

The Warden of the Luzerne County Prison states that the applicant's conduct record in the institution has been very good, and that he has learned the trade of a carpenter and been helpful around the prison in that work.

The applicant has a wife and three children who are in real need of his support, and the Board believes that he will live a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Williams, B 8373, No. A 4118, April Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Charles Williams to imprisonment for Life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Allegheny County on October 13, 1942 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 18 years 9 months 18 days expiring on July 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 41 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment, effective October 13, 1942, for murder in the first degree. It appeared that he and accomplices were drinking heavily and strong-armed the victim, beating him severely. In the scuffle the victim fell and suffered a fractured skull, which caused his death.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Frank Graff, expressed no opinion as to the merits of this particular application, but when this applicant asked commutation in 1958 Judge Graff then said that he left the matter of commutation up to the Board. The District Attorney stated that he did not object to commutation.

The penitentiary staff stated that the applicant has a good disciplinary record and has been a model prisoner. He is presently employed as a clerk in the Canteen which is considered a very responsible job. His mother and other members of his family visit him frequently, and there is evidence of strong family ties.

The Board believes that this applicant has shown evidence of maturity and rehabilitation, and that, after serving over 18 years of a life sentence, he is now prepared to lead a law-abiding life in the future. He has a home and a job available and he will be under the careful supervision of the Board of Parole for the remainder of his life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Abrams, 1080-E, No. A 2690, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Theodore Abrams, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1954, computed from October 27, 1953 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 9 months expiring on July 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 27, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Byrd, 3226-B, No. A 829, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Samuel Byrd, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 9, 1948, computed from May 12, 1948 be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 2 months 16 days expiring on July 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 12, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bruce Carter, No. 8587, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Bruce Carter, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on June 13, 1935 be commuted from life to 26 years 3 months expiring on September 13, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 67 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree in June 1935. It appeared that he had become involved in a bar room fight with the victim over a girl. He left temporarily, procured a revolver, returned and shot the victim several times.

The applicant received a commutation of his life sentence in April 1954 and has been on parole for the past seven years. At present he is living in Chicago, Illinois, with his wife, whom he married after his release from prison. He is employed by the Jeffrey Sales and Service Garage.

The Honorable Henry G. Sweney, the President Judge of Delaware County, wrote that he was unfamiliar with the facts of the case and had no opinion to express as to its merits. The District Attorney stated to the Board that he would rely on the decision of the Board.

The Illinois Board of Parole stated that the applicant has made a very favorable adjustment, and has had no arrests or irregularities; it believes that a commutation appears warranted at this time. The Pennsylvania Board of Parole offered no objection to the commutation of the maximum sentence.

The Board believes that this applicant has demonstrated his intentions and his ability to lead a law-abiding life and that parole supervision is no longer required.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Flaville, 1578-E, No. A 3256, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Raymond Flaville, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 22, 1954 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 3 months expiring on July 22, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 22, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abe Frierson, 5410-B, No. A 1758, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Abe Frierson, convicted of being armed to rob; robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 20,

1949, computed from June 25, 1949 be commuted from 15 years to 12 years 1 month expiring on July 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 25, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Goff, 8978-D, No. A2979, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Peter Goff, convicted of conspiracy, robbery, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 22, 1952 computed from April 16, 1952 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 3 months 10 days expiring on July 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 16, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Gourley, 2879-E, No. A 6048, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Thomas Gourley, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1955, computed from November 25, 1954 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 8 months expiring on July 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 25, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles William Grisack, Jr., E4423, No. A 4369, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles William Grisack, Jr., convicted of assault and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 30, 1954, computed from March 6, 1954 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 5 months 25 days expiring on August 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 31 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the crimes of assault and robbery in March 1954. It appears that he and several accomplices held up a wholesale beer establishment at gun point. This was his first offense.

The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to the granting of commutation. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, also wrote that he was not opposed to commutation.

During his incarceration, the applicant has taken advantage of the educational work offered at the institution, and his conduct has been good. He has taken training as a plumber and steam fitter. The staff reports that he has evidenced self-improvement and state that his is an excellent case, of unusual merit.

The Board believes that the applicant, having acquired

a trade and being under the guidance and counsel of persons very much interested in his welfare, will lead a law-abiding life and will not venture into any criminal activity in the future.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John W. Grubb, No. A 6007, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John W. Grubb, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on June 19, 1940 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 61 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 60 days to 5 years for the crime of receiving stolen goods in May, 1940. It appears that the applicant bought two dresses from a stranger, and that these dresses had been stolen from a Philadelphia store.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, wrote that he would rely upon the decision of the Board. The District Attorney stated that the application was a meritorious one.

Since his arrest and incarceration for 60 days in 1940 the applicant has lived a law-abiding life. At present he is employed by the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority and reports indicate that he is performing his work in a satisfactory manner. He is married and lives in his own home, and inquiries among his neighbors and friends disclose that he has an excellent reputation.

The Board believes that the applicant has demonstrated his rehabilitation by the life he has lived for the last twenty-one years and by the work he is now doing.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James F. Harley, No. A 6004, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James F. Harley, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on January 4, 1956 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 24 years of age, was placed on one year's probation for the crime of burglary in January of 1956. It appears that the applicant, while intoxicated, broke into a gas station, opened a vending machine and took out the money. Upon the arrival of the police, he fled, and the police fired four shots during the chase. He was 18 years old at the time.

The District Attorney stated that this was a very meritorious application and recommended clemency.

The applicant presently is employed by the Long Acres Poultry Company and holds a managerial position. One of the company's officials appeared before the Board in the applicant's behalf.

In view of the fine record that this young man has made in the past six or seven years, and the fact that a pardon will assist in the applicant's advancement, the Board feels that clemency is warranted.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Leach, 6429-B, No. A 1704, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of John Leach, convicted of robbery, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 8, 1950, computed from January 24, 1950 be commuted from 12 years to 11 years 6 months expiring on July 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 24, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arnold McNeeley, 1925-E, No. A3155, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Arnold McNeeley, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 23, 1954, computed from February 10, 1954 be commuted from 12 years to 7 years 5 months 18 days expiring on July 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 10, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Meehan, 460B, No. A2998, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of William Meehan, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1948, computed from April 16, 1948, be commuted from 23 years to 13 years 3 months 10 day expiring on July 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 16, 1971.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert S. Moffett, No. A6068, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert S. Moffett, convicted of felonious entry and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County, on October 1, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 37 years of age, was placed on probation for two years, fined and ordered to pay costs, for the crimes of felonious entry and larceny. He and a juvenile accomplice entered a building and stole a radio and guns, most of which were returned the next day. He was 19 years old at the time.

The applicant now resides in California and is the President of the Insul-Seal Corporation which manufactures insulating materials. He is married and resides with his wife and two children in Woodland Hills, a fashionable suburban area of Los Angeles, where he has been active in community affairs and has an admirable reputation. He feels that a pardon is necessary for business reasons.

Neither the Pennsylvania Board of Parole nor the California Board of Parole offer any objection to clemency.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the President Judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board. No report was received from the District Attorney.

The Board believes that this applicant has demonstrated his full adjustment to society and has conducted himself in a very excellent manner during the years he was on probation, and since that time.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Paddlefoot, 7893-C, No. A3072, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Willie Paddlefoot, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 7, 1947, computed from June 23, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years 1 month expiring on July 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 23, 1967.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Solomon Parlin, G2264, No. A5545, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Solomon Parlin, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 15, 1957, computed from June 4, 1956 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years 2 months 24 days expiring on August 28, 1961..

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 21 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 6 to 12 years for the crime of murder in the second degree in June 1956. It appears that he and two accomplices stole an automobile in which they sped up Broad Street in Philadelphia, lost control of the car and fatally struck a pedestrian. The applicant was sixteen years old at the time. The applicant was confined for a short period of time in the State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia, but, because of his age, was later transferred to the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Charles L. Guerin, wrote to the Board that he felt that the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Board. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to a commutation of the minimum sentence.

The penitentiary staff reports that the applicant has taken advantage of some of the educational work in the institution, is thoroughly repentent and has learned the trades of carpentry and sheet metal working. The parents of the applicant were present at the hearing, indicating that they would maintain a close supervision over him and help him in every way to live a useful and law-abiding life if he is released. Both accomplices have been released.

The Board believes that the experiences the applicant has undergone have had a very sobering effect upon him and that, with these trades he has learned and a proper parole program, he will live a useful life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis I. Parris, No. A6062, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis I. Parris, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 10, 1946 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 54 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 3 months for the crime of assault and battery in October 1946. This sentence was then suspended and the applicant was placed on probation for 3 months and the costs were paid. It appears that he owned a store where beer was sold, and the victim was refused a drink and ordered to leave the premises, whereupon the victim pulled a knife on the applicant. The applicant retreated, got a revolver and fired it into the ceiling. The victim continued to come after the applicant, whereupon the applicant shot the victim in the shoulder. The applicant is still the operator and owner of this store and continues to retail beer. He has been at this location for nine years.

The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to the granting of this pardon. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Thomas Bluett, did not reply to our note of inquiry. However, a member of that court, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, wrote the Board that he would rely on their decision in the matter.

The report of the Parole Board investigation indicates that the applicant has enjoyed a good reputation in the neighborhood and his desire for a pardon is to clear his record so as not to interfere with his business activities. The applicant owns his own home, where he resides with his wife who is now in poor health.

The Board believes that this offense, which was committed some fifteen years ago, was not entirely of the applicant's doing, and is impressed by the fact that the applicant's conduct has been completely satisfactory ever since this incident.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence James Robertson, D7588, No. A3038, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Clarence James Robertson to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Berks County on January 18, 1944 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 17 years 7 months 10 days expiring on August 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant who is 54 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree on January 18, 1944.

It appears that the applicant and the victim were both playing poker at a Club and one of the players took a dollar from the winnings of the applicant, over which there was a dispute. The applicant procured a rifle, returned to the poker table and fired six or seven shots into the victim's body.

The Honorable Warren K. Hess, President Judge of the Berks County Courts, wrote that he would rely on the Board's decision and would make no recommendation either for or against commutation. The District Attorney also stated that he was offering no recommendation and would rely upon the decision of the Board.

The prison staff reported that during the entire seventeen years of the applicant's incarceration, he has maintained an unblemished conduct record. He has been employed in offices of trust and has carried out his responsibilities, taking advantage of the educational courses offered at the institution. He is in good health and his mental attitude is excellent.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant, who has demonstrated stability and improvement in personality, will conduct himself in a law-abiding manner if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence of life imprisonment be commuted to a sentence of life on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert A. Simpkins, No. A6080, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert A. Simpkins, convicted of larceny of automobile and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on October 23, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 28 years of age, was fined $10.00 and costs for the crimes of larceny of an automobile and receiving stolen goods, but the sentence was suspended. He and two youthful accomplices had taken an automobile and used it for a joy ride in what appeared to be a high school prank. Since his arrest in 1951, he has not become involved in any other offenses.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Edward Lewis, is no longer on the bench. The District Attorney indicated that he favored granting this applicant a pardon.

The applicant has qualified in an examination for appointment to the Philadelphia City Police Force and he is desirous of having this pardon so that he can become fully eligible for such employment.

The applicant is employed by the United Parcel Company of Philadelphia. He is married, has two children owns his own home and lives a law-abiding life, enjoying a good reputation in his community. He holds an honorable discharge from the United States Army, and many letters in his behalf have been submitted by friends and neighbors.

The Board believes that this young man has demonstrated a fine character and has shown that he can live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Malcolm W. Stewart, 3003-E, No. A 6056, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Malcolm W. Stewart, convicted of assault with intent to rob, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 17, 1955, computed from November 20, 1954 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 8 months expiring on July 20, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 20, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the

maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Vasery, 3838-D, No. A 147, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Harry Vasery, convicted of conspiracy-robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 6, 1940, computed from May 25, 1940 be commuted from 40 years to 21 years 2 months expiring on July 25, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 25, 1980.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Cleveland Walker, 6282-B, No. A 6057, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Cleveland Walker, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 16, 1950, computed from October 28, 1949 be commuted from 20 years to 11 years 9 months expiring on July 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 28, 1969.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Wheeler, S2902, No. A 4941, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Wheeler, convicted of robbery, etc. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 25, 1952, computed from February 7, 1952 be commuted from 25 years to 9 years 6 months 24 days expiring on August 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 31 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 25 to 50 years for the crime of armed robbery in February 1952. He and an accomplice were involved in a series of armed holdups, wherein about $1500. in cash was stolen.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Charles L. Guerin, stated that he was not in favor of the prayer of the petition, but the District Attorney recommended commutation and stated that he thought the application was meritorious.

This is the applicant's first sentence and conviction, and the institutional staff report that he has adjusted very well, has enrolled in the educational classes, and has received the equivalent of a high-school diploma. It is further reported that he is a musician and has been active in that branch of the institution's activity. The family of the applicant was present at the hearing and indicated that they will give him the guidance and counsel necessary for his adjustment in civil life.

The applicant has served a substantial portion over 9 years of his minimum sentence and there is every reason to believe that the adjustment demonstrated in the institution will be continued upon his release.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Yick, No. 5117, May Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Yick, convicted of conspiracy, holdup at point of gun, breaking and entering, larceny, violation uniform firearms act, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1939; and convicted of aggravated assault and battery, conspiracy, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 28, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 39 years of age, was convicted of aggravated assault and battery, conspiracy, and robbery in Delaware County in 1938; and convicted of conspiracy, hold-up at point of gun, breaking and entering, larceny and violation of the uniform firearms act in Philadelphia County in 1939. The Board of Pardons recommended the commutation of his minimum sentences in 1942, and recommended the commutation of his maximum sentences in 1947. Now he desires a pardon to clear his record.

It appeared that the applicant and several accomplices entered a bar, where they met a stranger with whom they then drove to Philadelphia. While enroute an attempt was made to rob this stranger. Later the same group robbed a store and stole a considerable sum of money.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that he had no objection to the pardon. The Board did not receive any comment from the District Attorney of Delaware County. Both Trial Judges are deceased.

Since the applicant's release from confinement he has not been involved in any criminal offenses, and the report of the parole agent indicates that he has lead a law-abiding life. He is presently in business and is the President of the Wah Wing Sang Funeral Corporation. He indicates that a pardon, which would clear his record, would help him in his business. He has an honorable discharge from the United States Army.

The Board has been advised that this applicant has conducted himself in a law-abiding manner for many years and has demonstrated his rehabilitation by conducting a successful business.

The Board, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Bass, C 2500, No. A 4459, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Bass, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 25, 1952, computed from June 14, 1951 be commuted from 12 years to 10 years 4 months 10 days expiring on October 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 32 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 12 to 30 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective June 14, 1951. It appeared that he and his accomplices had held up 13 taxi-drivers at knife point and taken their money.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Samuel A. Weiss, stated that he would rely on the Board for its decision. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to commutation.

The applicant has served over 10 years of his 12 year minimum sentence and the penitentiary staff reported that his conduct has been good and that he was recently awarded an "A" honor rating in recognition of his adjustment. During his incarceration, he has attained a High School Diploma, and at present holds a position of trust as a clerk in the institution office.

The Board believes that this young man had indicated his efforts at rehabilitation and that the education he has obtained will help him in his determination to live a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph L. Beck, 9662-B, No. A 2803, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Joseph L. Beck, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 19, 1952, computed from September 20, 1951 be commuted from 16 years to 9 years 10 months expiring on July 20, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 20, 1967.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long

time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Biondo, Jr., C3610, No. A 4479, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Philip Biondo, Jr., convicted of armed robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 9, 1954, computed from October 27, 1954 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years expiring on October 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 32 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 8 to 16 years for the crimes of armed robbery and receiving stolen goods, effective October 27, 1954. It appeared that he held up a proprietor of a dairy store, and a pedestrian, both at gun point.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Loran L. Lewis, stated that he would rely on the discretion of the Board. The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to commutation.

The penitentiary staff reported that the applicant has a good prison record and is presently a clerk to the prison Chaplain. He has taken advantage of the educational courses offered, and has attained a High School Diploma.

The Board believes that the applicant has earned, by his adjustment and rehabilitation in the penitentiary, the right to be released so that he can begin serving on the detainer sentence of 2½ to 5 years which is to follow the present sentence.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Bongiorno, No. A 6097, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis Bongiorno, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on February 28, 1930; and convicted of violation of the liquor control law in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on November 19, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 60 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 30 days in the County Prison and also to pay a fine and costs in November 1932. It appears that he and an accomplice were in possession of alcoholic beverages in violation of the liquor laws. He was also charged with assault and battery in 1930. He now desires a pardon.

Both Trial Judges are deceased. The President Judge, the Honorable Eustace H. Bane, stated that he had no objection to a pardon.

The applicant now lives in Manhasset, Long Island, New York, where he is employed by the Lilly-Tulip Cup Company. He has become a citizen of the United States and served in the armed forces during World War I. He is married, owns his own home valued at $35,000 to $40,000, and the New York Parole Officer reports that he bears a good reputation and appears to be in good shape financially. He has lived a law-abiding life ever since these early indiscretions.

The applicant fears that his minor criminal record may put him in danger of his being deported, and the Board believes a substantial citizen of his type is deserving of clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John F. Boyd, 3788-B, No. A 1374, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of John F. Boyd, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 7, 1948 be commuted from 18 years to 12 years 7 months 20 days expiring on July 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 7, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bradford Brandon, No. A 6106, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Bradford Brandon, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on April 23, 1948 be commuted from 18 years to 13 years 6 months expiring on October 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 65 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 9 to 18 years for the crime of burglary, effective April 23, 1948. It appears that he burglarized school buildings, a dwelling and a church.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Michael J. Eagen, is no longer on the county bench. The District Attorney did not express any opinion as to the merits of the application.

The applicant's minimum sentence expired on April 23, 1957, and he has been under the supervision of the Board of Parole since that date, which reported that he has completed 4 years of satisfactory parole and that it has no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board has been advised that this applicant has a chance to be self-employed, expects to purchase a news stand, and would like to be relieved of further supervision. The Board believes that he has proved his rehabilitation and no longer requires supervision.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Caras, D 8146, No. A 1825-1, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of John Caras to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Northampton County on January 29, 1945 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 16 years 9 months expiring on October 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 51 years of age, was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, effective January 29, 1945. It appears that he shot his good friend in a social club where both were drinking, and where the applicant was evidently being taunted by the victim.

The applicant has served over 16 years of a life sentence and the staff at the penitentiary reports that he has maintained a good disciplinary record and has made efforts of self improvement. A psychiatric report furnished by the penitentiary indicates that he is capable of abstaining from the use of alcohol and that there is every chance that he will be a good parole risk.

At the hearing the applicant's son and nephew were present and said that the applicant materially assisted the nephew through college and Medical School. Both promised to look after him if he is released. A letter was received from the son of the victim, who stated that he had no objection to the applicant's release.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William G. Barthold, wrote that he would rely upon the decision of the Board. The District Attorney stated that he would also rely upon the Board's discretion.

The Board believes that the applicant will live a law-abiding life if released. His stability has been tested in the penitentiary, and the psychiatric report indicates that he is not subject to the emotional upsets that caused the fatal shooting. He had no prior criminal record and there is every indication that, with a proper parole program, he will live a law-abiding and respected life in the future.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence of life imprisonment be commuted to a life sentence on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert F. Cullen, E2334, No. A4742, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert F. Cullen, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1951, computed from April 7, 1951 be commuted from 50 years to 10 years 6 months 20 days expiring on October 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 30 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 50 to 100 years for armed robberies, effective April 7, 1951. It appears that he and two accomplices held

up garages, drug stores and a restaurant, and, in one of the hold-ups, shot a waitress.

The District Attorney stated that he would rely on the Board's decision. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Charles L. Guerin, however, wrote the application was without merit.

The institutional staff reported that the applicant has been active in the programs there and has taken advantage of some of the educational work offered. He has taken psychological counselling, has gained insight into his behavior, and his attitudes appear to be such as to assure his good adjustment in free society. He is now the editor of the magazine published by the inmates at the penitentiary, known as the "Eastern Echo." He has shown ability as a cartoonist and writer.

The Board believes that the adjustment that this applicant has made in the penitentiary in many fields indicate to the Board that, if released, he will no longer lead a life of crime. He received a severe sentence, and has served over 10 years.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Daly, E5308, No. A5428, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Donald Daly, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 14, 1955, computed from December 23, 1954 be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years 10 months expiring on October 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 38 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 7½ to 30 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective December 23, 1954. It appears that he and his accomplices, in need of money, held up various stores and pedestrians.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Edward J. Griffiths, states that he would have no objections to commutation. The District Attorney stated that he would rely on the Board for the decision. The applicant has selected his uncle, Fred Humphrey, to be his sponsor and Judge Griffiths states to the Board that this sponsor, from all appearances, will have a decided influence upon the applicant.

He has served over 6½ years of his 7½ year sentence, and, during his incarceration, his conduct has been good and his work performance above average. He has developed habits of saving and the staff states that the application is unusually meritorious.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph DeAngelis, 9811, No. A897, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Ralph DeAngelis, convicted of robbery, armed with offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1948, computed from April 13, 1948 be commuted from 30 years to 13 years 3 months 18 days expiring on July 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 13, 1978.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eskil Robert Englund, No. A6105, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Eskil Robert Englund, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen property in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 16, 1960, computed from August 29, 1960 be commuted from 18 months to 1 year 2 months 2 days expiring on October 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 22 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 18 to 36 months for the crimes of larceny and

receiving stolen property, effective August 29, 1960. It appeared that he and his accomplices stole automobile accessories from cars on car lots.

The District Attorney wrote that he was in favor of commutation. The Honorable Alexander Sculco, the sentencing judge, also stated that he had no objection to commutation.

Since confined in the Allegheny County Workhouse, the applicant's conduct has been satisfactory and his general attitude and work habits have been favorable. He is reported to be friendly and courteous in his manner and seemingly rehabilitated.

At the time of the commission of these offenses, the applicant was a member of the United States Army, stationed at Irwin, Pennsylvania. He has made restitution for the value of the articles he stole and has also paid the costs of the trial. If released, he will return to his home in Michigan where his parents reside and where a proper parole program will be provided.

The Board believes that the applicant, who will soon have served about 2/3 of his 18-month minimum sentence and made full restitution, would live a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted, but that no change be made in the maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luther Hagerty Heffelfinger, No. A6139, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Luther Hagerty Heffelfinger, convicted of larceny by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on December 5, 1941; and convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons and assault by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on May 8, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 33 years of age, was originally placed on probation for a period of 1 year by the Juvenile Court of Lebanon County for the crime of larceny in 1941. He was sentenced for the crimes of carrying concealed deadly weapons and assault by the Dauphin County Court in 1950. It appears he took a car for a joy ride in 1941, and in 1950 he fired a revolver at some people in a car.

The Trial Judge in Lebanon County, the Honorable C. V. Henry, did not reply to the Board's letter of inquiry, and Judge Robert Woodside, of Dauphin County, stated that he had no opinion on the matter. The District Attorney of Dauphin County stated that he saw no reason for opposition to a pardon.

Both counties placed the young man on probation, and, since his probationary period, he has conducted himself in an exemplary manner. He has been employed in recent years as a truck driver. He was present at the hearing before the Board, and indicated that, due to his criminal record, he is finding it difficult to hold a job and he wants a pardon in order to maintain a job and support his family.

The Board believes that the applicant merits an opportunity to maintain his unblemished record of employment and improve his earning ability if he can.

The Board, therefore recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Holmes, D8076, No. A2763, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of William Holmes to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on January 11, 1945 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 16 years 9 months 20 days expiring on October 31, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 33 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, effective January 11, 1945. It appears that he was handed a gun by one of his accomplices in a street gang fight in West Philadelphia, and, in the course of the fight, one of the members of the other gang was fatally shot.

The District Attorney advised the Board that he would rely on its decision. The Trial Judges did not express any opinion as to the merits of the case.

The applicant has spent half of his life in jail, and, during this incarceration, he has taken advantage of the educational courses of the institution and has received a high school diploma. His conduct has been satisfactory. The staff further reported definite improvement in both his conduct and his rehabilitation.

This applicant, who has been behind jail walls for 16 years of his life and has shown efforts of adjustment and rehabilitation during his incarceration, indicates to the Board that if released he will continue his progress and will not continue in criminal activity.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell Lindie, 1608-C, No. A6152, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Russell Lindie, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on June 10, 1946, computed from March 9, 1946 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years 4 months 20 days expiring on July 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 9, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph J. Meas, E5410, No. A5552, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph J. Meas, convicted of arson in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County on April 6, 1955, computed from August 4, 1954 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 2 months 20 days expiring on October 24, 1961 provided psychiatric treatments are arranged, satisfactory to the Board of Parole.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 26 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the crime of arson, effective August 4, 1954. It appears that he started several fires in the City of Reading, where he was a member of a fire company. He would accompany the fire company to the fire and assist in the firefighting. He set fire to a dwelling, a foundry, a garage, a warehouse and a church, causing estimated damage of over $140,000, but none of the fires seem to have been set maliciously or for revenge.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Warren K. Hess, wrote that he would rely upon the decision of the Board in the matter. The District Attorney indicated that he was not in favor of commutation.

The applicant's conduct while confined has been good, and up to the time of this offense, he had no criminal history. The penitentiary staff stated that he has an unblemished disciplinary record and has made several attempts at self-improvement.

The Board ordered a psychiatric examination of the applicant, and the report thereof indicates that he is considerably more relaxed and there is every indication that he will refrain from further anti-social behavior. Letters from various individuals were received testifying to the applicant's good character and indicating that he will be helped to lead a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted, provided that a parole program is set up which will include adequate psychiatric treatment as long as required.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen Moochan, B8115, No. A4295, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Stephen Moochan to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Allegheny County on March 23, 1942 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 19 years 7 months expiring on October 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 63 years of age, was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, effective March 23, 1942. It appeared that he and two accomplices were drinking and decided to obtain some money, so the three of them stopped an automobile and one of the accomplices shot the driver. This occurred in 1929. The applicant fled to the State of Montana where he was apprehended about 12 years later and brought back for trial.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Frank Graff, did not express an opinion as to the merits of the application. The District Attorney advised the Board he was not opposed to commutation.

The penitentiary staff stated that the applicant has had a stable institutional adjustment in all respects and holds a position of trust in the institution. The psychological report indicated that he appears now to have become a social being and is unlikely to gain more in his personality from continued confinement.

The Board believes that the adjustment which the applicant has demonstrated during the past 19 years of confinement indicates that there is little likelihood of his reverting to a life of crime if he is released.

The Board, therefore, recommends the commutation of this life sentence to a life sentence on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael T. Pernie, No. A6089, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael T. Pernie, convicted of violation Uniform Firearms Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 24, 1957 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 24 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 6 days to 1 year in the County Prison for the crime of carrying concealed and deadly weapons, in January 1957. It appears that he and a friend were in the friend's automobile when they were stopped by the police, who found a revolver in it.

The District Attorney stated that he was not opposed to the granting of a pardon. The Trial Judge, the Honorable John A. Boyle, did not express any opinion as to the merits of the application.

The report of the Board of Parole indicated that the applicant enjoys a good reputation in his community, that he has violated no law since his release, and that he is now employed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Bureau of Employment in Philadelphia. His supervisor reported that he is performing his duties in a satisfactory manner.

This was the applicant's first and only offense. He is married, has a family, is living a law-abiding life and desires a pardon to clear his record and be better able to advance in employment.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Riley, 4829-B, No. A2391, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Walter Riley, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Phliadelphia County on May 19, 1949, computed from April 16, 1949 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years 3 months 10 days expiring on July 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 16, 1969.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Stone, 6724-B, No. A2181, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Herman Stone, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on May 5, 1950, computed from December 26, 1949 be commuted from 20 years to 11 years 7 months expiring on July 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 26, 1969.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irvin Stoudt, D6126, No. A3535, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Irvin Stoudt to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Chester County on November 26, 1941 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 19 years 11 months expiring on October 26, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 42 years of age, was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, effective November 26, 1941. It appeared that he was robbing a dwelling when the owner appeared unexpectedly, and the applicant shot and killed him.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the bench and neither the President Judge nor the District Attorney expressed an opinion to the Board.

The applicant has been confined over 19½ years, has maintained a good record in the penitentiary and has made serious efforts at self improvement. He has become an assistant in the prison laboratory making blood tests and it was indicated that if he were released, a job in that field would be offered to him. A proper parole program will be arranged so that he will have a home with his sister and a job.

The Board, therefore, recommends a commutation of this life sentence to a life sentence on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Turk, 5404, No. 9474, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Mike Turk, convicted of incestuous rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 17, 1948, computed from February 10, 1948 be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 5 months 10 days expiring on July 20, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 10, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roger Williams, C4334, No. A5631, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roger Williams, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 1, 1957, computed from January 3, 1957 be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years 9 months 20 days expiring on October 23, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The aplicant, who is 27 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 7½ to 30 years for the crime of burglary, effective January 3, 1957. It appeared that he and an accomplice were involved in a number of burglaries of churches and dwellings.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Warren Hess, stated that he would be satisfied with any decision the Board might make. The District Attorney stated that he was opposed to the commutation.

The penitentiary staff reported that the applicant has taken advantage of the educational courses offered and has obtained a high-school diploma. His conduct in the penitentiary has been good and he has learned the barber trade and obtained a license.

The family of the applicant were present, and the father of the applicant stated to the Board that he would finance the young man in setting up a barber shop upon his release.

The Board believes that this young man has demonstrated a mature improvement in his personality during the past 4½ years of his confinement, and will have no difficulty in adjusting himself to society upon release. A proper parole program will be arranged, and there is every indication that he will conduct himself as a law-abiding citizen in the future.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William E. Wolf, E-5496, No. A-6130, June Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William E. Wolf, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on May 13, 1955, computed from July 14, 1954 be commuted from 7½ years to 7 years 3 months 10 days expiring on October 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant who is 28 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 7½ to 15 years for the crime of murder in the second degree, effective July 14, 1954. It appeared that he was invited to stay in the home of the victim, and both were drinking heavily. He claims that the victim evidently awoke during the night, and was committing an act of sodomy on the person of the applicant, so he struck the victim over the head with a bottle causing his death.

The penitentiary staff reported that the applicant has taken some of the educational work offered by the institution and is teaching mathematics at present. He has earned a high school diploma, and the psychological report indicates that he lacks a criminal pattern. This was his first arrest, and, as far as the record indicates, he had had no previous arrests. He has served over 7 years of his 7½ year minimum sentence and the staff reports that he appears to have profited from his penitentiary experience and to have obtained the maximum level of benefit. They consider the application an unusually meritorious one.

One of the Trial Judges, the Honorable Edward G. Biester, wrote the Board he had no recommendation to make. The District Attorney advised the Parole Agent that he concurred in the opinion of the Judge.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ANNE X. ALPERN,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward H. Ayres, No. A6192, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward H. Ayres, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 8, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 41 years of age, was given a suspended sentence for the crime of solicitation to commit sodomy in August 1950. It appears that he approached a police officer and was then arrested.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the Bench, and the President Judge, the Honorable Gerald A. Gleeson, wrote that he was not opposed to a pardon. The District Attorney recommended clemency.

The applicant is presently employed by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission as a toll collector. He has been in no trouble since this offense, nor did he have any prior record. He is a veteran of World War II and has an Honorable Discharge. He desires a pardon to clear his record for possible advancement in employment.

The Board believes that the applicant's present good reputation indicates he is a proper subject for pardon.

The Board, therefore, recommonds that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Alfred Baker, G-5311, No. A6151, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Alfred Baker, convicted of robbery while armed; larceny; receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on February 10, 1960 computed from January 20, 1960 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 10 months 10 days expiring on November 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 22 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for the crime of armed robbery, larceny and receiving stolen goods, effective January 20, 1960. It appeared that he and an accomplice, while riding in a taxi, hit the driver with an unloaded gun, took about $5.00, put the driver out of the cab, drove the cab away and later abandoned it.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Robert E. McCreary, wrote that in view of the applicant's prior good record, he has no objection to commutation. The District Attorney stated that he would leave the matter to the discretion of the Board.

The prison staff reported that the applicant has adjusted well and is rated as a dependable worker. He attended school in prison, and earned an above average record. His wife and two children are in need of his care and help.

The Board believes that the applicant's record indicates rehabilitation to such a degree that, if released, he will live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Duane Eugene Breth, C-4944, No. A6186, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Duane Eugene Breth, convicted of accessory to burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on June 20, 1958, computed from June 18, 1958 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 5 months 10 days expiring on November 28, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 35 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 1 to 5 years for the crime of Accessory to Burglary, effective June 18, 1958. It appeared that he and his accomplices stole groceries from a warehouse. He completed his minimum sentence on June 18, 1959.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Robert Morris, did not comment on the merits of the application. The District Attorney recommended commutation.

The Board of Parole stated that it would leave this case within the Board's discretion, and reported that the applicant's adjustment has been satisfactory. He is currently employed as an oiler on a diesel shovel and is working steadily.

Applicant wishes to seek empolyment outside of his immediate area and feels that a commutation of his maximum sentence would enable him to search for better employment.

The Board believes that the possibility of any future involvement in crime for the applicant is negligible. He has demonstrated that he can live a law abiding life, and that he will continue to do so if supervision is terminated.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William P. Campbell, No. A6081, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William P. Campbell, convicted of Lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 15, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 44 years of age, was sentenced to pay a fine for the crime of lottery effective September 15, 1951. It appeared that he met an acquaintance who asked him to take two packages to a man. He was not offered any money for this service but assumed that he would be given money. He was arrested after he gave the packages to the man. The packages contained number slips.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable John J. Kennedy, is deceased, the President Judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, stated that he had no information on the case. The District Attorney said that he was not opposed to clemency.

Investigation indicated that the applicant is married and has three children. They have lived at the same address for over 10 years, and he has worked for the City of Pittsburgh for 5 years. He desires a pardon so as to clear his record and so that he can secure higher positions in the Union.

The Board, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Henry DeSipio, No. A 6172, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Henry DeSipio, convicted of receiving stolen goods; unlawful possession of untaxed liquor in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 2, 1957 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 43 years of age, was placed on probation for a period of 3 years for the crimes of receiving stolen goods and unlawful possession of untaxed liquor in January 1957. He was released from probation February 27, 1957. It appears that he and an accomplice were arrested on complaint of various business places because they were selling contraband merchandise.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Edward Leroy Van Roden, wrote that he would rely upon the Board's discretion. The District Attorney did not oppose the granting of a pardon.

The applicant is married and lives with his wife and two children in a home which he is purchasing. He alleges he did not know that his accomplice, who was his business partner, had purchased any stolen merchandise, and that the liquor, consisting of twelve miniature bottles in a small box, was purchased as a gift for a friend. He bears a good reputation in the neighborhood, works steadily, does not drink and adequately supports his family. He is presently employed by the City of Philadelphia as a Housing and Fire Inspector.

The Board feels he will continue to be a good citizen and will not again offend against society.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony DiMichele, No. A 6183, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony DiMichele, convicted of receiving stolen goods and conspiracy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on November 29, 1955 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant who is 42 years of age, was placed on probation for a period of five years for the crimes of receiving stolen goods and conspiracy in November 1955. It appears that he purchased ignition parts that were stolen. He pled guilty and his probation was on condition that he make restitution in the amount of $2,000.00 which has been paid.

The Trial Judge was Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis who as a member of this Board joins in this recommendation. The District Attorney recommended that a pardon be granted.

The applicant is married and living with his wife and three children in Philadelphia in his own home. He operates his own repair garage, employs four other men, and is doing a good business. The Board is in receipt of a letter from the company from which the parts were stolen and that company is satisfied to have a pardon granted.

The applicant desires a pardon to clear his record so that he will be free of this stigma when he sends his children to college.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack P. Garretson-Butt, No. A 6176, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jack P. Garretson-Butt, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on March 23, 1949 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 31 years of age, was placed on probation for a period of 23 months and fined $25.00 and costs, for the crimes of burglary and larceny in 1949. It appears that he entered a store and stole merchandise valued at $47.99. He completed his probation period on February 23, 1951.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the Bench, but the Board was advised by the President Judge, the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, that he had no objection to a pardon. The District Attorney advised the Board that he had no objection, either.

The applicant is presently residing in the State of Maryland, with his wife and three children. He was graduated from the University of Baltimore Law School and was admitted to the Maryland Bar in June 1960. The authorities in Maryland knew about this offense, and investigation indicates that the applicant has a good reputation and has been in no further trouble. The Board is in receipt of letters from several Maryland state officials testifying to the applicant's good character.

The applicant indicated that he desired a pardon in order to clear his record and to avoid any possible embarrassment in the future. The Board believes that his accomplishments in the past ten years indicate his complete rehabilitation, and feels he is worthy of clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Gendeloff, a/k/a Louis Love, No. A 6182, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis Gendeloff, also known as Louis Love, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on December 3, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 47 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 3 months to 3 years in 1936 for the crimes of larceny and receiving stolen goods. It appears that he and two accomplices entered a hosiery company and stole a substantial amount of ladies silk hose and underwear.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., left the matter of clemency up to the Board. The District Attorney was not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant is married, living with his wife and two boys in his own home in Pitman, New Jersey. He is very active in Boy Scout work and is Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Washington Township Boy Scouts, New Jersey. He has led a law-abiding life and has been in no further trouble since 1936. He desires a pardon to clear his record, because his sons will be entering College soon.

The Board believes the applicant's present record indicates his complete rehabilitation.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Grippo, No. A 6214, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Grippo, convicted of larceny carrying concealed weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 17, 1926 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 54 years of age, was sentenced to 3 years probation for the crimes of larceny and carrying concealed weapons effective September 17, 1926. It appeared that he met a friend on the street who offered him a ride in an automobile. He accepted the offer, but claims he did not know that the auto was stolen and that there was a gun in the glove compartment.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Josiah Cohen, is deceased. The President Judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, stated that he had no information on the case. The District Attorney is not opposed.

Investigation indicates that the applicant has been employed for over 6 years by the City of Pittsburgh, Department of Highways. He has lived in the same community for over 30 years and his reputation has been excellent.

The applicant was 17 years old at the commission of the crime and he has lived a law-abiding life ever since.

The Board believes that the applicant is worthy of clemency, and, therefore, recommends the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Holbrook, C 5127, No. A 5746, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Holbrook, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on January 14, 1959, computed from September 20, 1958 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 2 months 10 days expiring on November 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 34 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 5 to 10 years for the crime of armed robbery, effective September 20, 1958. It appeared that he and his accomplices entered a store held up the clerk at gun point and demanded money.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Morgan H. Sohn, stated that he has no objection to clemency and will concur with the decision of the Board. The District Attorney favors commutation.

The prison staff reported that the applicant's record has been good, that he has learned both electrical and acetyline welding, is becoming aware of his responsibilities to his family and others, and is expressing positive attitudes.

The applicant's wife and parents were present at the hearing, and they assured the Board that he will have a job in Ohio, if he can be released in the very near future.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Knott Hollins, Alias (John Rogers), D-6211, No. A1800, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of John Knott Hollins, Alias (John Rogers) to imprisonment for Life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1942 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 19 years 11 months expiring on December 7, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 81 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, affective January 7, 1942. It appears that he shot his common-law wife when she refused to return to him after a separation.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, is no longer on the Bench. The Board received word from the Honorable Francis X. McClanaghan that he had no information on the case. The District Attorney advised the Board that he had no objection to the commutation of the sentence if the applicant will have a suitable home.

The applicant, due to his age, has not taken any educational courses, nor has he participated in any sports activities in prison. The staff, however, states that his conduct and adjustment have been considered satisfactory. He has served over 19 years of his life sentence and the Board feels that he will no longer be a menace to society, if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Percy McCoy, D-8267, No. A1840, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Percy McCoy to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on May 2, 1945 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 16 years 7 months expiring on December 2, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 69 years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of murder in the first degree, effective May 2, 1945. It appears that he shot his victim during an argument with the victim about stealing his money, in which the victim used a knife. Both had been drinking.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, wrote that he would have no objection to commutation if a proper parole plan could be arranged. The District Attorney advised that he had no objection to commutation.

The applicant has not participated in any sport activities, nor has he enrolled in any correspondence courses at the prison, but he has maintained an unblemished work record. He has served over 16 years of his life sentence and the Board is inclined to feel that, because he had no previous record, there is every indication that he will be a law-abiding citizen if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo F. McMahon, No. A3581, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Leo F. McMahon, convicted of burglary of Auto in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, be commuted from 5 years to a new maximum of 1 year 6 months 19 days, total time served, expiring on November 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 38 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 2 to 5 years for the crime of burglary of auto in September 1942. It appears that he and accomplices entered a garage and stole an automobile. While serving this sentence, the applicant escaped and committed the crime of murder, for which he received a life sentence. The Board, at the March 1961 Session, recommended the commutation of this life sentence, which was granted.

The applicant had served 1 year 2 months and 9 days of the sentence for burglary of auto when he escaped, and no detainer had ever been lodged against him to complete the sentence, nor had an indictment for prison breach ever been filed. However, when the authorities at the Philadelphia County Prison learned that the life sentence was being commuted, they immediately took steps to have the applicant re-admitted to serve the balance of the burglary of auto sentence.

Although the Trial Judge, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, feels that the applicant should complete this sentence, the District Attorney advised the Board he had no objection to commutation.

The Board, having recommended commutation of the life sentence after that Trial Judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, the District Attorney and Supreme Court Justice Bok strongly recommended clemency, feels it would be a miscarriage of justice if the applicant should be required to remain longer in prison.

The Board feel that the sentence for burglary of auto should be commuted.

The Board, therefore, recommends commutation of that maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominic Melino, No. A3254, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Dominic Melino, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 10, 1943; convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1947, and convicted of bookmaking and lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 23, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 43 years of age, was placed on probation for the crime of setting up an illegal lottery in 1943 and in 1947, and for bookmaking and lottery in 1951. It appears that he had been writing numbers, taking bets on football games, and accepting horse bets.

The Trial Judges are no longer on the Bench, and the Board received a letter from the President Judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, stating he would rely on the Board's discretion. The District Attorney advised that he was not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant has been in no further trouble since 1951. He is married and lives with his wife in a home they own, with their 3 children; a son is in military service. He has been employed by the Boeing Aircraft Company, has been recommended for promotion to foreman. He desires a pardon to clear his record and to aid him in securing this promotion. He enjoys a good reputation in the community, and the Board feels that his record indicates his complete rehabilitation and that he is worthy of clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Moskowitz, No. A6220, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Moskowitz, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods and conspiracy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 17, 1934 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 48 years of age, was placed on probation for a period of 3 years in January 1934 for the crimes of larceny, receiving stolen goods and conspiracy. It appears that he and accomplices were stealing store merchandise for a period of several months, in the total value of about $500. Restitution was a condition of the probation.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the Bench, and the Board did not hear from the President Judge. The District Attorney advised the Board that he did not oppose the granting of a pardon. In fact, he stated that the application was an unusually meritorious one.

Investigation indicates that the applicant has owned his own business in Philadelphia since 1952 and his yearly income is over $25,000. He owns his own home where he lives with his wife and three daughters, aged 21, 14, and 8 years. He bears a good reputation in the neighborhood and is interested in civic affairs. He desires a pardon to clear his record.

The Board believes the applicant's present record indicates that he is worthy of clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Boise O. Neal, No. A6164, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Boise O. Neal, convicted of violation of the Liquor Control Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 16, 1955 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 48 years of age, was sentenced to pay a $200 fine in December 1955 for violation of the Liquor Control Act. It appears that he kept a quantity of white untaxed liquor in a garage adjacent to his residence.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable John A. Boyle, wrote that consideration should be given provided the applicant has not been in any further trouble. The District Attorney advised that he would rely on the judgment of the Board.

The applicant has not been in any further trouble since 1955. He owns the home in which he resides, his wife is deceased, and his children are married. He is employed as an Investigator for the City Controller's Office, has a good work record, and holds a position of trust. He bears a good reputation in his neighborhood.

The applicant desires a pardon to clear his name and to assist him in employment advancement. The Board believes that his record indicates complete rehabilitation, and that he is worthy of clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Parker, D2829 No. A6232, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Parker, convicted of armed robbery, burglary, carrying concealed deadly weapons, conspiracy, aggravated A&B, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1938, computed from January 15, 1938 be commuted from 25 years to 23 years 10 months 15 days expiring on November 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 48 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 25 to 50 years for the crimes of armed robbery, burglary, carrying concealed deadly weapons, conspiracy and aggravated assault and battery, effective Janaury 15, 1938. It appears that he and two accomplices on 21 different dates during the period from October 12, 1937 to January 1, 1938 participated in 24 armed robberies. At least 19 took place in 19 different restaurants. In all cases, revolvers were used, and cash taken from the victims, in amounts ranging from as little as $.28 to as much as $130. The total amount taken during this period was about $860.36.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the Bench, and the Board did not hear from the President Judge. The District Attorney advised that he did not oppose, in fact, he recommended clemency because of the long period of time served by the applicant, who now has been in prison for more than 23 years. He has a good record in the institution, and is presently working there as a carpenter.

The Board believes that the applicant's record indicates rehabilitation to such a degree that, if he is released, he may be reasonably expected to live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Grant Reid, No. A6237, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry Grant Reid, convicted of violation of the Motor Code in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County, on December 9, 1960 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 50 years of age, was sentenced to pay a fine and costs, for the crime of violation of the Motor Code, effective December 9, 1960. It appears that he was driving his automobile in a narrow alley when he suddenly swerved and struck an old fence. He did only negligible damage to the fence.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William G. Johnstone, Jr., wrote to the Board stating that the charge should have been a summary offense. He urges that a pardon be granted. The District Attorney also stated that the petition is well founded and that a pardon should be granted. The applicant did not have legal advice for some time after the sentence was imposed, and the fact of its improper imposition was not discovered until after the term had expired, and the court was without authority to change the sentence.

The record indicates that the applicant has been employed for several years by a reputable company, owns his own home, and enjoys a good reputation in his community. Restitution and damages have been paid.

The Board is of the opinion that a pardon is fully justified, and, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry C. Stoebe, No. A4709, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry C. Stoebe, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 9, 1952, computed from February 15, 1952 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 9 months 15 days expiring on November 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 50 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the crime of murder in the second degree, effective February 15, 1952. It appeared that applicant's wife attacked him with a knife, and he picked up a hammer for the purpose of defending himself. He then secured the knife from the victim and, in the struggle, claims that he uknowingly stabbed her.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Samuel Weiss, is not opposed to commutation. The District Attorney stated that he will rely on the discretion of the Board.

The prison staff reported that the applicant has a good general attitude and has always been considered a good worker. He has also maintained a clear conduct record throughout incarceration.

The applicant has a large family of brothers and sisters who are all interested in his future, and also has a complete parole plan prepared.

The Board believes that the applicant's record indicates rehabilitation and that, if released he will live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Toliver, E5853, No. A4127, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Willie Toliver, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 10, 1955, computed from November 30, 1954 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years expiring on November 30, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 45 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 8 to 16 years for the crime of murder in the second degree, effective November 30, 1954. It appeared that he had an argument with his common-law wife, and, when she cursed him, he struck her with his fist. He denied choking her, but the medical reports indicate death was caused by asphyxiation.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Gerald T. Flood, did not forward any comments to the Board. The District Attorney wrote that he approved commutation.

The prison staff advised that the applicant has made an excellent adjustment, has enrolled in educational classes in which he has been making good progress, and that all reports are considered satisfactory.

The applicant has served nearly 7 years of his 8 year

minimum sentence and the Board believes he will live a law-abiding life if released.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Eugene Updike, G5408, No. A6231, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Eugene Updike, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on March 16, 1960 computed from February 17, 1960 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 9 months 10 days expiring on November 27, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 18 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 2½ to 5 years for the crimes of burglary and receiving stolen goods, effective February 17, 1960. It appears that he and his accomplices would pick places at random to see what they could find, and, in many places, nothing of value was taken.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Walter R. Sohn, is opposed to commutation. The District Attorney stated to the Board that he thought the minimum sentence should be reduced.

The prison staff reported that the applicant has adjusted to a satisfactory degree under training. He has consistently been rated as a good worker and has been a cooperative individual. He has attended both academic and evening school in an effort to further his education. The applicant was 16 years of age when the crime was committed.

The Board believes that the applicant's record indicates his complete rehabilitation and that he is worthy of clemency.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert F. Voelker, Jr., No. A6246, September Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert F. Voelker, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 11, 1960 be commuted from 18 months to 1 year 1 month 18 days expiring on November 29, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 22 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 18 months to 36 months for the crime of burglary, effective October 11, 1960. It appears that he and an accomplice burglarized a warehouse, but he avers that nothing was stolen.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Harry B. Crytzer, wrote that he does not oppose commutation of the minimum sentence but feel that the applicant should remain under parole supervision until the expiration of his maximum sentence. The District Attorney also favors commutation.

The prison staff reports that the applicant has been employed in the prison power house since incarceration and his work record has been good. He has never been reprimanded or been disrespectful to authorities, and seems to get along exceptionally well with others.

The Board believes that the applicant's record indicates rehabilitation, and that, upon his release, he will conduct himself as a law-abiding and useful citizen.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Milton Clark, D3006, No. 8432, October Session, 1961.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Milton Clark to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Philadelphia County on April 1, 1938 computed from September 21, 1937 be commuted from life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of 24 years 3 months expiring on December 21, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 56 years of age, was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the offense of murder in the first degree, effective September 21, 1937. It appeared that he killed his wife when he learned she had been unfaithful. He also was convicted of killing her paramour and received a sentence of 10 to 20 years for the offense of murder in the second degree. This 10 to 20 year sentence has been entirely completed.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., advised the Board that the granting of clemency was a matter to be determined by the Board. The District Attorney approved the granting of clemency.

The staff of the penitentiary advised that this applicant's present attitude is completely acceptable and that, in view of his maturation and stability, he would be a good risk in free society. He has received promotions and has earned a "B" honor rating status.

This applicant has served over 24 years of his life sen-

tence and the Board believes his record indicates rehabilitation to such a degree that, if he is released, he may be reasonably expected to live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID STAHL,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry P. Kagarise, C5138, No. A5609, June Session, 1961 (Recommended at the October 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry P. Kagarise, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bedford County on January 26, 1959, computed from January 20, 1959 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 11 months expiring on December 20, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is 23 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 4 to 8 years for the crime of burglary, effective January 20, 1959. It appeared that he and three accomplices all of whom had been drinking, broke into several places of business and stole merchandise of relatively small value.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Richard C. Snyder, expressed the opinion that, if given a helping hand, he was sure this applicant would make a satisfactory adjustment. The District Attorney was of the same opinion.

The applicant's record in the penitentiary has been good. The authorities report that his attitude has changed considerably since his admission and that he is presently working in a trusted and responsible position in the Officers' cafeteria. In the very near future the staff will consider him a possible candidate for the conservation camp, which is an honored position.

The applicant's former employer was present at the hearing and assured the Board he will give the applicant a job in his dairy farm if he is released. He has friends who will assist him in every possible manner.

The Board believes that this applicant who has served almost 3 years of his minimum 4 year sentence, has shown an entirely different and favorable outlook on life and will no longer be a menace to society.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent Platukis, No. 8908, June Session, 1961 (Recommended at the October 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Vincent Platukis, convicted of armed robbery and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on August 14, 1952, computed from October 7, 1942 be commuted from 20 years to 19 years 2 months expiring on December 7, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 51 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 10 to 20 years for the offenses of armed robbery and larceny, effective October 7, 1942. It appeared that he, and three accomplices entered the office of a Loan and Investment Company with drawn gun, rifled the cash drawer of $348.00, and took $5.00 from the pocketbook of an employee.

The applicant was released on parole after serving his minimum sentence and has recently been removed from close supervision and placed on regular supervision. During his entire parole period of almost 8 years, he has been in no further trouble. The Board of Parole has no objection to his being released from supervision.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable William H. Neely, stated he has no objection to commutation of the maximum sentence. The District Attorney advised the Board that he was not opposed, either.

The applicant has been residing with his mother and will continue to do so.

The Board believes the applicant has demonstrated, under parole supervision, that he can live a law-abiding life, and that he will continue to do so if supervision is lifted.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dean Smith, C-4964, No. A5220, June Session 1961, (Recommended at the October 1961 Session).

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dean Smith, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Butler County on August 31, 1954, computed from August 7, 1958 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 4 months expiring on December 7, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, who is 29 years of age, was sentenced to a term of 5 to 10 years for the crimes of Burglary and Larceny, effective August 7, 1958. It appeared that he roamed the countryside, stealing automobiles for trans-

portation, and breaking into 25 various camps, stores and homes to obtain money, food and clothing. When apprehended he confessed to the offenses and assisted the police by showing them the places he burglarized, and where he stole and abandoned the automobiles.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Clyde S. Shumaker, stated he would leave the matter of commutation up to the Board. The District Attorney also left the matter up to the Board.

The applicant has served over half of his minimum sentence of 5 years, but has been continuously confined for 8 years, having served a sentence for an offense in the same series, which was committed in Clarion County, before starting this sentence. The prison authorities report that his adjustment has been excellent. He has made noteworthy progress in the vocational-educational areas. He received a High School Diploma in 1959, has completed a Dale Carnegie Course and received a certificate, and participates in the organized recreational program. He keeps in touch with his family and he will live with them if released.

The Board believes the applicant's record in prison indicates rehabilitation to such an extent that, if he is released, he may be expected to live a law-abiding life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORGAN DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
E. JAMES TRIMARCHI, JR.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING,
Attorney General.
GENEVIEVE BLATT,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

DAVID L. LAWRENCE,
Governor.

1962-1963 BUDGET

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1963

GENERAL FUND

SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by

DAVID L. LAWRENCE, GOVERNOR

JANUARY 1962

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PREFACE

THE GENERAL FUND

The fund structure of the Commonwealth includes those funds established for general purposes, working capital, bond, trust or agency, and enterprise. The General Fund and certain special funds finance the programs and operations of the various departments of State Government. It is to these funds that the budgeting process is principally applied.

This budget document presents the General Fund—the major operating fund of the Commonwealth. It receives all tax receipts and other types of revenue not specified by law to be placed in special funds. Except for certain restricted receipts, the income of the fund is appropriated in specific amounts for the ordinary programs of government. The appropriations so made are subject to budgetary control.

In this document, all amounts presented in **bold type** at the department level signify the Governor's Recommendations upon which the General Assembly is requested to act. The **bold figures** in department and general summaries represent totals of such appropriations.

The amounts for continuing appropriations presented in the 1959-61 Actual column represent all expenditures, encumbrances and balances. This presentation was based upon the assumption that the entire amount eventually would be expended. In the 1961-62 Amount Available column, continuing and regular appropriations represent the amount passed by the General Assembly.

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING DEFICIT—JUNE 1	$ 141,947,990	$ 33,227,861	
ESTIMATED BEGINNING SURPLUS—JULY 1			$ 8,911,929
APPROPRIATIONS	$1,703,224,257	$ 990,577,820	$1,000,887,457
Deficiency and Additional Appropriations	62,220,330	7,136,390	
Total Appropriations	$1,765,444,587	$ 997,714,210	
Deduct Lapses—Actual and Estimated	(42,564,871)	(16,000,000)	
Net Appropriations	$1,722,879,716	$ 981,714,210	
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$1,864,827,706	$1,014,942,071	$ 991,975,528
LESS: REVENUES			
Actual	1,831,599,845		
Estimated		1,023,854,000	$ 992,000,000
CLOSING DEFICIT—MAY 31	33,227,861		
ESTIMATED CLOSING SURPLUS—JUNE 30		$ 8,911,929	$ 24,472

( ) Indicates Deduction.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following presentation is based on the appropriations recommended in the budget document.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Appropriations (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 144,584,491	$ 95,511,654	**$ 98,137,590**
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL	251,878,531	158,646,093	**162,819,430**
REFUNDS	2,044,770	1,100,000	**1,200,000**
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	69,185,020	30,517,500	**30,332,500**
AUTHORITY RENTALS	40,656,726	23,935,400	**27,202,785**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES*	1,173,035,944	687,171,409	**678,105,696**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	6,980,425	757,154	**3,089,456**
TOTAL	$1,688,365,907	$ 997,639,210	**$1,000,887,457**

* Includes Public Assistance payments and county administration.

SUMMARY OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a summary of the actual and estimated revenues of the General Fund available for general appropriation.

REVENUE SOURCE	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
TAX REVENUE			
Corporation Taxes			
Corporate Net Income	$ 294,389,219*	$ 148,100,000	$ 157,000,000
Capital Stock and Franchise	106,997,317	57,500,000	57,400,000
Selective Business			
Gross Receipts	56,533,270	26,200,000	25,600,000
Insurance Premiums	54,943,821	22,900,000	24,400,000
Bank Shares	37,275,890	20,000,000	18,900,000
Other Selective Business Taxes	10,882,774	5,500,000	5,400,000
Consumption Taxes			
Selective Sales, Use and Hotel Occupancy	721,295,363	429,200,000	404,000,000
Cigarette	129,462,328	76,200,000	72,700,000
Malt Beverage	43,334,746	24,700,000	22,700,000
Liquor	51,733,549	29,100,000	27,000,000
Other Taxes			
Realty Transfer	38,989,284	22,000,000	21,100,000
Inheritance	96,703,191	52,000,000	49,400,000
Minor and Repealed	1,017,253	600,000	600,000
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	$1,643,558,005	$ 914,000,000	$ 886,200,000
NON-TAX REVENUE			
Liquor Store Profits	$ 97,000,000	$ 56,000,000	$ 51,000,000
Institutional Reimbursements	50,565,206	30,700,000	30,800,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous	32,215,018	18,670,000	18,450,000
Fines, Penalties and Interest	7,452,059	4,200,000	4,400,000
Transfers from Eliminated Special Funds	384,557	159,000	.....
Transfer from Banking Department Fund	225,000	125,000	150,000
Transfer from State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	805,122
Repayment of Loan—State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	194,878
Repayment of Loan—Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund	200,000	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	$ 188,041,840	$ 109,854,000	$ 105,800,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES	$1,831,599,845	$1,023,854,000	$ 992,000,000

* Eighty per cent prepayment of the 1961 tax was mandated by the 1961 General Assembly and made permanent.

DEFICIENCY AND ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS 1961-62

The following deficiency and additional appropriations are for the year ending June 30, 1962.

DEPARTMENT AND APPROPRIATION	Recommended 1961-62 Appropriation	Total
Department of Public Instruction		
Teaching Units	$ 3,300,000	
Supplemental Payments, Joint and Union Districts	2,200,000	
Closed Schools	70,000	
Special Education	1,000,000	
Extension Education	530,000	7,100,000
Judiciary		
Courts of Common Pleas		
Salaries of Judges	$ 13,058	
Orphans' Court		
Salaries of Judges	1,900	
Municipal Court of Philadelphia		
Salaries of Judges	842	
County Court of Allegheny County	362	
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	60	
Salaries of Associate Judges	168	16,390
TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED		$ 7,116,390
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions		
Delaware River Basin Commission—Additionl	$ 20,000	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED		20,000
		$ 20,000
GRAND TOTAL		$ 7,136,390

3—REVENUES

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major General Fund revenue sources. Presentation of the actual and estimated revenues in detail is shown in the Appendix.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
TAX REVENUE			
Corporate Net Income Tax	$ 294,389,219	$ 148,100,000	$ 157,000,000

The Corporate Net Income Tax is paid by all domestic and foreign corporations having capital stock, by joint-stock associations and by limited partnerships for the privilege of doing business in Pennsylvania. A rate of six per cent is levied on the taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal government. When the entire business of any corporation is not transacted within this Commonwealth, the income taxable in Pennsylvania is determined by the proportion of tangible assets, payrolls and gross receipts attributable to Pennsylvania. The tax was first enacted in 1935 (Act of May 16, 1935, P. L. 208 as amended) as an emergency tax. It was continued every two years at various rates and now is permanent. (Act of May 30, 1957, P. L. 80; Act No. 13, Feb. 21, 1961).

Both calendar-year and fiscal-year operating corporations are required to transmit annually tentative reports together with 80 per cent prepayments of the current year tax based on the last reported annual net income received or on income received or accrued during the first three months of the current year. These tentative reports and tax payments are due four months after the beginning of the current year. The remaining portion of the tax due is to be reported and paid within 105 days after the close of the calendar or fiscal year or within 30 days after the filing of Federal returns.

The 1959-61 Actual amount includes an additional 30 per cent prepayment of the 1961 tax required by Act No. 13, Feb. 21, 1961, increasing the prepayment requirement to 80 per cent.

Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes	106,997,317	57,500,000	57,400,000

The Capital Stock Tax is property tax levied at the rate of five mills on the actual value of capital stock of domestic corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships. Although the first levy of this nature went into effect in 1840 (Act of June 11, 1840, P. L. 612), the present tax is based on the Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420 as amended.

The Franchise Tax, an amendment to the original Capital Stock Tax Law, was enacted in 1935. (Act of May 16, 1935, P. L. 184 as amended).

This tax carries a five-mill rate and applies to any foreign corporation, joint-stock association, and limited partnership for the exercise of their franchise in Pennsylvania. The value of the firm's capital stock subject to tax is determined by its activity in Pennsylvania in relation to its activity everywhere using the three-fraction formula, tangible property, wages, salaries and gross receipts. Both the Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes provide for the exemption of that part of the taxable value actually and exclusively

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)

used in manufacturing or processing in this state. Domestic and foreign liquor distilling companies are taxed at a ten-mill rate on the value of their capital stock employed within the state. (Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292)

Both calendar-year and fiscal-year operating firms are required to transmit annually tentative reports together with 80 per cent prepayments of the current year tax based upon either the amount of estimated taxes reported for the preceding taxable year or upon the amount of taxes last settled or resettled against the corporation for a preceding taxable year, whichever amount is greater. These tentative reports and tax payments are due four months after the beginning of the current year. The remaining portion of the tax due is to be reported and paid within 105 days after the close of the calendar or fiscal year.

Gross Receipts Taxes	$ 56,533,270	$ 26,200,000	$ 25,600,000

The Utility Gross Receipts Tax is levied on the gross receipts from business transacted within Pennsylvania by specified utilities owned, operated or leased by corporations, associations or individuals. (Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420 as amended)

The tax rate is 14 mills for all utilities except motor transportation companies, which are taxed at a rate of eight mills.

All companies, except municipally owned or operated public utilities, are required to transmit annually tentative reports together with 80 per cent prepayment of the current year tax based on the taxable gross receipts reported for the entire preceding calendar year or on the taxable gross recipts for the first three months of the current calendar year. These tentative reports and payments are due on April 30 of the current year. The remaining amount due is to be reported and paid by April 15 of the next year.

The 1959-61 Actual amount includes an additional 80 percent prepayment of the 1961 tax as required by Act No. 16, Feb. 21, 1961.

Insurance Premiums Taxes	$ 54,943,821	$ 22,900,000	$ 24,400,000

The Insurance Tax is a premium tax of two per cent (subject to the retaliatory provisions of the act) levied on all demestic life or limited life insurance companies (Act No. 15, Feb. 21, 1961) and on all foreign insurance companies, except marine insurance companies. (Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420 as amended)

The tax levied on foreign companies is based on the amount of business transacted by each company in Pennsylvania. Receipts from the tax on foreign fire insurance companies are not deposited in the General Fund, but are distributed for the benefit of local volunteer fire companies. That portion of the tax in excess of two per cent due from retaliatory provisions with other states plus an amount for administration of the tax is deposited in the General Fund as general revenue. The remainder is deposited in a restricted receipts account in the General Fund for payment to local police retirement systems.

All marine insurance companies, both domestic and foreign, pay a five per cent tax on underwriting profits attributable to Penn-

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
sylvania in lieu of gross premiums tax. (Act of May 13, 1927, P. L. 998 as amended)			
All life and limited life insurance companies, both domestic and foreign, are required to transmit annually tentative reports together with 80 per cent prepayment of the current year tax based on the taxable gross premiums reported for the entire preceding calendar year or on the taxable gross premiums for the first three months of the current calendar year. These tentative reports and payments are due April 30 of the current calendar year. The remaining amount due is to be reported and paid by April 15 of the next year.			
The 1959-61 Actual amount includes an additional 80 per cent prepayment of the 1961 tax, as required by Act No. 15, Feb. 21, 1961.			
Bank Shares Taxes	37,275,890	20,000,000	18,900,000
The Bank Shares Tax is levied at the rate of eight mills on the actual value of shares of state and national banks located within the Commonwealth, (Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292 as amended), title insurance companies, bank and trust companies, and trust companies. (Act of June 13, 1907, P. L. 640 as amended) Actual value, as used in computing this tax, is ascertained by adding the amount of capital stock paid in and the amount of surplus and undivided profits, and dividing this total by the number of shares. Each institution functions on a self-assessing basis and may pay the tax from general funds or collect the amount of the tax from its shareholders.			
Effective January 1, 1961, this 8-mill rate is also levied on the sum of the surplus, on undivided profits, and on reserves of building and loan associations, Federal and State savings and loan associations, and savings banks without capital stock. (Act No. 17, Feb. 21, 1961) The date of ascertainment of actual value of shares of capital stock or other prescribed tax base is January 1 of the current year. Beginning with the 1961 calendar year, 80 per cent of the ascertained tax incurred as of January 1 of the current year is due and payable with proper report by April 15 of the same year. The remaining amount due must be paid by April 15 of the next year.			
The 1959-61 Actual amount includes an additional 80 per cent of the 1961 tax on state and national banks, title insurance companies, banks and trust companies, and trust companies, as required by Act No. 17, February 21, 1961. Also included in this amount is the initial 80 per cent payment of the newly levied tax on building and loan and savings and loan associations.			
Other Selective Business Taxes	$ 10,882,774	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,400,000
The Commonwealth received revenue from the following business taxes: Corporation Excise Tax—Domestic and Foreign—Acts of July 25, 1953, P. L. 560 and 564.			
Loans Tax—Domestic and Foreign—Act of June 22, 1935, P. L. 414 as amended.			

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Electric Cooperative Corporations Tax—Act of June 21, 1937, P. L. 1969. Agricultural Cooperative Associations CNI Tax—Act of May 23, 1945, P. L. 893. Gross Receipts Tax—Private Banks—Act of May 16, 1861, P. L. 708 as amended. Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits Tax—Act of June 14, 1923, P. L. 710. Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies—Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420 as amended—Expired 1961.			
Corporation Income Tax—Act of Aug. 24, 1951, P. L. 1417 as amended. The 1959-61 actual amount includes an additional 30 per cent prepayment of the 1961 tax as required by Act No. 12, Feb. 21, 1961, increasing the prepayment from 50 to 80 per cent.			
Selective Sales, Use and Hotel Occupancy Taxes	721,295,363	429,200,000	404,000,000
The Sales and Use Tax is levied on the purchaser or user of specific classes of tangible personal property, utility services and other selected services in Pennsylvania. The tax rate is four per cent of the purchase price based on a bracket system. The tax was adopted by the Act of March 6, 1956, P. L. 1228 at a three per cent rate, amended in 1959 to three and one-half per cent effective April 15, 1959, and to four per cent rate effective Aug. 20, 1959.			
The Hotel Occupancy Tax was adopted at the same time as the Sales and Use Tax by the Act of March 6, 1956, P. L. 1256. It taxed at a three per cent rate the amount of rent paid for temporary occupancy of a room or rooms in a hotel or other type of lodging house. Amendments increased the rate to three and one-half per cent on April 15, 1959 and to four per cent on September 18, 1959. The Hotel Occupancy Ta was incorporated into the Selective Sales and Use Act on Feb. 1, 1960.			
Vendors who collect $600 or more in a calendar quarter send their collections monthly within 45 days of the last day of the collection month, with the exception of collections for May, 1961 and May, 1962, which are due within 20 days after the end of the collection month. In fiscal 1960-61, the April, 1960 payment was due within 20 days after the end of the collection month. All other vendors report quarterly and transmit their collections within 30 days of the end of the collection-quarter period, except that the April and May collections in the second quarters of fiscal 1961-62 and 1962-63 are due within 20 days after the end of the second month. The remaining amount is due within 30 days of the end of the collection-quarter period. The Sales Tax on Motor Vehicles is collected directly by the Department of Revenue when application is made for a certificate of title.			
Cigarette Tax	$ 129,462,328	$ 76,200,000	$ 72,700,000
The Cigarette Tax is an excise tax imposed and assessed upon the sale or possession of cigarettes within this State at the rate of three cents per 10 cigarettes or fraction thereof. The tax is imposed upon the ultimate consumer but usually is collected by sale of stamps to dealers who affix the stamps to each package. The tax originally was imposed for a two-year period at the rate of two cents per 10			

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
cigarettes or fraction thereof (Act of June 14, 1935, P. L. 341), and was extended by each Legislature until 1955 when it was made permanent. (Act of Sept. 3, 1955, P. L. 561) An additional excise tax of one-half cent per 10 cigarettes or fraction thereof was imposed for a two-year period by the Act of Sept. 3, 1955, P. L. 561, and was made permanent. (Act No. 14, Feb. 21, 1961). The tax collected during the 1955-57 biennium was deposited in the Special Disaster Relief Fund; however, since June 1, 1957, the tax collected is deposited in the General Fund.			
(Note: An additional excise tax of one-half cent per 10 cigarettes or fraction thereof was imposed by the Act of May 4, 1959, P. L. 284. This tax is deposited in the Korean Conflict Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund to pay the bonds issued for the payment of the Korean bonus.)			
Malt Beverage Tax	43,334,746	24,700,000	22,700,000
The Malt Beverage Tax, a selective excise tax, is levied on all malt or brewed beverages manufactured in Pennsylvania which are prepared for market in the Commonwealth and on the transportation of such beverages into Pennsylvania for sale, delivery, or storage. (Act of May 5, 1933, P. L. 284 as amended.)			
The tax rate is two-thirds cent per half-pint of eight fluid ounces or fraction thereof, one cent per pint of 16 fluid ounces or fraction thereof and $2.48 per barrel. The tax is paid by manufacturers through purchase of stamps or crowns which are affixed to the product.			
Liquor Tax	$ 51,733,549	$ 29,100,000	$ 27,000,000
The Liquor Tax is levied at a rate of 10 per cent of the net purchase price on all liquors sold by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. (Act of June 9, 1936, P. L. 13 as amended)			
Realty Transfer Tax	38,989,284	22,000,000	21,100,000
The Realty Transfer Tax is levied at the rate of one per cent of the value of the property transferred as represented by deed, instrument or other writing. (Act of Dec. 27, 1951, P. L. 1742) The tax is paid through the purchase of stamps which are affixed to the legal document by the person presenting it for recording. The tax was first levied for the 1951-53 biennium and was extended for two-year periods in 1953, 1955, 1957, and 1959. It was made a permanent tax by Act No. 9 Feb. 9, 1961.			
Inheritance Taxes	96,703,191	52,000,000	49,400,000
The Inheritance Tax is a transfer tax levied on the clear value of property passing to heirs of a deceased person. (Act of June 20, 1919, P. L. 521, Act No. 207 approved June 15, 1961 with an effective date of January 1, 1962) The rate on such property is two per cent of value after a personal exemption if passing to direct or lineal heirs and 15 per cent without exemption if passing to collateral heirs. The Act of May 3, 1956, P. L. 1525 exempts property passing to charities and other listed organizations. The Inheritance Tax is collected by counties for the State within one			

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
year after death of a person whose property is being transferred. In addition to the Inheritance Tax an Estate Tax is levied on estates situated in Pennsylvania and applies to residents and non-residents. (Acts of May 7, 1927, P. L. 859 and June 4, 1947, P. L. 1091) The tax comprises the difference between the Inheritance Tax imposed by the State and the credit allowed under the Federal Estate Tax.			
Minor and Repealed Taxes	1,017,253	600,000	600,000
Minor taxes are those taxes whose potential individual annual yields are comparatively small. They include: Tax on Legal Documents—Act of April 6, 1830, P. L. 272. Spirituous and Vinous Liquors Tax—Act of 1933, P. L. 38 and P. L. 91. Repealed taxes are those which are no longer in effect but for which revenues outstanding continue to be received. They include: Consumers Sales Tax—Act of July 13, 1953, P. L. 389—Expired August 31, 1955. Anthracite Coal Tax—Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 479—Expired 1931. Stock Transfer Tax—Repealed by Act of July 10, 1957, P. L. 671. Documentary Stamp Tax—Act of May 16, 1935, P. L. 203—Expired 1937. Soft Drink Tax—Act of May 14, 1947, P. L. 249—Expired May 31, 1951. Personal Property Tax 1937—Act of June 22, 1935, P. L. 414—Expired 1943. Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies—Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420, as amended—Expired 1961.			
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	$1,643,558,005	$ 914,000,000	$ 886,200,000
NON-TAX REVENUE			
Liquor Store Profits	$ 97,000,000	$ 56,000,000	$ 51,000,000
Liquor Store Profits represent the amount of profit realized from the operation of the State liquor stores less sufficient deductions for reserve and inventory. This amount is transferred to the General Fund from the State Stores Fund to be used for general appropriation purposes.			
Institutional Reimbursements	50,565,206	30,700,000	30,800,000
Institutional Reimbursements include all payments by patients or their families for care in State hospitals and institutions. Also included are payments by the counties for inmates committed to penal and correctional institutions by the courts of those counties.			
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous	32,215,018	18,670,000	18,450,000
The Licenses and Fees category includes collections by the various State departments which are not specifically required by law to be placed in special funds to support a specific purpose. Although			

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
amounts obtained from an individual class of license very often are sufficient only to cover the regulatory costs, any additional money is available for general purposes. Licenses and fees are required in a multitude of laws designed to protect the public from indiscriminate and unsafe practices. Those which bring the largest amounts of revenue into the General Fund are Dog Licenses, Public Utility Assessment Fees, Insurance Licenses and Fees, Vital Statistics Fees, Professional License Fees, and Cigarette License Fees (beginning with 1961-62 fiscal period). Legislation of the 1959 session changed the renewal requirement of most professional licenses issued by the Department of Public Instruction from an annual to a two-year basis.			
The Miscellaneous category includes all other income to be used for general appropriation purposes in the General Fund except monies which are given to the State by individuals, or are provided by law to be used for a specific purpose only. Included in this miscellaneous income are monies from such sources as escheats, sale of forest products and sale or rent of Commonwealth property.			
Fines, Penalties and Interest	$ 7,452,059	$ 4,200,000	$ 4,400,000
This source includes all penalties and interest collected in the enforcement of tax regulations. The largest portion is from penalties and interest on Selective Sales and Corporation Tax enforcement.			
Also included are fines and penalties other than those used to enforce tax regulations and those not required by law to be placed into a special fund for a specific purpose. Most of these fines and penalties collected by the various departments are an integral part of enforcement of the laws providing for licenses and fees. By far the largest segment of the amounts received are fines for violations of the Vehicle Code.			
Transfers from Eliminated Special Funds	384,557	159,000	.....
Monies transferred from the following Special Funds, eliminated by legislation, are included in this revenue source: Federal Unemployment Relief Fund—$152,107 (eliminated during 1960-61), Veterans' Compensation Fund (World War I)—$232,450 (eliminated during 1960-61), Toll Bridge Fund—$158,154 (eliminated during 1961-62).			
Transfer from Banking Department Fund	225,000	125,000	150,000
Transfer from State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	805,122
Repayment of Loan—State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	194,878
Repayment of Loan—Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund	200,000	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	$ 188,041,840	$ 109,854,000	$ 105,800,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES—SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION	$1,831,599,845	$1,023,854,000	$ 992,000,000

4—APPROPRIATIONS

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS BY DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary, by department, of 1959-61 expenditures, the 1961-62 appropriations and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations from the General Fund as presented in the budget document.

DEPARTMENT	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Appropriations (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Office of the Governor	$ 1,332,528	$ 869,844	**$ 1,028,081**
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	65,750	47,500	**47,500**
Department of the Auditor General	1,452,656	1,423,041	**1,597,650****
Department of the Treasury	72,448,040	32,409,928	**32,233,513**
Department of Internal Affairs	2,249,532	1,361,150	**1,565,348**
Department of Agriculture	7,159,502	4,458,498	**4,406,688**
Department of Banking, Pennsylvania Securities Commission	234,180	170,226	**174,149**
State Council of Civil Defense	646,299	454,738	**333,564**
State Civil Service Commission	100,000	125,000	**125,000**
Department of Commerce	15,986,915	18,092,633	**15,048,167**
Department of Forests and Waters	15,842,410	8,665,263	**9,676,891**
State Harness Racing Commission	.....	.....	**55,120**
Department of Health	53,681,515	34,096,933	**34,898,776**
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	1,151,266	799,389	**868,171**
Department of Insurance	2,252,335	1,340,431	**1,321,238**
Department of Justice	29,310,905	17,811,967	**17,791,887**
Department of Labor and Industry	58,280,998	36,689,207	**36,860,271**
Department of Military Affairs	7,755,871	3,961,222	**5,046,744**
Milk Control Commission	300,000	200,000	**200,000**
Department of Mines and Mineral Industries	3,944,914	3,107,868	**4,018,755**
Board of Parole	2,393,454	1,507,446	**1,527,192**
Department of Property and Supplies	60,041,550	33,790,643	**37,158,098**
Department of Public Instruction	833,164,824	475,136,098	**487,395,231**
Public School Building Authority	725,000	.....	.....
Public Utility Commission	3,937,971	2,605,286	**2,610,342**
Department of Public Welfare	455,460,623	273,456,124	**261,627,502**
Department of Revenue	18,378,147	12,000,000	**12,866,637**
Department of State	16,306,987	17,006,713	**14,461,195**
Pennsylvania State Police	4,679,042	3,472,966	**3,427,444**
State Tax Equalization Board	609,907	392,668	**363,618**
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	644,973	284,309	**309,465**
Legislature	7,842,513	6,280,479	**5,935,572**
Judiciary	9,985,300	5,621,640	**5,907,648**
TOTAL	$ 1,688,365,907	$ 997,639,210*	**$ 1,000,887,457**

* Includes 1961-62 Deficiencies and Additional Appropirations totaling $7,136,390.

** Auditor General audit costs have been added to departmental budget recommendations. See Augmentations on page 21.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS BY PURPOSE

The following is a breakdown of the 1959-61 expenditures, the 1961-62 appropriations and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations from the General Fund as presented in the budget document.

	Actual (24 months) 1959-61	Appropriations (13 months) 1961-62	Recommended (12 months) 1962-63
GENERAL GOVERNMENT			
Office of the Governor	$ 1,332,528	$ 869,844	**$ 1,028,081**
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	65,750	47,500	**47,500**
Department of the Auditor General	1,452,656	1,423,041	**1,597,650**
Department of the Treasury	2,013,020	1,192,428	**1,201,013**
Department of Internal Affairs	2,249,532	1,361,150	**1,565,348**
Department of Agriculture	6,677,184	4,134,740	**3,941,537**
Department of Banking, Pennsylvania Securities Commission	234,180	170,226	**174,149**
State Counsel of Civil Defense	646,299	454,738	**333,564**
State Civil Service Commission	100,000	125,000	**125,000**
Department of Commerce	1,763,915	1,491,033	**1,321,567**
Department of Forests and Waters	9,572,876	6,837,503	**7,295,069**
Department of Health	15,510,263	10,000,000	**9,848,581**
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	1,128,266	790,529	**868,171**
Department of Insurance	2,252,335	1,340,431	**1,321,238**
Department of Justice	2,351,328	1,586,865	**1,594,531**
Department of Labor and Industry	7,070,157	4,236,799	**4,555,053**
Department of Military Affairs	4,192,377	2,652,121	**2,487,635**
Department of Mines and Mineral Industries	3,569,914	3,032,868	**2,943,755**
Board of Parole	2,393,454	1,507,446	**1,527,192**
Department of Property and Supplies	15,250,175	9,676,843	**10,488,117**
Department of Public Instruction	8,840,296	5,460,843	**6,082,752**
Public School Building Authority	725,000	.....	.....
Public Utility Commission	3,907,993	2,590,286	**2,595,342**
Department of Public Welfare	9,015,149	6,193,413	**6,347,954**
Department of Revenue	17,583,377	11,600,000	**12,366,637**
Department of State	1,257,724	806,745	**719,207**
Pennsylvania State Police	4,679,042	3,472,966	**3,427,444**
State Tax Equalization Board	609,907	392,668	**363,618**
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	311,981	161,509	**126,665**
Legislature	7,842,513	6,280,479	**5,935,572**
Judiciary	9,985,300	5,621,640	**5,907,648**
TOTAL—GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 144,584,491	$ 95,511,654	**$ 98,137,590**
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL			
Department of Health	$ 18,124,508	$ 10,092,403	**$ 9,817,885**
Department of Justice	26,959,577	16,168,050	**16,102,356**
Department of Military Affairs	603,494	438,566	**548,637**
Department of Public Instruction	21,803,615	15,397,995	**16,736,668**
Department of Public Welfare	184,387,337	116,549,079	**119,613,884**
TOTAL—GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL	$ 251,878,531	$ 158,646,093	**$ 162,819,430**

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS BY PURPOSE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Appropriations (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
REFUNDS			
Department of Revenue	$ 794,770	$ 400,000	**$ 500,000**
Department of the Treasury	1,250,000	700,000	**700,000**
TOTAL—REFUNDS	$ 2,044,770	$ 1,100,000	**$ 1,200,000**
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS			
Department of the Treasury	$ 69,185,020	$ 30,517,500	**$ 30,332,500**
TOTAL—INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	$ 69,185,020	$ 30,517,500	**$ 30,332,500**
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS			
Department of Property and Supplies	$ 40,179,530	$ 23,275,400	**$ 26,144,231**
Department of Public Instruction	477,196	660,000	**1,058,554**
TOTAL—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS	$ 40,656,726	$ 23,935,400	**$ 27,202,785**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
Department of Agriculture	$ 482,318	$ 323,758	**$ 465,151**
Department of Commerce	14,223,000	16,601,600	**13,726,600**
Department of Forests and Waters	3,923,954	1,605,657	**1,560,840**
State Harness Racing Commission	.....	.....	**55,120**
Department of Health	20,046,744	13,988,550	**15,232,310**
Department of Labor and Industry	51,210,841	32,452,408	**32,305,218**
Department of Military Affairs	2,960,000	840,000	**1,794,000**
Milk Control Commission	300,000	200,000	**200,000**
Department of Mines and Mineral Industries	375,000	75,000	**1,075,000**
Department of Property and Supplies	.....	748,400	.....
Department of Public Instruction	802,043,717	453,617,260	**463,131,057**
Public Utility Commission	29,978	15,000	**15,000**
Department of Public Welfare	262,058,137	150,381,008	**134,620,612**
Department of State	15,049,263	16,199,968	**13,741,988**
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	332,992	122,800	**182,800**
TOTAL—GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$1,173,035,944	$ 687,171,409	**$ 678,105,696**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
Department of Forests and Waters	$ 2,345,580	$ 222,103	**$ 820,982**
Department of Health	.....	15,980	.....
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	23,000	8,860	.....
Department of Justice	.....	57,052	**95,000**
Department of Military Affairs	.....	30,535	**216,472**
Department of Property and Supplies	4,611,845	90,000	**525,750**
Department of Public Instruction	.....	.....	**386,200**
Department of Public Welfare	.....	332,624	**1,045,052**
TOTAL—CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	$ 6,980,425	$ 757,154	**$ 3,089,456**
GRAND TOTAL	$1,688,365,844	$ 997,639,210	**$1,000,887,457**

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The supreme executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He approves or disapproves all legislative bills and concurrent resolutions, appoints all department and agency heads except those elected by the people and is commander-in-chief of the National Guard. (Constitution of Pennsylvania; Admin. Code of 1929.)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 1,185,494	$ 749,844	$ 749,844
The Governor directs and coordinates the work of the State Government and performs the legislative and political functions required of his office. He maintains the Governor's Residence, entertains official guests and participates in the Annual Governor's Conference.			
Maintains an exact and complete record of the Commonwealth's finances and develops and applies modern accounting methods throughout the State government.			
Directs the formulation of the Governor's budget and supervises its execution by overseeing agency budgeting and spending in accordance with Administration objectives.			
Guides the use of the State's capital structures and coordinates all capital improvement planning.			
Develops and effects modern management methods in the administration of the State government and supervises management improvement programs in the various agencies.			
Fosters and applies sound policies and practices of personnel management throughout the State government through a personnel staff and the Personnel Secretary.			
Guides the direction of agency programs to ensure compliance with existing legislation, definable needs and Administration goals; evaluates State government services and spending from a program standpoint.			
Portrait of Former Governor	750		
TOTAL	$ 1,186,244	$ 749,844	$ 749,844
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 1,185,494†	$ 749,844	$ 749,844
Portrait of Former Governor	750	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 1,186,244	$ 749,844	$ 749,844

† Appropriation was $1,364,250 of which $146,400 was allocated to the State Planning Board as shown below.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (Continued)

PROGRAM

State Planning Board	$ 146,284	$ 140,000	$ 478,237

Serves as an agency for advancing the social, physical and economic development of Pennsylvania; studies trends, forecasts future needs and develops overall plans to enable the Government to chart a course of progress for the whole State.

An expanded program of $300,000 is recommended to survey and analyze existing facilities for transporting people and goods by highway, rail and water; to analyze trends in Pennsylvania population growth; to conduct a general survey and analysis of existing land uses; to prepare general proposals for the full development and utilization of the State's water resources; to survey forest, mineral and energy resources; to analyze past, present and projected economic conditions in the State; to study agriculture and its position in the Pennsylvania economy; to survey and analyze existing educational programs and facilities; to survey health, welfare and penal facilities; to survey existing recreational, scenic and historic resources; and to review the capital budgeting process in Pennsylvania.

The program includes $200,000 in Federal funds.

TOTAL	$ 146,284	$ 140,000	$ 478,237

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Augmentation			
State Planning Grant under the Federal Urban Planning Assistance Program	.....	$ 20,000	$ 200,000
General Fund Appropriation			
State Planning Board	$ 146,284††	120,000	278,237
TOTAL	$ 146,284	$ 140,000	$ 478,237

†† State Planning Board was included in General Government Operations appropriation in 1959-61.

SUMMARY

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR—TOTAL	$ 1,332,528	$ 889,844	$ 1,228,081
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1,332,528	$ 889,884	$ 1,228.081
General Fund Appropriations	1,332,528	869,844	**1,028,081**
Augmentations	.....	20,000	200,000

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Lieutenant Governor is president of the Senate and Chairman of the Board of Pardons. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the Office for the remainder of the term or until the disability is removed devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. (Constitution of Pennsylvania)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 65,000	$ 47,500	$ 47,500
The Lieutenant Governor presides over the Senate, serves as Chairman of the Board of Pardons, and carries out all other executive and administrative functions required of the Office.			
Portrait of Former Lieutenant Governor	750	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 65,750	$ 47,500	$ 47,500
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 65,000	$ 47,500	$ 47,500
Portrait of Former Lieutenant Governor	750	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 65,750	$ 47,500	$ 47,500

SUMMARY

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—TOTAL	$ 65,750	$ 47,500	$ 47,500
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 65,750	$ 47,500	$ 47,500
General Fund Appropriations	65,750	47,500	47,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of the Auditor General audits the financial affairs of State government agencies and certain local government officials, authorizes all payments from the State Treasury and settles all claims against the Commonwealth. (Constitution of Pennsylvania; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 706; Fiscal Code)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 5,517,777	$ 3,529,322	$ 4,346,000

Maintains the offices of the Auditor General and the Deputy Auditor General; conducts research, public information and legal functions; performs supply, stenographic, personnel and other administrative services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 706)

Makes regular and special audits of the accounts and records of State agencies, liquor stores and tax collecting agents of the Commonwealth. Included are certain local government officials, persons or organizations receiving State funds, persons owing money to the Commonwealth and public assistance payments to determine eligibility of recipients. (Act of July 18, 1935, P. L. 1246; Fiscal Code, Secs. 401 through 403)

The Auditor General approves disbursement of State funds by warrant. This does not include the State Workmen's Insurance and the Surplus Commodities Stamp Funds. (Fiscal Code, Secs. 307 and 404)

Administers and distributes to municipalities for firemen's relief and pension fund purposes tax revenues paid on premiums by foreign fire insurance companies. (Act of June 29, 1895, P. L. 408 as amended)

Administers and distributes to municipalities and counties for police pensions, tax revenues derived on premiums paid by foreign casualty insurance companies—see Restricted Receipts, Tax on Foreign Casualty Insurance premiums. (Act of May 12, 1943, P. L. 259 as amended)

Examines with the State Treasurer all claims against the Commonwealth. (Act of March 30, 1811, P. L. 145; Fiscal Code, Secs. 405, 1003 and 1004)

Audits and approves tax settlements made by the Department of Revenue; in conjunction with the Department of Revenue, refers certain settlement cases and requests for resettlement to the Board of Finance and Revenue or the Resettlement Board. (Fiscal Code, Secs. 1102 through 1107)

Cooperates with the Department of Revenue and the Attorney General in compromise tax settlement claims by the Commonwealth against liquidated Pennsylvania corporations. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 1410)

Portrait of Former Auditor General	.....	$ 1,000	.....
TOTAL	$ 5,517,777	$ 3,530,322	$ 4,346,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Reimbursements for Auditing of Special Funds	$ 1,107,676	$ 732,643	$ 816,872
Reimbursements for Auditing the General Fund	3,743,629	2,344,159	2,916,978
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations (Revolving Fund)	750,000††	900,000††	**900,000††**
Non-Billable Audits	666,472	452,520	**612,150†**
Portrait of Former Auditor General	.....	1,000	.....
TOTAL	$ 5,517,777	$ 3,530,322	$ 4,346,000

† Includes $292,606 for auditing justices of the peace and other fining officers; $204,865 for Fire Insurance Tax Fund audits, and $114,679 for special non-billable audits.

†† Not included in total.

PROGRAM			
Board of Arbitration of Claims	$ 34,716	$ 69,521	$ 80,016
Hears and determines all claims against the Commonwealth arising from contracts that involve amounts in excess of $300 or more. (Act of May 20, 1937, P. L. 728 as amended; Act No. 705, Sept. 29, 1961)			
Auditor General's Audit costs—Board	.....	.....	5,484
TOTAL	$ 34,716	$ 69,521	$ 85,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Board of Arbitration of Claims	$ 34,716	$ 69,521	**$ 85,500**
TOTAL	$ 34,716	$ 69,521	$ 85,500

PROGRAM			
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	$ 1,250	.....	.....
Pays the State's fiscal agent for custody and safekeeping of the books and records pertaining to loans of the Commonwealth. (Act of April 14, 1919, P. L. 46)			
TOTAL	$ 1,250		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	$ 1,250	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 1,250		

MISCELLANEOUS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Election Contest—Luzerne County	$ 218*	.....	.....

* Continuing appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL—TOTAL	$ 6,303,961	$ 4,499,843	$ 5,331,500
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 6,303,961	$ 4,499,843	$ 5,331,500
General Fund Appropriations	1,452,656	1,423,041	**1,597,650**
Augmentations	4,851,305	3,076,802	3,733,850
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Federal Aid—State College	$ 349,439	$ 174,719	$ 190,781
Federal Flood Control Payments to State to be Distributed to Counties	20,210	11,350	11,350
Tax on Foreign Casualty Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	12,213,518	6,550,000	6,700,000
National Forest Revenue Allotment	261,280	114,050	114,050
Annuity for Right of Way	30,000	10,000	10,000
Auditing Expenses—Police Retirement Systems	116,472	60,000	60,000
Auditing Expenses—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	180,891	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Treasury Department receives and deposits in banks all Commonwealth monies and acts as custodian of all Commonwealth securities. The Department makes all disbursements and invests surplus funds. (Constitution of Pennsylvania; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 707; Fiscal Code, Art. III)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 1,905,365	$ 1,105,179	$ 1,070,142
Maintains the offices of the State Treasurer and Deputy State Treasurer; provides personnel, supply, stenographic and other administrative services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 707; Fiscal Code, Art. III)			
Approves payment requisitions following the Auditor General's issuance of warrants; prepares checks for State agencies, unemployment compensation benefit checks and checks to public assistance recipients; maintains a complete record of all salaried State employes. (Fiscal Code, Secs. 307, 308 and 1501 through 1504)			
Receives and deposits in banks designated by the Board of Finance and Revenue all monies collected by State agencies; keeps complete accounts and records of such monies and of all appropriations and payments made from them to the agencies.			
Invests surplus monies in U. S. government short-term securities; collects interest semi-annually on inactive State funds; safeguards Commonwealth securities and collects and accounts for all income accruing therefrom. (Fiscal Code, Secs. 301 through 305, 505 and 1505)			
Portrait of Former State Treasurer	.....	1,000	.....
TOTAL	$ 1,905,365	$ 1,106,179	$ 1,070,142

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Sales of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	$ 2,510	$ 2,500	.....
Expenses—Korean Bonus Disbursements	83,623	27,000	.....
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	1,619,598	980,802	$ 978,225
Portrait of Former State Treasurer	.....	1,000	.....
Interest Obligations to State College	35,000	15,000	15,000
Publishing Monthly Money Statements	20,000	10,800	10,000
Loan and Transfer Agent	59,134	26,327	24,167
Expenses—Printing Bonds	$ 500	$ 250	$ 250
Expenses—Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	75,000	37,500	37,500
Replacement Checks	10,000*	5,000*	5,000
TOTAL	$ 1,905,365	$ 1,106,179	$ 1,070,142

* Continuing Appropriation

PROGRAM			
Board of Finance and Revenue	$ 193,788	$ 115,749	$ 130,871
Revises settlements made with persons, associations or corporations by the Department of Revenue or the Departments of the Auditor General and Treasury. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 502)			
Hears and determines petitions for the refunding of money from licenses, fees, taxes, escheats and miscellaneous overpayments to which the Commonwealth is not legally entitled. Adminsters the program of refunds described under REFUNDS. (Fiscal Code, Secs. 503 and 504).			
Administers and accounts for all State Sinking Fund monies and reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on the public debt. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 506)			
TOTAL	$ 193,788	$ 115,749	$ 130,871
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Board of Finance and Revenue	$ 193,788	$ 115,749	$ 130,871
TOTAL	$ 193,788	$ 115,749	$ 130,871

REFUNDS

PROGRAM			
Refunds	$ 1,250,000	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
Makes refunds both in cash and credit for approved claims of monies collected as revenue to which the State is not entitled. (Fiscal Code, Secs. 503 and 504)			
TOTAL	$ 1,250,000	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Refunding Monies Paid into the State Treasury	$ 1,250,000	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
TOTAL	$ 1,250,000	$ 700,000	$ 700,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (Continued)

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Financing Commonwealth Obligations	$ 69,185,020	$ 30,517,500	$ 30,332,500

Whenever the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer determine that the cash balance of the General Fund is insufficient to meet the current obligations because of the irregular flow of revenue receipts, the Commonwealth may borrow monies. (Act of Sept. 29, 1951, P. L. 1646 as amended)

The Commonwealth is obligated to meet principal and interest requirements until October 1, 1976, for general obligation bonds (Series "K") which were used for the construction of public buildings, anti-stream pollution projects and flood control projects. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IX, Sec. 21; implementing legislation, Act of June 28, 1947, P. L. 1062)

The State is obligated to meet principal and interest requirements until 1968 for general obligation bonds (Series "M" and "N") which were used for the purpose of compensating certain persons of the Commonwealth who served in the armed forces between Dec. 7, 1941 and Sept. 2, 1945. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IX, Sec. 22; implementing legislation, Act of May 18, 1949, P. L. 1451)

TOTAL	$ 69,185,020	$ 30,517,500	$ 30,332,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes (Executive Authorization)	$ 5,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Public Building Construction Bonds—Sinking Fund	3,935,020	.....	.....
World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund	60,250,000	29,517,500	**29,332,500**
TOTAL	$ 69,185,020	$ 30,517,500	$ 30,332,500

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—TOTAL	$ 72,534,173	$ 32,439,428	$ 32,233,513
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 2,099,153	$ 1,221,928	$ 1,201,013
General Fund Appropriations	2,013,020	1,192,428	**1,201,013**
Augmentations	86,133	29,500	.....
REFUNDS	$ 1,250,000	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
General Fund Appropriations	1,250,000	700,000	**700,000**
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	$ 69,185,020	$ 30,517,500	$ 30,332,500
General Fund Appropriations	64,185,020	29,517,500	**29,332,500**
Executive Authorizations	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Internal Affairs acts as the land office of the Commonwealth, serves as the State's primary statistical gathering agency, regulates weights and measures, conducts topographical and geological surveys, and assists local government units in improvement of administrative methods and municipal development. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IV; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XII)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 184,204	$ 119,000	$ 119,623
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Comptroller; provides personnel, procurement and other staff services for the Department. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 201, 206, 212, 406, 434, 705 and 1201)			
Land Records	182,860	100,000	69,293
Preserves land titles and boundary documents to protect the legal claims of land owners; maintains real estate titles and other records on State-owned land to protect the legal claim of the Commonwealth; preserves documents relating to the early history of the Commonwealth for research and legal purposes. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1203)			
Supplies photocopies of land and other historical records to State agencies and to the general public for legal and genealogical purposes. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1203)			
Searches land records and plots land tracts on maps to provide county commissioners, tax assessors, title searchers, engineers, surveyors and property owners with information on individual tracts of land. (Act of June 13, 1907, P. L. 621 as amended)			
Publicity and Information	114,848	67,150	71,800
Performs public relations activities; assist bureaus in preparation of publications; prepares and distributes a monthly bulletin; provides duplicating services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 212; Executive Board Minutes, May 26, 1927)			
Statistical Services	$ 388,592	$ 201,000	$ 217,630
Collects, compiles and publishes statistics relating to labor, coal mining oil and gas production, manufacturing industries, commercial operations, public service companies, municipalities, municipal authorities, maritime interests and other businesses in the State; furnishes statistical data and information to State officials for the use of their respective agencies. (Acts of April 20, 1921, P. L. 193; May 31, 1957, P. L. 233; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 212 and 1205)			
Municipal Affairs	288,337	197,000	196,904
Prepares and distributes financial report forms to local governments; edits and publishes data from these forms when they are returned to the Department to inform the public of local finances and to promote improved fiscal procedures by local government			

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
units. (Acts of July 2, 1937, P. L. 2797; May 2, 1949, P. L. 819; July 18, 1935, P. L. 1184; June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017; June 28, 1951, P. L. 662; May 27, 1949, P. L. 1955; July 10, 1947, P. L. 1621; July 10, 1947, P. L. 1481; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1209 as amended)			
Publishes a register of local earned income tax levies. (Act No. 423, August 7, 1961)			
Prepares and disseminates studies to assist local governments in improvement of administrative procedures and public services; maintains an information and research service to inform local units of legislative action and significant developments in the local government field. (Act of Aug. 19, 1953, P. L. 1076; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1204)			
Reviews and approves municipal bond issues for conformity with law; assists attorneys and local government officials in the preparation and issuance of municipal bonds; receives and reviews constitutional debt limitation statements to ascertain that the amount of the proposed loan and the purpose are within limitations. (Acts of May 28, 1937, P. L. 955; June 25, 1941, P. L. 159; March 12, 1957, P. L. 11; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 802; Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 2018)			
Advises local government officials on the landscaping of public grounds; prepares and encourages the adoption of municipal building, zoning and subdivision codes. (Acts of June 23, 1931, P. L. 932 as amended; July 10, 1947, P. L. 1481 as amended; July 10, 1947, P. L. 1621 as amended)			
Standards, Weights and Measures	393,699	245,000	268,301
Examines and approves all weighing and measuring devices used in commercial transations. (Act of May 5, 1921, P. L. 389 as amended)			
Inspects commodities to assure that they are sold in the manner prescribed by law, that approved measures are used and that packages are plainly and properly marked; establishes variations and tolerances. (Act of July 24, 1913, P. L. 965 as amended)			
Licenses all persons who weigh solid fuel; approves all weighmasters' certificates used for the selling and buying of solid fuel and checks truck deliveries of solid fuels to protect the customer. (Act of July 19, 1935, P. L. 356 as amended)			
Licenses individuals who weigh all types of commodities other than solid fuel; checks weighmaster certificates used in the buying and selling of all types of commodities; inspects and checkweighs deliveries of all types of bulk commodities. (Act No. 64, April 28, 1961)			
Distributes weighmasters' license fees to political subdivisions—see Restricted Receipts.			
Topographic and Geologic Survey	$ 709,887	$ 440,200	$ 629,697
Makes geological and topographical surveys of the Commonwealth; gathers and distributes information on the location of mineral and water resources; conducts joint geological studies with the U.S. Geological Survey. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1202)			
Licenses water well drillers; encourages the orderly development of the use of underground water in the State. (Act of May 29, 1956, P. L. 1840)			
TOTAL	$ 2,262,427	$ 1,369,350	$ 1,573,248

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
OURCE OF FUNDS			
ugmentation			
Topographic and Geologic Survey (Water Well Drillers' Fees) ..	$ 12,331	$ 8,200	$ 7,900
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	564	.....	.....
eneral Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	2,249,532	1,361,150	**1,565,348**
TOTAL	$ 2,262,427	$ 1,369,350	$ 1,573,248

SUMMARY

EPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—TOTAL	$ 2,262,427	$ 1,369,350	$ 1,573,248
ENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 2,262,427	$ 1,369,350	$ 1,573,248
General Fund Appropriations	2,249,532	1,361,159	**1,565,348**
Augmentations	12,895	8,200	7,900
estricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Distribution of Public Weighmasters' Solid Fuel License Fees to Political Subdivisions (Standards, Weights and Measures)	$ 24,567	$ 14,000	$ 12,000
Distribution of Public Weighmasters' Liquid Fuel License Fees to Political Subdivisions (Standards, Weights and Measures) ..	.....	2,300	1,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Agriculture encourages good farming practices and soil conservation, controls plant and animal diseases and pests, aids the farmer in marketing his products and protects the public health by insuring a pure food and milk supply. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVII)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
ROGRAM			
xecutive and General Administration	$ 455,336	$ 275,186	$ 267,443
laintains the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Comtroller; provides administrative control over master district offices; erforms stockroom, duplicating, personnel and other office mangement services; collects, analyzes and publishes agricultural tatistics. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVII)			
nimal Industry	3,509,282	2,219,957	2,168,771
laintains one central and five regional laboratories to diagnose oultry and livestock diseases. (Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 928 as mended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1702)			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Tests all cattle for tuberculosis; tests for brucellosis by a milk ring test every six months and administers blood tests every three years to all herds not listed on the milk ring test projects; arranges tests for miscellaneous diseases by veterinarians and Department pathologists. (Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 928)			
Trains and licenses technicians to supplement veterinary services for the control of poultry disease. (Act of April 6, 1956, P. L. 1429)			
Licenses and inspects all slaughtering establishments and markets to protect the public against disease. (Acts of April 20, 1949, P. L. 650; May 18, 1945, P. L. 796; May 28, 1915, P. L. 587 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1702)			
Administers a program of brucellosis vaccination for bovine calves. (Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 928)			
Administers and enforces the Dog Law. (Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 522 as amended) Administers the Animal Industry program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
An expanded program of $21,021 is recommended for additional meat inspectors to provide better licensing and inspection services for slaughtering establishments.			
Food Regulation and Testing	836,266	502,234	500,864
Inspects and supervises the production, processing and sale of milk and milk products. (Act of July 2, 1935, P. L. 589 as amended)			
Inspects food processing and handling establishments and analyzes food samples to prevent adulteration and misbranding. (Act of May 13, 1909, P. L. 520; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1705)			
Marketing Activities	$ 698,726	$ 494,842	$ 513,813
Publishes reports on the prices, grades and availability of poultry, eggs, fruits, vegetables, livestock and other farm and food products. The State matches Federal funds for certain projects—see Restricted Receipts, Cooperation in Marketing; Christmas Tree Survey. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1704)			
Inspects egg packing plants and retail outlets to determine the quality and freshness of eggs; develops a better market for Pennsylvania eggs through a uniform egg grading program. (Acts of July 10, 1919, P. L. 900 as amended; April 4, 1929, P. L. 144 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1704)			
Inspects hatcheries for poultry disease; rates flocks and improves the quality of poultry. (Acts of April 4, 1929, P. L. 144 as amended; April 22, 1913, P. L. 928 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1704)			
Conducts egg laying tests to study egg production in relation to feed consumption and to measure economic factors used in judging the merits of different strains and breeds of chickens. (Act of May 20, 1931, P. L. 136)			
Inspects fruit and vegetable processors, shipping facilities and retail stores to prevent misgrading and to establish standard product grades. (Acts of April 4, 1929, P. L. 144 as amended; March 28, 1929, P. L. 86; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1704)			
Assists farmers, processors and distributors of Pennsylvania food products to improve marketing practices and sales; supports the work of the Food Marketing Advisory Council. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1704)			
Collects, analyzes and publishes agricultural statistics. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1707)			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Administers the Marketing Activities program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
An expanded program of $36,625 is recommended to promote the use of Pennsylvania agricultural products.			
Plant Industry	648,002	374,588	366,325
Controls oak wilt disease by means of aerial and ground inspection and corrective measures. The Federal government contributes to this activity on a one-to-four basis. (Act of April 21, 1937, P. L. 318)			
Inspects plant nurseries to detect and control plant pests. (Act of April 21, 1937, P. L. 318)			
Certifies commercial seeds to insure righ and uniform standards of purity and germination; tests seeds for conformity with brand claims and legal requirements. (Acts of April 11, 1929, P. L. 488 as amended; June 5, 1947, P. L. 426)			
Inspects apiaries to control bee diseases. (Act of April 6, 1921, P. L. 95)			
Adinisters the Plant Industry program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Soil Conservation	$ 217,426	$ 123,493	$ 118,268
Assists in the formation and operation of soil conservation districts to prevent erosion, control floods, protect dams and reservoirs and preserve wildlife. (Act of May 15, 1945, P. L. 547)			
Provides funds for carrying on with the U. S. Department of Agriculture a joint project to develop a complete soil survey for the Commonwealth. (Act of May 15, 1945, P. L. 547)			
Provides for geological surveys in watersheds to determine the effectiveness of soil conservation practices and to measure sedimentation in streams. (Act of May 15, 1945, P. L. 547)			
Farm Show Operations	316,532	140,423	.....
Through the State Farm Products Show Commission, annually stages the Pennsylvania Farm Show to advance the agricultural industry in the State, Maintains the Farm Show Building. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1709)			
This program now appears as Farm Show under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	25,600	18,337	22,053
TOTAL	$ 6,707,170	$ 4,149,060	$ 3,957,537
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal Funds for Plant Industry (Forest Pest Control Act of 1947)	$ 22,198	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Food Regulation and Testing—Milk Inspection Fees	7,788	4,320	6,000
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	6,164,025	4,134,740	**3,941,537**
Soil Survey	70,000*		
Regional Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory	48,000		
Payment of Fees to Veterinarians	72,909		
Calfhood Vaccination Program	292,250		
Geological Survey	30,000*		
*Continuing Appropriation. TOTAL	$ 6,707,170	$ 4,149,060	$ 3,957,537

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Animal Industry	$ 140,000	$ 102,000	$ 110,000
Makes indemnity payments to owners to compensate them for diseased animals destroyed to prevent the spread of infection. (Act of May 29, 1935, P. L. 259; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1702)			
Makes payments to owners of farm livestock destroyed by dogs. (Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 522 as amended)			
An expended program of $40,000 is recommended to compensate owners of hogs destroyed to prevent the spread of hog cholera.			
TOTAL	$ 140,000	$ 102,000	$ 110,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Animal Indemnities	$ 140,000	$ 102,000	**$ 110,000**
TOTAL	$ 140,000	$ 102,000	$ 110,000
PROGRAM			
Marketing Activities	$ 110,000	$ 55,000	$ 55,000
Matches up to $1,000 annually the amounts paid by agricultural associations as prizes fof exhibits at agrecultural fairs. Not more than $2,000 is authorized to be paid within any one county. (Act of July 25, 1917, P. L. 1195 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 110,000	$ 55,000	$ 55,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 110,000	$ 55,000	**$ 55,000**
TOTAL	$ 110,000	$ 55,000	$ 55,000
PROGRAM			
Farm Show	$ 129,318	$ 70,000	$ 280,151
A transfer is made from the General Fund to the State Farm Products Show Fund to annually stage the Pennsylvania Farm Show and to maintain the Farm Show Building. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1709)			
Provides funds for the staging of a livestock show in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Livestock and Allied Industries Association to stimulate the production and marketing of quality farm animals. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1709)			
Pays for the holding of Junior Dairy Shows to interest farm youth in the breeding of farm animals. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1709)			
TOTAL	$ 129,318	$ 70,000	$ 280,151
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to Farm Products Show Fund	.....†	.....†	**$ 210,151**
Development and Operation of Livestock Show	$ 99,318	$ 55,000	**55,000**
Junior Dairy Shows	30,000	15,000	**15,000**
TOTAL	$ 129,318	$ 70,000	$ 280,151

†Formerly carried under General Government.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Plant Industry	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
Matches funds spent by counties to control and eradicate stem rust disease through detection of the disease-carrying barberry plants. (Act of May 21, 1937, P. L. 318)			
TOTAL	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Control of Stem Rust	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
TOTAL	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
PROGRAM			
Transfer to State Harness Racing Fund	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	.....
This transfer was made from the General Fund to the State Harness Racing Fund for the use of the State Harness Racing Commission. The General Fund is to be reimbursed from the Harness Racing Fund in such amounts and at such times as the Commission, with the approval of the Governor, shall direct. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended) The transfer is now carried under State Harness Racing Commission. (Act No. 646, Sept. 20, 1961)			
TOTAL	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to State Harness Racing Fund	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	.....
TOTAL	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—TOTAL	$ 7,189,488	$ 4,472,818	$ 4,422,688
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 6,707,170	$ 4,149,060	$ 3,957,537
General Fund Appropriations	6,667,184	4,134,740	**3,941,537**
Augmentations	29,986	14,320	16,000
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 482,318	$ 323,758	$ 465,151
General Fund Appropriations	482,318	323,758	**465,151**

Restricted Receipts (Not Included in Department Total)

Federal—State Cooperation in Christmas Tree Survey (Marketing Activities)	$ 16,896	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Federal—State Cooperation in Marketing (Marketing Activities)	38,392	18,000	20,000
Federal—State Cooperation in Milk Survey (Marketing Activities)	21,727	12,000	12,000
Deposits for Soil Survey (Soil Conservation)	16,718	10,000	.....
Domestic Mink Regulation Application (Animal Industry)	3,735	14,000	8,000

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Securities Commission, an administrative commission in the Department of Banking, administers and enforces the Pennsylvania Securities Act to give maximum protection to the investing public. (Act of July 10, 1941, P. L. 317 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202 and 1605)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 233,243	$ 169,963	$ 173,334
Protects the investing public through the registration and regulation of salesmen and companies dealing in securities; issues cease and desist orders to persons and corporations attempting to sell securities without approval; issues exemptions to companies following proper procedures; prosecutes violators of the Pennsylvania Securities Act. (Act of July 10, 1941, P. L. 317 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1605)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Pennsylvania Securities Commission	937	263	815
TOTAL	$ 234,180	$ 170,226	$ 174,149
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 234,180	$ 170,226	**$ 174,149**
TOTAL	$ 234,180	$ 170,226	$ 174,149

SUMMARY

PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION—TOTAL	$ 234,180	$ 170,226	$ 174,149
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 234,180	$ 170,226	$ 174,149
General Fund Appropriations	234,180	170,226	**174,149**

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Council of Civil Defense cooperates with Federal, State and local agencies in a comprehensive plan and program for the civil defense of the Commonwealth and takes appropriate action for the protection of life and property from natural disasters. (Act of March 19, 1951, P. L. 28 as amended)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 392,574	$ 495,549	$ 311,462
Maintains the offices of the Director and the Comptroller, provides personnel, supply and other staff services; operates control centers at Harrisburg, Lehighton, Selinsgrove and Butler; disburses Federal grants-in-aid—see Restricted Receipts; administers reimbursements to other Commonwealth departments and agencies for authorized flood relief and flood control activities. (Act of March 19, 1951, P. L. 28 as amended)			
Mobilization Planning	338,983	207,340	240,096
Supervises a statewide warning and emergency communications system to provide prompt warning in the event of enemy attack and to coordinate emergency operations. (Act of March 19, 1951, P. L. 28 as amended)			
Coordinates county and local emergency medical, health and welfare plans, including evacuation and care of the injured and homeless; coordinates special defense activities for chemical, biological and radiological warfare and for the maintenance of public health under emergency conditions; purchases and protects emergency stockpiles of medical equipment and supplies, radiation detection devices and other essentials. (Act of March 19, 1951, P. L. 28 as amended)			
Coordinates county and local plans for emergency firefighting, police and other protectives services; collects and disseminates data relating to emergency utilization of basic resources and the statewide civil defense program; trains selected local and county representatives in civil defense techniques. (Act of March 19, 1951, P. L. 28 as amended)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Council	1,936	1,849	4,383
TOTAL	$ 733,493	$ 704,738	$ 555,941
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal contributions—Personnel, Administrative and Operational Expenses	$ 87,194	$ 250,000	$ 222,377
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	646,299	454,738	**333,564**
TOTAL	$ 733,493	$ 704,738	$ 555,941

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SUMMARY			
STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE—TOTAL	$ 733,493	$ 704,738	$ 555,941
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 733,493	$ 704,738	$ 555,941
General Fund Appropriations	646,299	454,738	**333,564**
Augmentations	87,194	250,000	223,377
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Federal Government Matching Program—Civil Defense (Executive and General Administration)	$ 1,141,168	$ 515,000	$ 670,000
Political Subdivision Matching Fund—Civil Defense (Executive and General Administration)	25,457	35,000	9,500
Advance Receipts—Civil Defense—Federal Disaster Relief (Executive and General Administration)	1,132,816	.....	.....
Survival Plan Projects—Federal (Executive and General Administration)	26,544	.....	.....
Service charges, Surplus Federal Property—Civil Defense Executive and General Administration)	67,066	60,000	.....
Federal Contributions—Civil Defense—Personnel and Administrative Expenses (Executive and General Administration)	50,000	450,000	450,000

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Civil Service Commission administers the merit system in departments and agencies operating under civil service and recruits qualified persons for Commonwealth employment. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 320,150	$ 192,841	$ 190,110
Maintains the offices of the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and the Comptroller; provides personnel, procurement, stenographic and other office services. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			
Civil Service Administration	890,364	576,266	637,794
Constructs examinations from subject matter submitted by State agencies; employs consultants to assist in the construction of technical examinations and to review test items for accuracy and appropriateness; administers and scores examinations. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Evaluates applications for civil service positions to determine whether requirements are met; verifies application forms for accuracy and completeness. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			
Maintains personnel records of State civil service employes; reviews civil service appointments, promotions, transfers, demotions, furloughs, resignations, leaves of absence and dismissals for conformance with Commission policy and statutory requirements. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			
Reviews the duties and responsibilities of civil service positions for allocation to appropriate classes and salary ranges; administers a compensation plan for equitable salary scales. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			
Cooperates with State agencies in training civil service employes; develops performance standards and administers a system of service ratings. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			
Recommends policy changes; prepares personnel recruitment materials and cooperates with agencies in securing qualified personnel. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended)			
Provides personnel services on a contract basis to political subdivisions for employes thereof engaged in civil defense operations. (Act of Aug. 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended by the Act of April 23, 1961, P. L. 60)			
An expanded program of $50,799 is recommended to enable the Commission to strengthen and improve the Test Construction and Classification activities.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	1,930	1,071	1,769
TOTAL	$ 1,212,444	$ 770,178	$ 829,673
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Funds from agencies serviced	$ 1,212,444	$ 770,178	$ 829,673
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	100,000†	125,000†	**125,000†**
TOTAL	$ 1,212,444	$ 770,178	$ 829,673

SUMMARY

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—TOTAL	$ 1,212,444	$ 770,178	$ 829,673
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1,212,444	$ 770,178	$ 829,673
General Fund Appropriations	100,000†	125,000†	**125,000†**
Augmentations	1,212,444	770,178	829,673

†The General Fund Appropriation is a revolving fund and the entire amount is returned to the General Fund at the end of the fiscal year. Therefore the amount appropriated is not shown in the total.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Commerce encourages and assists in the location and growth of new industries within the Commonwealth; provides technical information to businessmen and business firms; stimulates and assists regional, local and group efforts in urban renewal activities, and promotes Pennsylvania as a tourist and vacation State. (Acts of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended; May 20, 1949, P. L. 1608, 1614, 1621; May 17, 1956, P. L. 1609; May 31, 1956, P. L. 1911; April 12, 1956, P. L. 1449; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 201 and 2501-B)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 336,974	$ 166,204	$ 167,634
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Comptroller; formulates policy and gives overall direction to Department activities; provides personnel, fiscal, procurement, supply, public relations and information services. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 101 and 111 as amended)			
Industrial Development—Administration	623,498	482,537	456,111
Attracts new industry to Pennsylvania by advertisements in selected national magazines and newspapers, direct mail advertising to prospective clients and exhibits at expositions, conferences and conventions throughout the country. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended)			
Provides technical advisory services and planning assistance to local, national and private industrial development organizations through speeches, conferences, consultations, bulletins, correspondence and other means. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended)			
Provides plant location services, including information on labor supply, power and fuel sources, transportation and freight rates, to representatives of industrial firms considering Pennsylvania sites. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended)			
Provides economic and scientific research services and surveys physical resources of industrial areas not developed to full potential; evaluates latent opportunities for new industrial development. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended)			
Provides staff services for the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority; conducts pre-loan negotiations with community nonprofit industrial development agencies and industrial firms concerning applications for loans from the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority. (Act of May 17, 1956, P. L. 1609)			
Reviews and approves the Industrial Development Assistance program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. (Act of May 31, 1956, P. L. 1911)			
Urban Renewal—Administration	$ 246,114	$ 202,969	$ 189,934
Provides technical guidance and assistance to municipal, county and regional planning agencies in organizing and maintaining an effective community development program. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Assists communities in planning improved residential, recreational and commercial facilities by the elimination of slums and blighted areas (Acts of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended; April 12, 1956, P. L. 1449)			
Supervises the operation and maintenance of State subsidized housing projects for persons of limited income. (Acts of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended; April 12, 1956, P. L. 1449)			
In conjunction with the Federal Urban Planning Assistance Program, assists communities in planning slum clearance and community development. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended)			
Assists in the preparation, review, and approval of overall economic development programs and in the review and approval of projects under the Federal Area Redevelopment Act. (Act No. 262, July 6, 1961)			
Administers projects designed to demonstrate new housing and urban renewal techniques completed in cooperation with the Federal government. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111)			
Reviews and approves the Urban Renewal Assistance Program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Promotion of Tourist Travel	463,110	527,822	394,776
Promotes Pennsylvania as a tourist and vacation state by advertising in newspapers, magazines and other media. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended) Provides regional groups with organizational, program and project assistance to aid in developing tourist business. (Act of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended) Assists in the promotion of the centennial observance of the Battle of Gettysburg and of the Lincoln Gettysburg address.			
Reviews and approves the Tourist Promotional Assistance Program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Business Services	87,812	107,697	108,302
Provides business firms with market research data, information on small business loans, foreign trade opportunities and government regulations affecting business operations. (Acts of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended; May 31, 1956, P. L. 1911)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	6,407	3,804	4,810
TOTAL	$ 1,763,915	$ 1,491,033	$ 1,321,567
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 1,763,915	$ 1,491,033	$ 1,321,567
TOTAL	$ 1,763,915	$ 1,491,033	$ 1,321,567

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Industrial Development—Loans	$ 8,820,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 5,000,000
Provides industrial construction loans in labor surplus areas through the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority. (Act of May 17, 1956, P. L. 1609)			
TOTAL	$ 8,820,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 5,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Industrial Development Fund	$ 8,820,000*	$ 8,000,000*	**$ 5,000,000**
TOTAL	$ 8,820,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 5,000,000
* Continuing Appropriation			
PROGRAM			
Industrial Development—Assistance	$ 400,000	$ 300,000	$ 350,000
Assists local industrial development agencies by making grants of funds up to $.10 per capita of the county population to finance operational costs for making studies, compiling data and carrying out planning and promotional programs. (Act of May 31, 1956, P. L. 1911)			
TOTAL	$ 400,000	$ 300,000	$ 350,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Industrial Development Assistance	$ 400,000*	$ 300,000*	**$ 350,000**
TOTAL	$ 400,000	$ 300,000	$ 350,000
* Continuing Appropriation			
PROGRAM			
Urban Renewal Assistance	$ 5,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000
Provides grants to redevelopment authorities for urban redevelopment and elimination of blight. (Acts of May 10, 1939, P. L. 111 as amended; April 12, 1956, P. L. 1449)			
TOTAL	$ 5,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Housing and Redevelopment Assistance	$ 5,000,000	$ 8,000,000	**$ 8,000,000**
TOTAL	$ 5,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000
PROGRAM			
Tourist Promotional Assistance	.....	$ 200,000	$ 375,000
Contributes up to $.10 per capita of the county population or $3 per rental room to the agency designated by the county for tourist promotion activities except that no county may receive less than $1,000 nor more than 20 per cent of the amount appropriated. The funds must be matched by the agency. (Act No. 50, April 28, 1961)			
Provides funds for the payment of expenses of the 175th Anniversary celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.			
TOTAL		$ 200,000	$ 375,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Tourist Promotional Assistance	.....	$ 200,000	$ **350,000**
U. S. Constitution Anniversary Celebration	.....	.....	**25,000**
TOTAL		$ 200,000	$ 375,000
PROGRAM			
Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania Award	$ 3,000	$ 1,600	$ 1,600
Provides payment for ceremonial expenses incident to bestowing Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania Awards to women in various fields.			
TOTAL	$ 3,000	$ 1,600	$ 1,600
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania	$ 3,000	$ 1,600	$ **1,600**
TOTAL	$ 3,000	$ 1,600	$ 1,600
PROGRAM			
National Governors' Conference	.....	$ 100,000	.....
Defrays expenses of the Commonwealth for the 1962 National Governors' Conference.			
TOTAL		$ 100,000	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
1962 National Governors' Conference—Host Expenses	.....	$ 100,000*	.....
TOTAL		$ 100,000	

* Continuing Appropriation

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TOTAL	$ 15,986,915	$ 18,092,633	$ 15,048,167
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1,763,915	$ 1,491,033	$ 1,321,567
General Fund Appropriations	1,763,915	1,491,033	**1,321,567**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 14,223,000	$ 16,601,600	$ 13,726,000
General Fund Appropriations	14,223,000	16,601,600	**13,726,000**
Restricted Receipts (Not Included in Department Total)			
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Federal Urban Planning Account (Urban Renewal—Administration)	$ 533,802	$ 814,900	$ 900,000
Housing and Redevelopment Demonstration Projects—Federal Grants (Urban Renewal—Administration)	33,133	77,740	300,000

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Forests and Waters administers more than 1,887,000 acres of State forest lands to provide a continuous supply of forest products, protects watersheds, conserves and regulates waters and water resources, and furnishes recreation for the public. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVIII)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 570,713	$ 396,242	$ 430,911
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, Administrative Officer, Legal Counsel, Land Acquisition Chief and Comptroller; provides personnel, accounting, procurement, management methods, legal, public relations, land acquisition and other staff services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVIII) Administers the program of payments to local governments in lieu of taxes for State forests and flood lands described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. (Acts of May 17, 1929, P. L. 1798; May 31, 1923, P. L. 487)			
Water Resources—Maintenance and Regulation	1,389,543	1,246,590	1,341,102
Examines plans and specifications and inspects the construction of dams, bridges and other water obstructions to insure the adequacy and safety of such structures; submits written reports on such matters to the Water and Power Resources Board. (Acts of June 25, 1913, P. L. 555 as amended; May 6, 1937, P. L. 559, June 12, 1931, P. L. 528; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1804)			
Supervises the allocation of surface waters to public water supply agencies to assure an adequate water supply for present and future needs. (Acts of May 4, 1905, P. L. 385; June 24, 1939, P. L. 842; May 29, 1956, P. L. 1848; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 1804 and 1805)			
Studies, considers and determines public policy with regard to the conservation, marketing and equitable distribution of the water and power to be derived from the utilization of the water resources of the Commonwealth; collects information relative to the water resources development of the State for the use of citizens and communities. (Act of July 21, 1937, P. L. 1865; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1804)			
Cooperates with the U. S. Geological Survey in the collection and interpretation of surface water data needed in regulating surface waters and in the design of hydraulic structures; maintains precipitation and stream-gauging stations to forecast stream flow conditions and to issue flood warnings. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1804)			
Regulates the Shenango and Beaver Rivers' water flow at Pymatuning Reservoir for industrial and domestic purposes; provides recreational facilities. (Acts of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1270; May 2, 1929, P. L. 1530; July 9, 1935, P. L. 619)			
Develops and maintains the 60-mile Delaware Canal between Easton and Bristol for recreation, fire protection and irrigation purposes. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secrs. 1804 and 1806)			

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Removes silt deposits from the channel of the Schuylkill River and its tributaries and takes such measures as are necessary to prevent this condition; maintains certain dams in the section above Norristown. (Act of June 4, 1945, P. L. 1383)			
Undertakes stream clearance and channel rectification work to alleviate flood damages in areas where such work can be justified on a cost-benefit ratio. Additional funds are received for this activity—see Restricted Receipts—Contribution for Stream Clearance Projects. (Act of June 5, 1947, P. L. 422)			
Forest and Park Services—Maintenance	$ 6,642,632	$ 4,597,675	$ 4,867,850
Maintains, operates and protects 48 State picnic areas, two State forest monuments, 7 natural areas and the 65 State parks; administers the development of new parks and inspects land areas for possible acquisition as new or expanded parks. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1806)			
Develops and maintains State forest roads, trails, structures and boundary lines for the protection and care of the forests. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1802)			
Develops State forests to produce a continuous flow of timber and other forest products consistent with a prescribed and approved management plan. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVIII)			
Administers over 4,500 leased camp sites on State forest land for Pennsylvania citizens. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1803)			
Maintains and manages four forest tree nurseries to produce approximately 25 million seedlings annually for reforestation of idle, poor, unused and coal stripped lands throughout the Commonwealth. Receives Federal funds for this activity—see Restricted Receipts, Federal Allotment for Forest Nurseries. (Act of May 5, 1927, P. L. 817 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec 1802)			
Provides technical advice and services to owners of small woodlands and technical information to wood-using industries. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1802)			
Cooperates with the United States Forest Service and the Pennsylvania State University in research projects involving water influences, tree growth studies and tree disease and insect control. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1802)			
Prevents and controls forest fires on all forest lands in Pennsylvania by educational programs, radio equipped detection towers and approximately 4,000 trained and equipped forest fire wardens operating throughout the State's 20 forest districts. The Federal government contributes to this activity—see Restricted Receipts, Federal Allotment for Forest Protection. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1802)			
Cooperates with the United States Forest Service in the control of white pine blister rust. (Act of April 24, 1933, P. L. 61)			
Develops oil, gas, coal, uranium, clay, ores and other mineral deposits under State forest lands (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1802)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	$ 39,000	$ 22,181	$ 33,139
TOTAL	$ 8,641,888	$ 6,262,688	$ 6,673,002
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 8,641,888	$ 6,262,688	**$ 6,673,002**
TOTAL	$ 8,641,888	$ 6,262,688	$ 6,673,002

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
River, Park and Harbor Commissions—Maintenance	$ 930,988	$ 574,815	$ 622,067
Through the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River, regulates ships, vessels and boats using the tidal waters of Pennsylvania; makes soundings and surveys to determine the capacities of the Delaware River and its tributaries for commercial purposes; regulates the construction and alteration of wharves, piers, bulkheads, docks, slips and basins from Marcus Hook to Morrisville except within the City of Philadelphia; grants licenses to river pilots and approves candidates for apprentice river pilot training. (Acts of June 8, 1909, P. L. 496; May 9, 1913, P. L. 185; July 8, 1919, P. L. 737; April 26, 1921, P. L. 296; April 4, 1925, P. L. 138; June 21, 1937, P. L. 1960)			
Through the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, maintains park and harbor facilities at Erie. (Act of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1180 as amended)			
Through the Valley Forge Park Commission, maintains the grounds, buildings and recreation facilities at the 2,068-acre site where the Continental Army was encamped in 1777-1778. (Act of May 30, 1893, P. L. 183 as amended)			
Through the Washington Crossing Park Commission, maintains a 499-acre park, including the buildings, grounds, picnic and recreation areas at the Revoluntionary War site where General Washington crossed the Delaware River in 1776 to attack the Hessians at Trenton. (Act of July 25, 1917, P. L. 1209 as amended)			
Through the Bushy Run Battlefield Park Commission, maintains the buildings, grounds and other facilities at the 162-acre battlefield area near Jeannette where in 1763 Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians in one of the most decisive engagements in American Colonial history. (Act of May 23, 1949, P. L. 1695)			
TOTAL	$ 930,088	$ 574,815	$ 622,067
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	$ 83,392	$ 50,245	**$ 54,834**
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Maintenance	368,647	222,702	**253,775**
Valley Forge Park Commission—Maintenance	253,348	163,269	**171,752**
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Maintenance	194,546	120,146	**123,988**
Bushy Run Battlefield Park Commission—Maintenance	31,055	18,453	**17,718**
TOTAL	$ 930,988	$ 574,815	$ 622,067

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
PROGRAM			
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	$ 413,117	$ 206,863	$ 206,517
The State makes annual payments, in lieu of taxes, to counties, school districts and townships for land set aside as State forest reserves. The Commonwealth also is required to make annual payments of two and one-half (2½) cents per acre to counties where the Allegheny National Forests are located. (Acts of May 17, 1929, P. L. 1798; May 28, 1956, P. L. 1759; July 18, 1957, P. L. 991)			
The Commonwealth reimburses local taxing bodies for the amount of taxes which would otherwise be levied on lands acquired for water conservation and flood control. (Acts of May 31, 1923, P. L. 487; May 17, 1929, P. L. 1798)			
TOTAL	$ 413,117	$ 206,863	$ 206,517
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands	$ 401,390	$ 200,363	$ 200,517
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	11,727	6,500	6,000
TOTAL	$ 413,117	$ 206,863	$ 206,517
PROGRAM			
Transfer to Flood Control Fund	$ 2,039,000	$ 1,386,519	$ 1,342,323
Appropriations are made, when necessary, to the Flood Control Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to provide for the construction and maintenance of dams, other works and improvements to impound flood waters, and to construct and maintain flood forecasting and warning sections. (Act of Aug. 7, 1936, P. L. 106 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 2,039,000	$ 1,386,519	$ 1,342,323
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to Flood Control Fund (formerly Payment to Flood Control Fund)	$ 2,039,000*	$ 1,386,519*	$ 1,342,323
TOTAL	$ 2,039,000	$ 1,386,519	$ 1,342,323
*Continuing Appropriation.			
PROGRAM			
Expenses of Delaware River Master	$ 21,837	$ 12,275	$ 12,000
Pays the Commonwealth's share of expenses of the River Master for the Delaware River in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's amended decree of June 7, 1954. The Master allocates the river among Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and the City of New York.			
TOTAL	$ 21,837	$ 12,275	$ 12,000

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Delaware River Master	$ 21,837	$ 12,275	**$ 12,000**
TOTAL	$ 21,837	$ 12,275	$ 12,000

PROGRAM

Port Development—Philadelphia	$ 900,000	.....†	.....

Contributes to the construction of a marine terminal which the city of Philadelphia is developing on the Delaware River south of Packer Avenue. The terminal will help to handle the Port of Philadelphia's expanding cargo load, which now exceeds 101 million tons a year, with annual ship movements in the port reaching approximately 11,000 vessels.

TOTAL	$ 900,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Port Development, Philadelphia	$ 900,000*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 900,000		

*Continuing Appropriation.
†A recommendation for continued participation in this program was made in the Capital Budget for 1961-63.

PROGRAM

Development of Erie Harbor	$ 550,000	.....†	.....

This appropriation was for the completion of the Duquesne Marine Terminal to enable the Port of Erie to handle deep-draught, waterborne commerce economically.

TOTAL	$ 550,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Development of Erie Harbor	$ 550,000*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 550,000		

*Continuing Appropriation.
†A recommendation for continued participation in this program was made in the Capital Budget for 1961-63.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Forest and Park Services	$ 797,190*	$ 191,419*†	$ **660,632**
Water Resources	1,366,340*	.....**	**80,250**
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	31,920*	19,984*	**50,000**
Valley Forge Park Commission	126,250*	10,700*	**17,100**
Washington Crossing Park Commission	23,880*	.....	**13,000**

*Continuing Appropriation.

†Capital Improvements of $453,875 appropriated from Public Buildings Construction Fund.

**Capital Improvements of $182,540 appropriated from Public Buildings Construction Fund.

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—TOTAL	$ 15,842,410	$ 8,665,263	$ 9,676,891
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 9,572,876	$ 6,837,503	$ 7,295,069
General Fund Appropriations	9,572,876	6,837,503	**7,295,069**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 3,923,954	$ 1,605,657	$ 1,560,840
General Fund Appropriations	3,923,954	1,605,657	**1,560,840**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	$ 2,345,580	$ 222,103	$ 820,982
General Fund Appropriations	2,345,580	222,103	**820,982**

Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Federal Allotment for Forest Protection. (Forest and Park Services—Maintenance)	$ 184,982	$ 188,200	$ 250,000
Federal Allotment for Forest Nurseries. (Forest and Park Services—Maintenance)	145,667	55,000	97,000
Contributions for Stream Clearance Projects. (Water Resources—Maintenance and Regulation)	102,007	1,000	.....
Proceeds from Sale and Lease of Land. (Executive and General Administration)	30,093	27,400	27,400
Disaster Relief Projects. (Flood Control)	5,358,208	.....	.....
Special Disaster Relief Fund—Emergency. (Flood Control)	480,086	.....	.....

STATE HARNESS RACING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Harness Racing Commission has general jurisdiction over all pari-mutuel harness racing activities in the State and the corporations engaged therein. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978)

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Transfer to State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	$ 55,120
This appropriation partially finances the activities of the State Harness Racing Commission. The General Fund is to be reimbursed from the Harness Racing Fund in such amounts and at such times as the Commission, with the approval of the Governor, shall direct.			
TOTAL			$ 55,120
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to State Harness Racing Fund	.....†	.....†	$ 55,120
TOTAL			$ 55,120

† Appropriations totaling $63,000 and $76,758 were made to this fund under a Department of Agriculture program in the 1959-61 and 1961-62 fiscal periods.

SUMMARY

STATE HARNESS RACING COMMISSION—TOTAL	.....	.....	$ 55,120
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	.....	.....	$ 55,120
General Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	**55,120**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Health protects the health of the people of the Commonwealth and determines and employs the most efficient and practical means for the prevention and suppression of disease. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXI)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 2,838,654	$ 1,877,218	$ 1,750,371
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Comptroller; administers fiscal, personnel, procurement and other business management activities. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Trains professional and technical personnel for the State and local health departments through operating divisions or through universities and other outside agencies. The Federal government contributes to this activity. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2102)			
Evaluates existing programs and develops plans for new programs based on statewide needs; recommends improved methods of administration; encourages research to provide information on new developments in public health. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Cooperates with State and Federal civil defense agencies in planning public health protective measures in the event of enemy attack or natural disaster. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; March 19, 1951, P. L. 28 as amended)			
Educates the public in recognizing and solving personal, family, occupational and community health problems; develops and distributes health education materials. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Statistics and Records	1,774,040	1,094,348	1,058,204
Collects and compiles statistics on births, adoptions, deaths, marriages, divorces and annulments; maintains 437 registration districts throughout the Commonwealth; certifies records for government agencies and the public. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Tabulates, analyzes and publishes public health statistics; assists in the collection of administrative statistics for program planning. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; June 29, 1953, P. L. 304)			
Laboratory Services	$ 666,893	$ 442,179	$ 415,444
Maintains laboratories at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; performs tests and offers consultative and training services to hospitals and private laboratories. The principal activities include general diagnostic bacteriology, enteric bacteriology of tuberculosis, water bacteriology, mycology, serology, parasitology, medical entomology, virology and rickettsiology. The Federal government contributes to this program. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; Sept. 26, 1951, P. L. 1539 as amended)			
Special Projects	.....	598,023	701,723
Provides professional training for medical personnel not employed by the Commonwealth or other governmental jurisdictions; provides funds for hospital care of handicapped children; sponsors and supervises demonstration projects for programs including services to the cronically ill and aged, venereal disease, water pollution, heart disease and cancer control. This program is financed completely by Federal funds. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)			
Public Health Nursing	2,845,096	1,717,477	1,881,424
Provides public health nursing services for the treatment of tuberculosis, venereal disease, crippled children, cleft palate, convulsive disorders, rheumatic heart disease and communicable and chronic diseases. Nurses educate the public in home accident prevention and provide maternal and child health services. The Federal government contributes to certain portions of this program on a matching basis and a U. S. Children's Bureau Grant is matched by the State. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Provides home nursing care services in all areas of the Commonwealth where adequate home nursing care is not available. (Act No. 691, Sept. 26, 1961)			
Local Health Services	2,052,935	1,548,622	1,517,473
Through regional and district offices, provides health services to municipal and county health departments. The Federal government contributes to the cost of this program. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; Aug. 24, 1951, P. L. 1304 as amended)			
Administers the Local Health Services program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Preventive Disease Services	6,866,794	3,704,165	3,580,383
Carries out surveys and programs for the prevention of infectious diseases. Included are programs in epidemiology, venereal disease control and veterinary public health. The State matches Federal funds for venereal disease projects. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; April 23, 1956, P. L. 1510 as amended)			
Controls narcotics and dangerous drugs through law enforcement and education; provides for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics through hospitalization and counseling centers; conducts research and promotes educational programs to eliminate alcoholism. (Acts of July 11, 1917, P. L. 758; Dec. 28, 1955, P. L. 913; Aug. 20, 1953, P. L. 1212; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2108; Act No. 693, Sept. 26, 1961)			
Promotes proper prenatal care for mothers; provides health services for infants and children of preschool age; operates children's orthopedic clinics; administers the State-owned Crippled Children's Hospital; rehabilitates children with cleft palate and related deformities requiring plastic surgery; provides examinations, medical and surgical treatment and hearing aids for deaf and partially deaf children; provides diagnostic services for children who have or may have heart disease or convulsive disorders. The State matches Federal funds for maternal and child health services and aid to crippled children. Additional Federal funds also are granted for other projects. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; July 15, 1957, P. L. 937)			
Provides consultative and technical services to local communities and school districts for dental health programs. The State matches Federal funds. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; July 15, 1957, P. L. 937)			
Provides information on foods and nutrition to the public and to institutions engaged in group feeding; conducts cooperative research and educational programs with other State agencies and private groups. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this activity. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Operates a traffic safety program designed to delineate the human factors which cause accidents and help establish physical standards for the licensing of drivers. Develops programs for the detection and control of diabetes, cancer, heart disease, epilepsy, arthritis, glaucoma, cystic fibrosis and other chronic diseases; establishes special facilities for chronic diseases in local hospitals; promotes nursing programs for chronic disease patients at home. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of heart disease and cancer control projects. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Operates diagnostic and treatment clinics for tuberculosis; administers the four State-owned tuberculosis hospitals; conducts chest X-ray and tuberculin tests; prepares statistical reports on tuberculosis. The State matches Federal funds. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; May 14, 1907, P. L. 197 as amended; April 23, 1956, P. L. 1510; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2101 and 2107)			
Administers a trust fund for tuberculosis patients—see Restricted Receipts, William F. Reimold Trust Fund.			
Administers or disburses funds for the Preventive Disease Services program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Environmental Health Services	$ 4,644,298	$ 3,113,030	$ 3,127,182
Inspects and approves water supply and sewage disposal facilities for certain housing developments and houses beyond the limits of municipal control; supervises the storage, transportation and disposal of garbage and rubbish; inspects the water supply, sewage disposal and food service facilities of hospitals, orphanages, nursing homes, schools, camps, parks, fairgrounds, trailer parks and motels; inspects and licenses restaurants, soda fountains, taverns, hotels and clubs when such functions are not delegated to local health departments. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; May 23, 1945, P. L. 926 as amended; April 30, 1929, P. L. 897; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2102)			
Promotes and supervises construction of sewage and industrial waste treatment facilities; examines public water supplies and stream waters to identify pollution sources; reviews plans for the construction and alteration of municipal water treatment, storage and distribution facilities; supervises the installation and operation of fluoridation equipment; reviews plans for the construction and alteration of public swimming establishments. The level of Federal financial participation is based on per capita income. However, the Federal contribution is never more than 66 2/3 per cent nor less than 33 1/3 per cent of the State funds. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; June 23, 1931, P. L. 899; June 22, 1937, P. L. 1987 as amended; April 22, 1905, P. L. 260; May 8, 1945, P. L. 435; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2109 and 2110)			
Conducts surveys of industrial plants to eliminate health hazards; recommends measures to control occupational diseases; keeps under surveillance all organizations using materials creating radiation hazards; cooperates with Federal and local agencies to minimize air pollution and radioactive fallout. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this activity. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Through the Air Pollution Commission, establishes regions and regional air pollution control associations for the control, abatement, reduction and prevention of air pollution by smoke, dusts, fumes, gases, odors, mists, vapors and similar matters. (Act of Jan. 8, 1960, P. L. 2119)			
Initiates, directs and evaluates home accident prevention programs in cooperation with local health departments. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this activity. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2102)			
Administers the Environmental Health Services program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	52,638	26,411	41,570
TOTAL	$ 21,741,348	$ 14,121,473	$ 14,073,774

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Federal Funds for Health Programs			
The Federal government assists the State through a variety of programs under the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In order to receive the funds, the State must meet Federal standards. Often Federal funds from one Federal program are distributed among several State programs or a State program may receive funds from a number of Federal programs. Consequently, it is difficult to state the exact proportion of the Federal contribution to some State programs. The various Federal programs and the degree of contribution are as follows:			
Maternal and Child Health Services and Aid to Crippled Children, varying bases.			
General Health Services, matching.			
Venereal Disease Projects, matching.			
Tuberculosis Control, matching.			
Heart Disease Control, matching.			
Cancer Control, matching.			
Water Pollution Control, based on per capita income.			
Chronically Ill and Aged, one to two Federal.			
Augmentation			
Federal funds of Executive and General Administration. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 655, 80th Congress, as amended; Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	$ 500,629	$ 364,124	$ 364,124
Federal funds for Statistics and Records. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	32,188	7,365	7,365
Federal funds for Laboratories. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended)	238,220	109,500	109,500
Federal funds for Special Projects. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	.....	598,023	701,723
Federal funds for Public Health Nursing. (Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended; Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 655, 80th Congress, as amended)	1,211,030	865,755	865,775
Federal funds for Local Health Services, (Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	80,328	42,292	42,292
Federal funds for Preventive Disease Services. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	3,355,576	1,681,384	1,681,384
Federal funds for Environmental Health Services. (Public Law 410, 78th Congress, as amended; Public Law 660, 84th Congress)	813,114	453,030	453,030
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	15,460,263	10,000,000	**9,848,581**
Air Pollution Control	50,000*		
TOTAL	$ 21,741,348	$ 14,121,473	$ 14,073,774

*Continuing Appropriation

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Health Rehabilitation Services			

Maintains and operates four hospitals for treatment of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis. Two of the hospitals provide for enforced isolation of recalcitrant patients who refuse to cooperate in their own cure and, if free, would constiute a public health menace. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended; May 14, 1907, P. L. 197 as amended; April 23, 1956, P. L. 1510; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2107)

Maintains and operates a crippled children's hospital at Elizabethtown where physical defects are treated by surgery and therapy, and children are taught to make the most efficient use of limited faculties. A full school program, psychological services and outpatient clinics are among other features of the Hospital. (Acts of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312; May 14, 1925, P. L. 749; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2113)

Name of Hospital	Patient Capacity	Oct. 1961 Population	Percentage of Capacity			
Samuel G. Dixon State Hospital at Mont Alto	1,237	852	69	$ 6,634,994	$ 3,419,948	$ 3,086,600
Lawrence F. Flick State Hospital at Cresson	674	351	52	3,822,560	2,222,197	2,199,279
Henry R. Landis State Hospital at Philadelphia	200	159	80	2,010,322	1,351,519	1,405,126
C. Howard Marcy State Hospital at Pittsburgh	434	358	83	3,703,854	1,925,391	1,929,765
Tuberculosos Hospitals	2,545	1,720	68			
State Hospital for Crippled Children	210	170	81	1,952,778	1,173,348	1,197,115
			TOTAL	$ 18,124,508	$ 10,092,403	$ 9,817,885

SOURCE OF FUNDS

General Fund Appropriation

Health Rehabilitation Services—Institutions	$ 18,124,508	$ 10,092,403	$ 9,817,885
TOTAL	$ 18,124,508	$ 10,092,403	$ 9,817,885

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Local Health Services	$ 5,549,744	$ 3,102,684	$ 3,012,272

Assists counties in the establishment and maintenance of health departments on a maximum grant-in-aid basis of $.75 per capita. Four counties, Allegheny, Philadelphia, Bucks and Erie, presently are reimbursed under this program. (Act of Aug. 24, 1951, P. L. 1304 as amended)

TOTAL	$ 5,549,744	$ 3,102,684	$ 3,012,272

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
County Health Departments	$ 5,549,744	$ 3,102,684	**$ 3,012,272**
TOTAL	$ 5,549,744	$ 3,102,684	$ 3,012,272
PROGRAM			
Preventive Disease Services	$ 9,817,000	$ 7,634,000	$ 8,162,000
Grants funds to the Mary Bailey Foundation for research on the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart and blood vessels. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Provides a grant for maintenance and operation of the Institute for Cancer Research at Fox Chase, Philadelphia. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
Reimburses school districts for medical, dental and nursing services in public and private schools. The State pays the actual cost of medical examinations given to every child of school age upon original entry into school, while in the sixth grade and while in the eleventh grade. The amount for medical services cannot exceed the sum arrived at by multiplying $.80 by the number of children enrolled in the school for the entire school term and for whom comprehensive health records are maintained. Dental examinations are given upon original entry, in the third grade and in the seventh grade. The amount cannot exceed the sum arrived at by multiplying $.40 by the number of children enrolled. The reimbursement for school nurse services cannot exceed the sum of $3.50 multiplied by the number of children enrolled in a school for the entire school term. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 1401 through 1422 and 2505.1; Act of July 16, 1957, P. L. 937; Act No. 707, Sept. 29, 1961)			
Provides funds to St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia for diagnosis, treatment and study of cerebral palsy. (Act of April 27, 1905, P. L. 312 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 9,817,000	$ 7,634,000	$ 8,162,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Mary Bailey Foundation for Heart and Great Vessel Research	$ 35,000*	$ 18,900*	**$ 17,500**
Cancer Research Laboratory—Fox Chase	425,000*	229,500*	**212,500**
School Health Examinations	9,217,000	7,310,000	**7,862,000**
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital	140,000	75,600	**70,000**
TOTAL	$ 9,817,000	$ 7,634,000	$ 8,162,000

*Continuing Appropriation

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Environmental Health Services	$ 4,680,000	$ 3,251,866	$ 4,058,038
Makes payments to municipalities and municipal authorities for the cost of operating and maintaining sewage treatment plants. The annual payments shall not exceed two per cent of the total cost of acquisition and construction of each sewage treatment plant acquired and constructed since 1937. (Act of August 20, 1953, P. L. 1217 as amended)			
	$ 4,680,000	$ 3,251,866	$ 4,058,038
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Clean Streams Program	$ 4,680,000*	$ 3,251,866*	**$ 4,058,038**
TOTAL	$ 4,680,000	$ 3,251,866	$ 4,058,038
*Continuing Appropriation			

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

General Fund Appropriation			
Health Rehabilitation Services—Institutional	.....	$ 15,980*	.....
*Continuing Appropriation			

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—TOTAL	$ 59,912,600	$ 38,218,406	$ 39,123,969
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 21,741,348	$ 14,121,473	$ 14,073,774
General Fund Appropriations	15,510,263	10,000,000	**9,848,581**
Augmentations	6,231,085	4,121,473	4,225,193
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL	$ 18,124,508	$ 10,092,403	$ 9,817,885
General Fund Appropriations	18,124,508	10,092,403	**9,817,885**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 20,046,744	$ 13,988,550	$ 15,232,310
General Fund Appropriations	20,046,744	13,988,550	**15,232,310**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	.....	$ 15,980	.....
General Fund Appropriations	.....	15,980	.....
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
William F. Reimold Trust Fund—Expenses of Tuberculosis Patients. (Preventive Disease Services)	$ 16,500	$ 5,600	$ 5,600

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission conserves Pennsylvania's historic heritage, conducts historical and archaeological research and operates the State museums. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXVIII-A)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 149,540	$ 88,402	$ 92,723
Maintains the office of the Executive Director and performs stenographic, personnel, procurement and other administrative services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 304 and Art. XXVII-A)			
Research, Publications and Public Information	110,262	68,672	72,199
Performs historical research, including the collection, organization and preservation of manuscripts pertaining to Pennsylvania history; publishes and distributes historical pamphlets and books; carries out a public information program on Pennsylvania history through publications, special assistance to schools and historical societies, public speeches and professional contacts; cooperates with qualified historical societies in research on Pennsylvania history and in the arrangement and microfilming of historical collections. (Admin. Code of 1929, Article XXVIII-A; Act No. 394, July 26, 1961)			
Records Collection, Preservation, and Disposal	87,140	70,331	72,495
Acquires, classifies, preserves and makes available for reference the public records of the Commonwealth not in current use but having permanent reference, research and historical value; arranges, preserves, and makes available for reference other manuscripts acquired by the Commission; evaluates, upon request, the noncurrent records of State agencies to determine their historical value; advises qualified historical societies on the arrangement and preservation of manuscript collections. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 524 and 2801-A; Act No. 394, July 26, 1961)			
Museums	227,110	185,852	217,009
Operates the State Museum at Harrisburg; collects and displays objects relating to the history, art and natural aspects of Pennsylvania; conducts research and archaeological investigations alone and in cooperation with other institutions; cooperates with qualified historical societies in arranging, cataloging and displaying relics and museum pieces; maintains the Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley consisting of buildings and display objects depicting the past agricultural life of the State. (Act of Jan. 5, 1952, P. L. 1824; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2801-A; Act No. 394, July 26, 1961)			

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Historical Properties	$ 551,366	$ 375,122	$ 411,719
Places and maintains historical markers along Pennsylvania highways to acquaint the public with the historical significance of the locality. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2801-A)			
Maintains and operates historical sites and properties placed under the care of the Commission. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2801-A)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	2,848	2,150	2,026
TOTAL	$ 1,128,266	$ 790,529	$ 868,171
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 1,128,266	$ 790,529	**$ 868,171**
TOTAL	$ 1,128,266	$ 790,529	$ 868,171

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

General Fund Appropriation			
Museums Program	.....	$ 3,360*	.....
The following additional appropriations were made to the Historical and Museum Commission:			
Caleb Pusey House—Repair and Restoration		4,000*	
Shrine for Replica of Liberty Bell	$ 2,000*	1,500	
Joseph Priestly Home—Restoration and Maintenance	1,000		
Pechin House—Acquisition and Maintenance	5,000*		
Tuscarora Academy—Restoration and Maintenance	15,000*		
TOTAL	$ 23,000	$ 8,860	

*Continuing Appropriation

SUMMARY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION—TOTAL	$ 1,151,266	$ 799,389	$ 868,171
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1,128,266	$ 790,529	$ 868,171
General Fund Appropriations	1,128,266	790,529	**868,171**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	$ 23,000	$ 8,860	.....
General Fund Appropriations	23,000	8,860	.....
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Hope Lodge-Montgomery County. (Historical Properties)	$ 7,203	$ 12,079	$ 12,079

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Insurance Department executes the insurance laws of the Commonwealth, examines and supervises domestic insurance companies, settles complaints and regulates insurance rates. (Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 206, 1501 and 1502)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 524,120	$ 323,788	$ 309,883
Maintains the office of the Insurance Commissioner, the Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Comptroller; performs administrative services including personnel, management methods and public relations. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 206, 1501 and 1502)			
Entertains complaints, hears testimony, makes investigations, processes and decides cases involving alleged violations of the law or unethical practices; recommends revocation or suspension of agent, broker and company licenses when necessary. (Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789; June 21, 1937, P. L. 1948; June 27, 1939, P. L. 1125; Dec. 9, 1955, P. L. 819; July 17, 1935, P. L. 1092; June 4, 1937; P. L. 1643; Act No. 540, Aug. 23, 1961; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 206, 1501 and 1502)			
Examination and Supervision	1,009,901	614,039	599,659
Maintains the office of the Deputy Commissioner for Examinations; trains and classifies new insurance examiners for the Department. (Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789)			
Examines and supervises insurance companies and similar organizations for financial stability, income, disbursements, loss payments, compliance with the law and treatment of policyholders. (Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789)			
Analyzes company failures, searches company records for escheatable items and other matters; participates in cooperative examinations of out-of-state companies. (Acts of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789; May 17, 1921, P. L. 682; May 1, 1933, P. L. 102; July 17, 1935, P. L. 1092; June 4, 1937, P. L. 1643; June 21, 1937, P. L. 1948; June 27, 1939, P. L. 1125; June 11, 1947, P. L. 538; June 11, 1947, P. L. 551; Dec. 9, 1955, P. L. 812)			
Regulation of Rates and Policies	230,864	169,226	180,644
Maintains the office of the Deputy Commissioner for Rates; reviews and regulates insurance rates; holds rate hearings and analyzes plans and schedules to eliminate any unfairness or discrimination; evaluates and regulates insurance policies and all related forms to determine and enforce compliance with law. (Acts of May 17, 1921, P. L. 682 as amended; May 1, 1933, P. L. 102; June 5, 1947, P. L. 445; June 11, 1947, P. L. 538; June 11, 1947, P. L. 551; Aug. 21, 1953, P. L. 1312; May 11, 1949, P. L. 1210; July 17, 1935, P. L. 1092; June 4, 1937, P. L. 1643; June 21, 1937, P. L. 1948; June 27, 1939, P. L. 1125; Dec. 9, 1955, P. L. 819; May 17, 1921, P. L. 789; July 1, 1937, P. L. 2532; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 1501 and 1502)			
Reviews and regulates workmen's compensation policies and rates of liability insurance companies under the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Disease Acts. (Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 682 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Administers the Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund and the Mutual Carrier and Reciprocal Exchange Workmen's Compensation Security Fund, which provides security for the payment of benefits to persons entitled to compensation under workmen's compensation laws in the event of the insolvency of the carrier. (Acts of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2532 as amended; Act No. 540, Aug 23, 1961)			
Liquidation of Companies	20,000	10,800	10,000
Supervises disssolved companies and collects assets; pays claims and files an accounting to the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas. (Acts of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789; June 21, 1937, P. L. 1948)			
Licensing	361,879	218,445	214,321
Licenses Pennsylvania and out-of-state companies, agents, brokers and adjusters; considers charter amendments, mergers and consolidations; approves the formation of domestic insurance companies and audits annually statements filed by authorized insurers. (Acts of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789; April 25, 1921, P. L. 276 as amended; May 17, 1921, P. L. 682; July 17, 1935, P. L. 1092) Collects fees from companies and individuals for examinations, licenses and other services rendered by the Department. (Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789 as amended; Act No. 540, Aug. 23, 1961)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	5,571	4,133	6,731
TOTAL	$ 2,152,335	$ 1,340,431	$ 1,321,238
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 2,152,335	$ 1,340,431	**$ 1,321,238**
TOTAL	$ 2,152,335	$ 1,340,431	$ 1,321,238
PROGRAM			
Governor's Hospital Study Commission	$ 100,000	.....	.....
The Commission was appointed in 1958 to study the hospital system of Pennsylvania, propose administrative improvements in hospital management and recommend legislative action when necessary. The objective of the study was to bring to hospital plan subscribers and the general public the best hospital service at the most reasonable cost. This program was supplemented by contributions from nonprofit organizations to the Hospital Study Commission Fund.			
TOTAL	$ 100,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Governor's Hospital Study Commission	$ 100,000	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 100,000		
SUMMARY			
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—TOTAL	$ 2,252,335	$ 1,340,431	$ 1,321,238
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 2,252,335	$ 1,340,431	$ 1,321,238
General Fund Appropriations	2,252,335	1,340,431	**1,321,238**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Justice, as the legal agency of the Commonwealth, furnishes advice and opinions to the Governor and all departments, represents the Commonwealth in litigation, and administers the correctional institutions. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. IX)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 404,884	$ 248,279	$ 301,886
Maintains the offices of the Attorney General and the Comptroller; provides personnel, supply and stenographic services. The Comptroller's Office previously was carried under the Penal and Correctional program. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art II)			
Legal Services	1,219,679	834,948	828,171
Investigates violations of law, particularly breaches of trust by public employes and persons dealing with the Commonwealth; investigates violations of civil rights and enforces the laws to afford maximum protection against discrimination. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 904)			
Cooperates with district attorneys in the prosecution of criminal cases; represents the Commonwealth in legal proceedings, including the collection of debts and delinquent taxes. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. IX)			
Furnishes legal advice and written opinions for the Governor and all State agencies; plans revisions and codifications of the laws of the Commonwealth. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. IX)			
Executive Clemency	63,641	34,760	36,838
The Board of Pardons reviews clemency applications and makes recommendations to the Governor. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. II)			
Promotion of Uniform State Laws	6,173	3,500	3,500
The Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws promotes uniformity of laws among states on subjects where this is deemed desirable. (Admin. Code of 1929, Arts. II and IV)			
Penal and Correctional	577,696	393,500	326,329
The Bureau of Correction inspects all county and municipal penal institutions at least once a year to assure adequate management, record keeping, sanitation and care and custody of inmates. The Comptroller's Office for the Department, formerly maintained in this program, has been transferred to Executive and General Administration for the fiscal year 1962-63. (Act of July 29, 1953, P. L. 1428)			
Supervises the management and maintenance of State correctional institutions and directs the custody, care and rehabilitation of inmates; administers penal diagnostic and classification centers at the State correctional institutions at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. (Acts of July 29, 1953, P. L. 1428, 1433, 1435 and 1449; Reorganization Plan No. 5, 1955)			

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Conducts studies to improve the rehabilitation, care and custody of inmates of correctional institutions; supervises institutional record keeping procedures; compiles statistics on inmate population, institutional operations and criminal cases for planning purposes. (Acts of April 5, 1872, P. L. 42; Feb. 27, 1947, P. L. 172)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	$ 71,480	$ 44,878	$ 46,710
TOTAL	$ 2,343,553	$ 1,559,865	$ 1,543,434
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 2,343,553	$ 1,559,865	$ 1,543,434
TOTAL	$ 2,343,553	$ 1,559,865	$ 1,543,434
PROGRAM			
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission	$ 7,775	$ 27,000	$ 51,097
Advises juvenile court judges in all matters pertaining to the proper care and maintenance of delinquent children; examines juvenile court methods, judicial procedures, personnel practices and employment standards. (Act of Dec. 21, 1959, P. L. 1962)			
TOTAL	$ 7,775	$ 27,000	$ 51,097
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission	$ 7,775	$ 27,000	$ 51,097
TOTAL	$ 7,775	$ 27,000	$ 51,097

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL

PROGRAM

Penal and Correctional

Maintains eight correctional institutions, including five for adult males, one for women offenders, one for male inmates between the ages of 15 and 21 years and an institution for defective delinquents; provides care, custody and rehabilitative services for inmates; acquires and operates institutional mobile forestry camps. (Acts of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1311; May 25, 1937, P. L. 808 as amended; June 21, 1937, P. L. 1944; July 29, 1953, P. L. 1424, 1428 and 1435; Oct. 22, 1959, P. L. 1356)

	Inmate Capacity	Oct. 1961 Population	Percentage of Capacity			
State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon	1,101	752	68	$ 2,796,276	$ 1,725,493	$ 1,735,697
State Correctional Institution at Muncy	360	258	72	1,250,891	764,781	784,428

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (Continued)

					1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia	971	1,069	110	.....	3,733,289	2,178,108	2,132,110
State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh	1,176	1,032	88	.....	3,583,452	2,044,962	2,030,426
State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill	1,325	1,293	98	.....	4,821,554	2,597,981	2,554,676
State Correctional Institution at Rockview	990	893	90	.....	3,308,085	1,897,679	1,917,881
State Correctional Institution at Graterford	2,067	1,703	82	.....	4,828,094	2,708,669	2,743,387
State Correctional Institution at Dallas	952	978	103	.....	2,635,936	2,150,377	2,103,751
Total	8,942	7,978	89				
Acquisition of Mobile Forestry Camp				.....	.....	100,000	100,000
Employes' Injury Expenses				.....	2,000	.....	.....
				TOTAL	$ 26,959,577	$ 16,168,050	$ 16,102,356
SOURCE OF FUNDS							
General Fund Appropriation							
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State Owned				.....	$ 26,957,577	$ 16,168,050	**$ 16,102,356**
Employes' Injury Expenses				.....	2,000		
				TOTAL	$ 26,959,577	$ 16,168,050	$ 16,102,356

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

General Fund Appropriation							
Penal and Correctional Institutions				.....	.....	$ 57,052*	**$ 95,000**

*Continuing Appropriation.

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—TOTAL				.....	$ 29,310,905	$ 17,811,967	$ 17,791,887
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				.....	$ 2,351,328	$ 1,586,865	$ 1,594,531
General Fund Appropriations				.....	2,351,328	1,586,865	**1,594,531**
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL				.....	$ 26,959,577	$ 16,168,050	$ 16,102,356
General Fund Appropriations				.....	26,959,577	16,168,050	**16,102,356**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS				.....	.....	57,052	$ 95,000
General Fund Appropriations				.....	.....	57,052	**95,000**
Restricted Receipts (not included in Department Total)							
Anonymous Gift—Revision and Codification of Penal Laws (Legal Services)				.....	.....	$ 1,000	.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Labor and Industry serves the labor and industrial interests of the Commonwealth and enforces the laws promoting the health, welfare and safety of industrial employes. (Act of June 2, 1913, P. L. 396 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXII)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 551,437	$ 346,296	$ 378,109
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, three Deputy Secretaries and the Comptroller; defines and administers Departmental policies and prepares legislation; provides management methods, personnel, procurement, duplicating and other office services; provides public information on the operation of all bureaus and divisions under the Secretary's jurisdiction. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 201, 206, 2201 and 2205)			
Through the Apprenticeship Council, issues journeyman and completion certificates to apprentices in trades and mechanical arts who finish on-the-job training courses under Federal supervision; trains and retrains the unemployed, older workers, and the handicapped. (Act of June 2, 1913, P. L. 396; Act No. 304, July 14, 1961)			
Provides for remedies and penalties in the enforcement of wages in contract work. (Act No. 442, Aug. 15, 1961)			
Research and Statistics	187,769	112,465	121,845
Compiles statistics on prices in Pennsylvania cities and prepares cost of living indices. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2204)			
Gathers, analyzes and publishes statistical data on industrial injuries. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2204)			
Collects and publishes data from Pennsylvania communities on construction activities. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2204)			
Social Security	392,690	229,246	236,590
Administers Old Age Survivors Insurance Social Security for employes of the State and its political subdivisions, including public school employes. (Acts of Jan. 5, 1952, P. L. 1833 as amended; July 8, 1957, P. L. 550)			
Administers the Social Security program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Problems of Older Workers	$ 99,657	$ 45,189	$ 42,942
Through the Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, studies and analyzes problems relating to the aging and the aged, placing special emphasis on improving economic opportunities for older workers. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2209.2)			
Workmen's Compensation	2,135,855	1,251,507	1,303,580
Administers the laws pertaining to the reporting of industrial accidents; classifies accident reports; advises workmen of their rights; administers compensation payments and the payment of medical, surgical and hospital expenses to employes injured in the course of their employment. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2208; Act No. 709, Sept. 30, 1961)			

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Through referees appointed by the Governor and the Workmen's Compensation Board, conducts hearings on workmen's compensation cases. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 441 and 442)			
Through selected physicians and surgeons, examines persons claiming compensation for injuries. (Act of Feb. 28, 1956, P. L. 1120)			
Provides physical examinations for occupational disease compensation claimants to determine if diseases are job-incurred. (Act of Feb. 23, 1956, P. L. 1095)			
Administers Occupational Disease Compensation program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Industrial Safety	2,300,456	1,323,926	1,406,423
Institutes and assists in administering safety training programs for labor and management groups. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2202)			
Compiles and maintains records of industrial accidents; prepares and distributes information on such accidents. (Act of May 18, 1937, P. L. 654; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2202)			
Approves plans for newly erected buildings other than residents and for alterations to existing buildings. (Acts of April 27, 1927, P. L. 465 as amended; May 14, 1949, P. L. 1342; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2202)			
Approves plans for the installation or modification of elevators and hoists and inspects them annually when in operation. (Act of May 2, 1921, P. L. 1518 as amended; April 8, 1937, P. L. 277; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2202)			
Approves installation plans for boilers; regularly inspects boilers, unfired pressure vessels and vessels used for the storage of liquid petroleum gas. (Acts of May 2, 1929, P. L. 1513 as amended; Dec, 27, 1951, P. L. 1793 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2202)			
Regulates the manufacture and storage of explosives and inspects and approves plans for buildings in which explosives are stored; licenses blasters who use explosives. (Acts of May 18, 1937, P. L. 654; July 1, 1937, P. L. 2681; July 10, 1957, P. L. 685)			
Inspects twice a year all mines (other than coal mines), quarries, tunnels and sanitary sewers to assure compliance with Departmental safety requirements. (Act of May 18, 1937, P. L. 654)			
Registers bedding and upholstery dealers and manuafcturers and inspects production facilities; inspects bedding and upholstery products; maintains a textile laboratory for the analysis of these materials. (Acts of May 27, 1937, P. L. 926; May 22, 1953, P. L. 206)			
Analyzes and approves all filling material for stuffed toys. (Act No. 372, July 25, 1961)			
In cooperation with the Department of Health, conducts investigations and educational programs for the prevention of occupational diseases. (Acts of May 18, 1937, P. L. 654; June 21, 1939, P. L. 566)			
Supervises and licenses private employment agencies. (Act of July 31, 1941, P. L. 616 as amended)			
Licenses and supervises motion picture projectionists. (Act of April 27, 1927, P. L. 465 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Administers a safety control program in industrial plants where atomic radiation is found and sets up safety training courses for engineers and supervisors in such plants; cooperates with the Atomic Energy Commission to educate community public safety forces in radiation protection. (Act of May 18, 1937, P. L. 654 as amended) Approves, interprets and modifies new and existing Departmental regulations through hearings of the Industrial Board, which is assisted by technical advisory boards on boilers, buildings and elevators. (Act of June 2, 1913, P. L. 396; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 445 and 2214)			
Labor Relations	$ 373,686	$ 189,142	$ 211,523
Through the Labor Relations Board, encourages collective bargaining and promotes sound labor-management relations. (Act of June 1, 1937, P. L. 1168)			
Labor Mediation	267,011	191,986	203,628
Through the Bureau of Mediation, hears and settles disputes between labor and management. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2206; Act of May 18, 1937, P. L. 674)			
Enforcement of Employment Laws	390,707	237,535	288,705
Enforces the women's and child labor laws; develops and adopts standards for labor law administration; collaborates with other State agencies in establishing employment policies and standards; supplies technical assistance to employers. (Acts of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1204 as amended; June 2, 1913, P. L. 396 as amended; May 13, 1915, P. L. 286 as amended; Act No. 494, Aug. 23, 1961; Act No. 282, July 12, 1961; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2205 and 2207)			
Enforces minimum wage and equal pay laws; promulgates and administers minimum wage orders; promotes understanding and acceptance of orders through education and inspection. (Acts of May 27, 1937, P. L. 917; Dec. 17, 1959, P. L. 1913; Act No. 582, Sept. 15, 1961; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2207)			
Enforces the Industrial Home Work Law; licenses employers and inspects their homes. (Act of May 18, 1937, P. L. 665; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2205 and 2207)			
Administers Wage Payment and Collection Law; represents men and women employes in civil actions to collect unpaid wage claims. (Act No. 329, July 14, 1961)			
Human Relations	$ 335,398	$ 296,722	$ 327,128
Promotes equal opportunities for minority groups in employment, housing, public accommodations and education through the Human Relations Commission which investigates and prosecutes violators. (Acts of Oct. 27, 1955, P. L. 744 as amended; Feb. 28, 1961, P. L. 47; Act No. 341, July 17, 1961)			
Encourages voluntary compliance with the law by educational media and such programs as the community project plan to bring about concentrated action to alleviate discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education. (Acts of Oct. 27, 1955, P. L. 744 as amended; Feb. 28, 1961, P. L. 47; Act No. 341, July 17, 1961)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	35,491	12,785	34,580
TOTAL	$ 7,070,157	$ 4,236,799	$ 4,555,053

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 7,070,157	$ 4,236,799	**$ 4,555,053**
TOTAL	$ 7,070,157	$ 4,236,799	$ 4,555,053

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Social Security	$ 21,746,000	$ 14,796,000	$ 15,000,000
Pays the State's share of social security for employes of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, including school employes. (Act of July 8, 1957, P. L. 550)			
TOTAL	$ 21,746,000	$ 14,796,000	$ 15,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Social Security—State's Share	$ 21,746,000	$ 14,796,000	**$ 15,000,000**
TOTAL	$ 21,746,000	$ 14,796,000	$ 15,000,000
PROGRAM			
Occupational Disease Compensation	$ 23,411,626	$ 14,074,560	$ 13,042,000
Compensates workers suffering from job-incurred diseases. (Act of June 21, 1939, P. L. 566 as amended; Act No. 710, Sept. 30, 1961) Provides additional compensation to partially disabled employes who through a subsequent injury become totally disabled. (Act of June 21, 1939, P. L. 520 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 23,411,626	$ 14,074,560	$ 13,042,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Occupational Disease Compensation	$ 23,350,000	$ 14,040,000	**$ 13,000,000**
Second Injury Account	61,626	34,560	**42,000**
TOTAL	$ 23,411,626	$ 14,074,560	$ 13,042,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Vocational Rehabilitation	$ 15,000,000	$ 8,779,543	$ 10,658,045
Furnishes rehabilitation services through the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation to all residents over 16 years of age who have a permanent disability. Services include medical diagnosis, physical restoration, counseling and guidance, vocational training and selective placement. Those persons disabled through blindness are not covered by this program but are given similar services through a Department of Public Welfare program. Makes payments for medical treatment, occupational training, initial stock for establishment of small businesses and equipment for disabled persons to restore them to economic self sufficiency. The Federal government contributes to this program on a three-to-two basis. (Act of May 22, 1945, P. L. 849)			
TOTAL	$ 15,000,000	$ 8,779,543	$ 10,658,045
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation (Non-General Fund)			
Federal funds for Rehabilitation (Public Law 565, 83rd Congress, and prior U. S. legislation)	$ 8,946,785	$ 5,267,726	$ 6,394,827
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	6,053,215	3,511,817	**4,263,218**
TOTAL	$ 15,000,000	$ 8,779,543	$ 10,658,045
MISCELLANEOUS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Western Pennsylvania School for Blind Children—Deficits (Social Security)	.....	$ 14,743†	.....
Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Deficits (Social Security)	.....	20,679†	.....
Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Deficits (Social Security)	.....	34,609†	.....
TOTAL		$ 70,031	

†The actual appropriations were for $14,743.46, $20,678.66 and $34,608.77 respectively.

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—TOTAL	$ 67,227,783	$ 41,956,933	$ 43,255,098
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	7,070,157	4,236,799	4,555,053
General Fund Appropriations	7,070,157	4,236,799	**4,555,053**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 60,157,626	$ 37,720,134	$ 38,700,045
General Fund Appropriations	51,210,841	32,452,408	**32,305,218**
Augmentations (Non-General Fund)	8,946,785	5,267,726	6,394,827
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Disability Determination—Federal. (Rehabilitation)	$ 2,136,519	$ 1,427,019	$ 1,567,184

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Military Affairs is responsible for the military program of the Commonwealth, including the coordination of State and Federal military programs, the administration and maintenance of the National Guard, and the administration of benefits to veterans and their dependents. (Act of May 27, 1949, P. L. 1903 as amended)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 647,976	$ 418,862	$ 412,001
Maintains the offices of the Adjutant General, the Deputy Adjutant General for Army and Air National Guard and the Comptroller; plans policies and procedures for the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard; performs public information, personnel, supply, stenographic and other administrative duties. (Act of May 27, 1949, P. L. 1903 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 201, 206 and 207)			
Military Reservation Maintenance	538,843	316,765	331,082
Maintains the grounds, buildings and equipment of the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation for use by the State's Army and Air National Guard units. The Federal government contributes on a three-to-one basis for buildings jointly used. (Act of May 27, 1949, P. L. 1903 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 203)			
Armory Planning and Functions	2,914,567	1,731,654	1,579,408
Provides, equips and manages Commonwealth armories used by the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard. The Federal government contributes to certain portions of this program on a three-to-one basis through a service contract. (Act of May 27, 1949, P. L. 1903 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202 and 426)			
National Guard Administration	536,292	421,844	393,236
Supervises the units and personnel of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard; pays certain operational and supply expenses of the Guard. (Act of May 27, 1949, P. L. 1903 as amended)			
Veterans' Affairs	208,129	124,123	126,105
Assist veterans and their dependents in obtaining all benefits due them under Federal and State laws; maintains records on deceased veterans; finances the operation of the Veteran's Commission; administers the Veterans' Assistance and Education of Veterans' Orphans programs described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. (Acts of April 10, 1929, P. L. 609; June 11, 1947, P. L. 565 as amended; May 29, 1951, P. L. 499; July 8, 1957, P. L. 568)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	31,685	14,443	16,533
TOTAL	$ 4,877,492	$ 3,027,691	$ 2,858,365

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
State Home Rentals at Indiantown Gap	$ 30,292	$ 16,641	$ 15,300
Federal funds for Military Reservation Maintenance	149,708	54,329	50,000
Armory and Other Rentals for Armory Planning and Functions	175,222	40,000	45,430
Federal funds for Armory Planning and Functions	454,893	264,600	260,000
(Federal funds for the above programs are authorized by Public Law 754, 85th Congress)			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	4,067,377	2,652,121	**2,487,635**
TOTAL	$ 4,877,492	$ 3,027,691	$ 2,858,365
PROGRAM			
Disaster Relief	$ 125,000	.....	.....
Pays expenses of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard if called into active service by the Governor. (Act of May 27, 1949, P. L. 1903 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 125,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Disaster Relief	$ 125,000	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 125,000		

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL

PROGRAM			
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	$ 603,494	$ 438,566	$ 548,637
Maintains and operates a home at Erie for disabled, aged and indigent veterans of the United States armed forces who are residents of Pennsylvania. (Act of June 3, 1885, P. L. 62 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 603,494	$ 438,566	$ 548,637
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	$ 603,494	$ 438,566	**$ 548,637**
TOTAL	$ 603,494	$ 438,566	$ 548,637

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Veterans' Assistance	$ 1,305,258	$ 705,524	$ 650,000
Provides funds on a temporary basis to Pennsylvania veterans who are ill or disabled and without means of support. (Act of Nov. 10, 1959, P. L. 1468)			
TOTAL	$ 1,305,258	$ 705,524	$ 650,000

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Augmentation			
Veterans' Assistance (Act of April 29, 1937, P. L. 539)	$ 5,258	$ 5,524	.....
General Fund Appropriation			
Veterans' Assistance	1,300,000	700,000	**$ 650,000**
TOTAL	$ 1,305,258	$ 705,524	$ 650,000
PROGRAM			
Education of Veterans' Orphans	$ 130,000	$ 125,000	$ 144,000
Through the State Veterans' Commission, provides part payment for the higher education of children of certain deceased veterans. Gratuities up to $400 a year are paid for each student obtaining such support. (Act of Dec. 30, 1959, P. L. 2082)			
TOTAL	$ 130,000	$ 125,000	$ 144,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Education of Veterans' Orphans	$ 130,000	$ 125,000	**$ 144,000**
TOTAL	$ 130,000	$ 125,000	$ 144,000
PROGRAM			
Airport Construction and Improvement	$ 1,500,000	.....	$ 1,000,000
Provides payments to local governments and authorities through the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission for the development and maintenance of aeronautical facilities in communities where the need for improved facilities is demonstrated. The Federal government contributes 50 per cent, the State 25 per cent and local governments 25 per cent—see Restricted Receipts—Federal Aid Grants for Local Airports. (Act of May 2, 1947, P. L. 136)			
TOTAL	$ 1,500,000		$ 1,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 1,500,000	.....	**$ 1,000,000**
TOTAL	$ 1,500,000		$ 1,000,000
PROGRAM			
Civil Air Patrol	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	.....
Pays for instructional aids and other equipment used in local civil air patrol programs.			
TOTAL	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Civil Air Patrol	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	.....
TOTAL	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

General Fund Appropriation			
Armory Planning and Functions	.....	$ 30,535	**$ 205,472**
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	.....	.....	**11,000**

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SUMMARY			
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS—TOTAL	$ 8,571,244	$ 4,342,316	$ 5,417,474
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 5,002,492	$ 3,027,691	$ 2,858,365
General Fund Appropriations	4,192,377	2,652,121	**2,487,635**
Augmentations	810,115	375,570	370,730
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL	$ 603,494	$ 438,566	$ 548,637
General Fund Appropriations	603,494	438,566	**548,637**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 2,965,258	$ 845,524	$ 1,794,000
General Fund Appropriations	2,960,000	840,000	**1,794,000**
Augmentations	5,258	5,524	.....
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	.....	$ 30,535	$ 216,472
General Fund Appropriations	.....	30,535	**216,472**
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Federal Aid Grants for Local Airports (Airport Construction and Improvement)	$ 8,173,985	$ 4,225,238	$ 4,773,000

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission supervises, inspects and regulates the milk industry of the Commonwealth and establishes reasonable trade control and marketing practices. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417)

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Transfer to Milk Control Fund	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
This appropriation partially finances the activities of the Milk Control Commission as described under the Milk Control Fund presentation in the Special Funds Budget. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417)			
TOTAL	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to Milk Control Fund (formerly General Government Operations)	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	**$ 200,000**
TOTAL	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000

SUMMARY			
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION—TOTAL	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
General Fund Appropriations	300,000	200,000	**200,000**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Mines and Mineral Industries enforces the mining laws and promotes the mining and mineral interests of the Commonwealth and the welfare and safety of persons employed in and about mines. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XIX)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 314,125	$ 202,124	$ 205,148
Maintains the Office of the Secretary and the Comptroller; supervises and coordinates the overall work of the Department; performs personnel, procurement, public relations and the other administrative functions. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 201 through 203, 206 through 209, 213, 214, 216 through 223, 423, 424, 466 and 1901, 1902, 1904 through 1906)			
Administers the Coal Research Program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Enforcement and Administration of Bituminous Mine Laws	943,572	570,602	557,381
Regulates bituminous open-pit mines to conserve and improve the land affected, to prevent combustion of unmined coal, to avoid pollution of streams and rivers and to protect birds and wildlife. (Act of May 31, 1945, P. L. 1198 as amended)			
Instructs coal mine employes and other persons working around bituminous coal mines in first aid and mine rescue methods; maintains first aid trucks at strategic points for emergency use. (Act No. 339, July 17, 1961)			
Inspects bituminous coal mines, electrical mining equipment and waste disposal surface areas; enforces all applicable laws and regulations. (Acts of April 14, 1903, P. L. 180; June 18, 1941, P. L. 133; June 30, 1947, P. L. 1177; April 6, 1956, P. L. 1436; Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1994; Act No. 339, July 17, 1961)			
Examines and reports on bituminous coal mining systems, mine ventilation, machinery use and mine accidents. (Act of April 14, 1903, P. L. 180 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 1901 through 1903 and 1906)			
Enforcement and Administration of Anthracite Mine Laws	909,852	536,476	547,508
Administers and supervises the Anthracite Mine Drainage Program. (Act of July 7, 1955, P. L. 258)			
Instructs coal mine employes and other persons working around anthracite coal mines in first aid and mine rescue methods; maintains first aid trucks at strategic points in the Anthracite Coal Region for emergency use. (Act of May 29, 1945, P. L. 1132 as amended)			
Inspects anthracite coal mines, electrical mining equipment and waste disposal surface areas; enforces all applicable laws and regulations. (Acts of June 2, 1891, P. L. 176 as amended; July 15, 1897, P. L. 287 as amended; April 14, 1903, P. L. 180; April 29, 1911, P. L. 102; June 15, 1911, P. L. 979; July 15, 1935, P. L. 1034 as amended; June 18, 1941, P. L. 133; April 25, 1945, P. L. 289 as amended; May 15, 1945, P. L. 526; June 27, 1947, P. L. 1095; June 30, 1947, P. L. 1177 as amended; Dec. 28, 1951, P. L. 1801; April 4, 1956, P. L. 1395; April 6, 1956, P. L. 1436; Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1994)			

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Examines and reports on coal mining systems, mine ventilation, machinery use and mine accidents. (Act of April 14, 1903, P. L. 180 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 1901 through 1903 and 1906)			
Abandoned Coal Mine Services	$ 1,202,833	$ 1,543,197	$ 1,442,171
Seals abandoned coal mines to protect streams from acid mine drainage and to correct conditions detrimental to the public; fills mine voids where there is a danger of imminent surface subsidence; extinguishes fires in abandoned mines. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1902)			
Regulation of Gas Operations and Well Drilling	191,939	125,739	124,395
Regulates well drilling and underground storage of oil and other liquids in coal areas. (Acts of Nov. 30, 1955, P. L. 756; Dec. 21, 1959, P. L. 1966 and 1967)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	7,593	4,730	7,486
TOTAL	$ 3,569,914	$ 2,982,868	$ 2,884,089
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 3,569,914	$ 2,982,868	$ 2,884,089
TOTAL	$ 3,569,914	$ 2,982,868	$ 2,884,089
PROGRAM			
Gas and Oil Conservation Commission	.....	$ 50,000	$ 59,666
Administers and enforces the Gas and Oil Conservation Act. (Acts Nos. 358 and 359, July 25, 1961)			
TOTAL		$ 50,000	$ 59,666
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Gas and Oil Conservation Commission	.....	$ 50,000	$ 59,666
TOTAL		$ 50,000	$ 59,666

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
PROGRAM			
Coal Research	$ 375,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
Provides grants to institutions of higher learning for research in the technology, economics and marketing of bituminous and anthracite coal and its by-products for the purpose of developing new uses and markets. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 203, 466 and 1906)			
TOTAL	$ 375,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Coal Research Board	$ 375,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
TOTAL	$ 375,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
PROGRAM			
Transfer to Anthracite and Bituminous Mine Subsidence Fund ... Provides for the creation and administration of an Anthracite and Bituminous Mine Subsidence Fund in the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries.	.....	.....	$ 1,000,000
TOTAL			$ 1,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to Anthracite and Bituminous Mine Subsidence Fund ..	.....	.....	$ 1,000,000†
TOTAL			$ 1,000,000

†This appropriation was made by Act No. 484, Aug. 23, 1961. However, it is included in the requirements of the Department as revenues must be provided to cover the amount.

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES—TOTAL	$ 3,944,914	$ 3,107,868	$ 4,018,755
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 3,569,914	$ 3,032,868	$ 2,943,755
General Fund Appropriations	3,569,914	3,032,868	**2,943,755**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 375,000	$ 75,000	$ 1,075,000
General Fund Appropriations	375,000	75,000	**75,000**
General Fund Appropriation Enacted 1961	.....	.....	1,000,000
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Special Disaster Relief Fund—Emergency	$ 1,163,256	.....	.....

BOARD OF PAROLE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Board of Parole administers a uniform system of parole with exclusive power to parole and reparole, guide, supervise and facilitate the rehabilitation of parolees. (Act of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 584,374	$ 363,428	$ 364,416
Maintains the offices of the Board, the Secretary and the Comptroller; prepares and dockets cases awaiting Board action and provides case histories; directs the activities of the district offices; maintains reports on Pennsylvania parolees in other states; provides personnel, supply and other office services. (Acts of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended; Dec. 13, 1955, P. L. 841)			
Trains administrative, supervisory and agent personnel to enable them to carry out the parole program. (Act of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended)			
Compiles statistics and conducts research to evaluate the activities of the Board and to develop improved programs and procedures. (Act of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended)			
Field Services—Supervision and Investigation	1,805,563	1,141,800	1,160,223
Investigates preparole plans of State and county prison inmates prior to release on parole; provides the courts with information and progress reports on special probation and parole cases certified for Board supervision. (Act of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended) Investigates clemency applications for the Board of Pardons. (Act of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended)			
Supervises and counsels parolees; investigates and prepares reports on new crimes and parole infractions; arrests parolees for violations of rules or new crimes; refers parolees to employers, clinics and social agencies; maintains parolee and investigation records. (Act of Aug. 6, 1941, P. L. 861 as amended)			
An expanded program of $29,045 is recommended to provide additional personnel to reduce case loads in certain field offices.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Board	3,517	2,218	2,553
TOTAL	$ 2,393,454	$ 1,507,446	$ 1,527,192

SOURCE OF FUNDS

General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 2,393,454	$ 1,507,446	**$ 1,527,192**
TOTAL	$ 2,393,454	$ 1,507,446	$ 1,527,192

SUMMARY

BOARD OF PAROLE—TOTAL	$ 2,393,454	$ 1,507,446	$ 1,527,192
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 2,393,454	$ 1,507,446	$ 1,527,192
General Fund Appropriation	$ 2,393,454	$ 1,507,446	**$ 1,527,192**

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Property and Supplies is the purchasing, leasing and housekeeping agency for the Commonwealth in the procurement and maintenance of all buildings, real estate, equipment and supplies. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXIV)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 742,714	$ 404,456	$ 405,953
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, three Deputy Secretaries and the Comptroller; directs and supervises the Department's overall operation; performs public relations and legal services; performs procurement control functions with the Budget Bureau of the Governor's Office. (Act of July 6, 1947, P. L. 1333; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2401 and 2403)			
Through the State Art Commission, reviews and approves all public monuments, memorials, buildings and certain private structures proposed for construction in the Commonwealth other than in cities of the first class and second class. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2414)			
Administers payment of General State Authority Rentals. (Act of March 31, 1949, P. L. 372 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402)			
Distribution of State Surplus Property	36,438	27,654	28,441
Collects and sells unserviceable State equipment other than motor vehicles; exchanges old equipment in part payment for new; maintains records of equipment received; coordinates equipment transfers between agencies. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 510 and 2405)			
Processes requests for demolition of obsolete buildings and structures and salvages materials for use or sale; sells by public or negotiated sale real estate no longer needed by the Commonwealth and authorized for sale by the General Assembly. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 508 and 514)			
Sells or disposes of useless records and waste paper. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 524, 709 and 2406)			
Transfers without charge suitable equipment to the Department of Public Instruction for reissuance to needy school districts. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2405)			
Sells coal removed from the Schuylkill River through dredging operations. (Act of May 10, 1949, P. L. 1065)			
Purchase, Maintenance and Disposition of State Automotive Equipment	$ 2,665,731	$ 1,420,272	$ 1,426,506
Purchases passenger and commercial vehicles for the Commonwealth and disposes of used vehicles. (Act of Jan. 23, 1956, P. L. 1080; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2407) Operates the Commonwealth garage; maintains, services and inspects all State vehicles; keeps mileage records and other data on State cars; processes registration applications for State automotive equipment and maintains title records; provides a Capitol motor pool; assigns vehicles on a permanent basis to State offices outside the Harrisburg area; stores State automobiles assigned to the Capitol area. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 515 and 2407)			

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Editing, Printing and Distribution of State Publications	460,610	212,462	223,977
Processes printing orders from State departments, agencies and commissions through class of printing contracts and through individual bidding procedures; directs all bidding, ordering and related activities with printers; purchases and stocks paper; furnishes contract printers with paper for State printing orders; handles, stores, delivers and mails printed materials for all State agencies and distributes forms to the various agencies for their use. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2406, 2409, 2410 and 2412)			
Purchase of Commodities for State Agencies	1,069,458	601,311	614,686
Distributes and revises the Commonwealth Commodity Catalogue; compiles and consolidates purchasing procedures and furnishes a procedural manual for all Commonwealth departments; acts as purchasing agent for all Commonwealth departments; processes requisitions, invites bids, obtains security from vendors, writes orders and supplies information on commodities available to departments, boards and commissions. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 507, 528, 2401, 2403, 2409 and 2412)			
Standards and Specifications of Commodities for State Agencies ..	385,517	251,877	264,141
Develops uniform purchasing standards and specifications for materials and commodities purchased by State agencies; inspects and tests purchased goods for compliance with specifications; offers technological and advisory services to all State agencies. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2403 and 2409.1)			
Real Estate and Insurance	.....†	.....†	128,026
Contracts for the rental of offices, rooms and accommodations outside the Capitol buildings and leases such space to any department, board or commission. Administers the State insurance program. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402)			
Contracts for group life insurance for State employes who elect coverage. (Act of Sept. 26, 1961, P. L. 692)			
Establishes space standards for the Commonwealth. (Executive Board Order of May 16, 1957)			
†This program previously was financed from the purchasing fund.			
Building, Construction and Engineering	$ 1,101,880	$ 892,208	$ 1,233,326
Prepares, reviews and approves plans for proposed construction or repair of State buildings; executes professional and construction contracts for buildings; provides technical consultation and inspection services to all agencies; surveys, inspects and reports on the condition of all State property to promote safety and to aid capital budgeting; inspects General State Authority construction projects. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 508 and 2408)			
Maintenance and Custody of State Office Buildings and Grounds	7,656,025	4,666,220	4,629,341
Maintains, repairs and provides housekeeping services for the Capitol group buildings as well as the Governor's Residence and the State office buildings at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; furnishes air conditioning, plumbing, painting, electrical, heat, light, water, gas and telephone services; provides elevator, upholstery, carpentry and machinery maintenance. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402; Executive Board Order, July 13, 1956)			

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Pays for improvement and repair projects that can not be done by the Department's maintenance staff. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402)			
Protects and cares for offices and buildings, property and grounds; moves furniture and handles office and building supplies. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402)			
Administrative Services	154,682	164,780	176,365
Administers the personnel, management methods, budget and office services functions of the department. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 501, 524, 525, 527, 604, 2401 and 2403)			
Distribution of Federal Surplus Commodities	242,667	161,757	169,044
Acquires surplus food from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for distribution to children in nonprofit private and public schools, child care centers, summer camps and institutions for needy persons. (Executive Directive No. 16, May 14, 1955)			
General Services	767,383	477,905	486,405
Provides Capitol police protection and guide service. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2402 and 2416)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	42,938	32,608	38,389
TOTAL	$ 15,326,043	$ 9,313,510	$ 9,824,600
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Rental from State warehouse	$ 225,375	$ 108,333	$ 100,000
Sale of automobiles and other vehicles	182,493	96,270	115,160
Reimbursements from Special Funds for Real Estate and Insurance Services	.....	.....	76,411
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	14,918,175	9,108,907	9,533,029
TOTAL	$ 15,326,043	$ 9,313,510	$ 9,824,600
PROGRAM			
Certain Legislative and Judicial Expenses and Miscellaneous Printing	$ 332,000	$ 461,336	$ 455,088
Determines, with the approval of the Governor or the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the size, character, quantity and method of distribution of publications to be printed for the Judiciary and the Legislative Reference Bureau; provides for the printing of approved publications. (Act of May 7, 1923, P. L. 158 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2406)			
Purchases all office supplies, materials and equipment; pays rentals of telephone and other leased devices; repairs equipment; pays telephone and telegraph charges and postage and freight costs for the Judiciary, the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Senate.			

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Publishes advance sheets of the Pamphlet Laws, the Vetoes and the Appropriation Acts. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2406 and 804) Prints the convention proceedings of veterans' organizations. (Act of May 3, 1923, P. L. 134 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2406)			
Publishes the Pennsylvania Manual. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2406)			
TOTAL	$ 332,000	$ 461,336	$ 455,088
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Certain Legislative and Judicial Expenses and Miscellaneous Printing	$ 332,000	$ 461,336	$ 455,088
TOTAL	$ 332,000	$ 461,336	$ 455,088
PROGRAM			
Rental of property	.....	$ 100,000	.....
Provides for rental of property to increase office space in the Capitol city. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402)			
TOTAL		$ 100,000	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Rental of property	.....	$ 100,000	.....
TOTAL		$ 100,000	
PROGRAM			
History and Roster—10th Volunteer Infantry	.....	$ 6,600	.....
Prints, packs and ships copies of the History and Roster of the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2406, 2409, 2410 and 2412)			
TOTAL		$ 6,600	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
History and Roster—10th Volunteer Infantry	.....	$ 6,600*	.....
TOTAL		$ 6,600	

*Continuing Appropriation

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Transfer to Purchasing Fund	.....	.....	$ 500,000
The purchasing fund is used to finance state purchases until reimbursement has been received from the using department. No appropriation has been made to this fund since 1949. Since that time, the purchasing demands and the increased activity of the Commonwealth government have reached a point which necessitates this increase in the fund.			
TOTAL			$ 500,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Transfer to Purchasing Fund	.....	.....	**$ 500,000**
TOTAL			$ 500,000

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS

PROGRAM			
Payment of General State Authority Rentals	$ 40,179,530	$ 23,936,988	$ 26,805,819
Makes rental payments to the General State Authority for use of grounds, buildings and equipment acquired, financed and constructed by that Authority other than for the State-aided colleges and universities which are paid by the Department of Public Instruction. The Commonwealth secures title to the buildings and the property after the total cost of each project has been matched by rental payments. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2402)			
TOTAL	$ 40,179,530	$ 23,936,988	$ 26,805,819
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees	.....	$ 661,588	$ 661,588
General Fund Appropriation			
General State Authority Rentals	$ 40,179,530	$ 23,275,400	**$ 26,144,231**
TOTAL	$ 40,179,530	$ 23,936,988	$ 26,805,819

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Grants for Utility Expansion	.....	$ 748,400	.....
Provides grants to municipalities or municipal authorities to cover the Commonwealth's share of projects extending municipal utilities to State hospitals, colleges or other institutions.			
TOTAL		$ 748,400	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Commonwealth's Share—Utilities, Borough of West Chester	.....	$ 300,000	.....
Commonwealth's Share—Utilities, Borough of Slippery Rock	.....	350,000	.....
Commonwealth's Share—Utilities, Canonsburg—Houston Joint Authority	.....	98,400	.....
TOTAL		$ 748,400	

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
General Fund Appropriations			
Maintenance and Custody of State Office Buildings and Grounds	$ 250,000*	.....	$ 525,750
The following additional appropriations were made to the Department of Property and Supplies for the various departments and institutions:			
Acquire Land for Rights-of-way		$ 90,000*	
Somerset State Hospital—Acquire Land	25,500*		
East Stroudsburg State College—Acquire Land	2,500*		
Indiana State College—Sanitary Trunk Sewer	40,000*		
Millersville State College—Acquire Land	63,000*		
West Chester State College—Acquire Land	2,000*		
Ebensburg State School—Sewage Disposal Plant	225,000*		
Acquire Youth Development Centers—Public Welfare	500,000*		
Acquire Land in Lackawanna County—Revenue Department	33,500*		
Health Department Capital—Health Rehabilitation Services—Institutional	100,000*		
Historical and Museum Commission Capital—Museums Program	50,000*		
Historical and Museum Commission Capital—Historical Properties Program	150,000*		
Justice Department Capital—Penal and Correctional Institutions	500,000*		
Military Affairs Department Capital—Airport Construction and Improvement	200,000*		
Military Affairs Department Capital—Armory Planning and Functions	200,000*		
Public Instruction Department Capital—Teacher Training—State Colleges	750,000*		
Public Welfare Department Capital—Mental Health Services—Institutional	1,292,305*		
Public Welfare Department Capital—General and Special Hospital Services—Institutional	228,040*		
TOTAL	$ 4,611,845	$ 90,000	$ 525,750

*Continuing Appropriation

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—TOTAL	$ 60,449,418	$ 34,656,834	$ 38,111,257
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 15,658,043	$ 9,881,446	$ 10,779,688
General Fund Appropriations	15,250,175	9,676,843	**10,488,177**
Augmentations	407,868	204,603	291,571
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS	$ 40,179,530	$ 23,936,988	$ 26,805,819
General Fund Appropriations	40,179,530	23,275,400	**26,144,231**
Augmentations	.....	661,588	661,588
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	.....	$ 748,400	.....
General Fund Appropriations	.....	748,400	.....
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	$ 4,611,845	$ 90,000	$ 525,750
General Fund Appropriations	4,611,845	90,000	**525,750**
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools and Other Agencies	$ 681,500	$ 380,000	$ 300,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Public Instruction is responsible for the educational program of the Commonwealth, including the public schools, certain aspects of higher education, vocational education, professional education and licensure, and maintenance of the State Library. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1300; Public School Code of 1949)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 1,144,216	$ 807,011	$ 971,051
Maintains the office of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and comptroller; provides personnel, supply, public information and other office services; pays the expenses of the State Council of Education. Studies the policies and practices of county and district school systems to develop tested educational, administrative and curricular programs for subsequent state-wide applications. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1301)			
Compiles statistical data to evaluate and guide educational policies and methods and to aid in research by universities and other agencies. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1006)			
Training of Public Service Employes	263,007	162,060	162,365
Provides in-service training to State and local government employes, including policemen, borough officers, minor judiciary, assessors, correctional workers, school board directors, school employes, juvenile institution personnel and health officers; aids in staff development program at State level. (Act of May 13, 1947, P. L. 214)			
Operates the State Firemen's Training School. For the fiscal year 1962-63, an allocation of $76,312 is recommended for the activity. (Act of May 26, 1949, P. L. 1844)			
The Federal government contributes toward the cost of certain portions of this program.			
Administrative Services for School Districts	532,270	389,000	474,353
Provides funds for personnel and other expenses necessary to administer the Federal milk and lunch program for school children —see Restricted Receipts, Federal Aid for School Lunch Program; Federal Aid for Special Milk Program. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1337)			
Assists school districts in the enforcement of budgeting, accounting and purchasing procedures. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 2501 through 2511, 2520, 2522, 2541 and 2542)			
Administers the reorganization of school districts, advises school districts on reorganization problems, reviews county plans which concern administrative units, conducts field investigations on all annexations over which the State Council of Education has jurisdiction, advises school boards and county boards of school directors on the formation of and changes in joint schools, and administers distressed school districts. (Acts 561, Sept. 12, 1961)			
Adminsters the Support of Public Schools program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
School Building Services	$ 407,987	$ 241,005	$ 231,881
Surveys existing school buildings to develop a state-wide plan for school plant construction; estimates the need for rehabilitation and construction of school buildings; assists local school districts in planning modern and economical building programs; reviews plans and specifications of school buildings for conformity with State standards and determines the proper amount of State reimbursements; provides consultants to advise local school districts on site acquisitions, capital budgeting and other technical matters. (Act of March 22, 1956, P. L. 1315; Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 731)			
Curriculum Development Services	206,160	155,711	279,541
Evaluates the school curricula for elementary and secondary education and develops standards; provides consultant services to local districts and State agencies. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XIII; Public School Code of 1949, Arts. XV and XVI)			
An expanded program of $50,887 is recommended to provide leadership and advice to local school units in the development of programs for academically gifted students and for culturally deprived students.			
Assists in the development of farm and home safety programs.			
Vocational Education Services	1,205,633	667,588	710,069
Prepares vocational education curricula and distributes materials for instruction in agriculture, homemaking, trade and industry. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this program. (Public School Code of 1949, Arts. XIX and XXV) Administers the Vocational Education program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Special Services for Pupils	157,001	116,636	121,374
Plans and develops educational, diagnostic, counseling, health and medical services for handicapped children; supervises public school services and prepares special furniture catalogues for the handicapped child program. (Public School Code of 1949, Arts. XIX and XXVII)			
Provides books with large type for children with defective vision. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1372)			
Advises school districts on programs for gifted children and in the financial management of such programs; promotes the training of teachers for exceptional children. (Public School Code of 1949, Arts. XIX and XXVII)			
Administers the Special Services for Pupils program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Higher Education Services	$ 348,225	$ 194,676	$ 251,290
Performs administrative functions relative to the fourteen State colleges; develops standards for the education of college students entering teaching and other professions; evaluates higher education curricula; inspects accredited higher educational institutions or those seeking accreditation; investigates applications for chartering new educational institutions and amending current charters. (Act of May 29, 1931, P. L. 210 as amended)			
An expanded program of $52,786 is recommended to develop a master plan for higher education in Pennsylvania; to determine the need for community college programs in the State and establish locations, schedules, programs and standards for such community colleges.			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Reviews applications and issues teacher certificates if minimum State requirements are met; checks the certification status of school district teachers to ascertain that standards have been met for subsidy payments; evaluates the education of professional school applicants and issues certificates stating that the student has met requirements of pre-professional certification. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1304)			
Holds examinations in secondary school subjects to determine the qualifications of those unable to present satisfactory credentials; grants credits and diplomas for secondary education offered by other than approved schools. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1302)			
Regulation of Private Schools and Veterans' Education	253,407	140,649	134,504
Inspects and licenses private, trade, academic, business and correspondence schools for compliance with minimum State standards; offers professional advice in planning and developing improved curricula and instructional programs; takes appropriate action to enforce regulations; inspects and approves institutions and courses for the training of veterans under Federal Law. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of certain portions of this program. (Acts of May 2, 1945, P. L. 401; June 25, 1947, P. L. 951; July 8, 1947, P. L. 1428 and 1433)			
Auditing of State Aid to Public School Districts.....	$ 139,744	$ 90,528	$ 98,408
Audits reports submitted by local school districts to verify their rights to State subsidies computed under the program Administrative Services for School Districts and distributed under the program Support of Public Schools which is described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2501 through 2504, 2510, 2541, 2542, 2561, 2562, 2572 and 2575)			
Public School Employes' Retirement	672,615	334,534	.....
Administers the Public School Employes' Retirement Act; maintains records, certifies pension amounts and formulates rules and regulations for the retirement of public school employes. The administration costs for the School Employes' Retirement Fund will be paid from Fund earnings during 1962-63. No recommendation is made for this program. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 410)			
Administers the Public School Employes' Retirement program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Professional Licensing Services	1,480,042	909,514	987,991
Pays the expenses of examining boards and provides them with stenographic and bookkeeping services; supervises the expenditures of the boards. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 202)			
Processes applications and issues licenses and license renewals in 16 occupational groups; maintains records of licenses. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1304)			
Examines applicants to determine their qualifications for professional licenses; inspects and approves institutions providing professional education; conducts hearings on alleged violations of the licensing laws. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202, 504 and 1310)			
Assists examing boards in licensing law enforcement, and investigates and institutes proceedings against violators. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1304)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	141,692	135,864	140,426
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Support of Public Schools	1,335,578	769,903	1,086,006
TOTAL	$ 8,287,577	$ 5,114,679	$ 5,649,259

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal funds for Training Public Service Employes (George-Bardon Act,1946)	$ 50,000	$ 27,083	$ 25,000
Federal funds for Vocational Education Services (Public Law 347, 64th Congress; Public Law 586, 79th Congress)	410,573	304,364	300,929
Federal funds for Regulation of Private Schools and Veterans' Training (Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended)	137,656	75,000	66,345
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 7,689,348†	$ 4,708,232	$ 5,256,985
TOTAL	$ 8,287,577	$ 5,114,679	$ 5,649,259

†The actual amount spent from this appropriation in 1959-61 was $8,185,959. A separate appropriation was created for the Library Services program in 1961-62, and the $496,611 spent for Library Services in 1959-61 is presented under the appropriation State Library.

PROGRAM			
Library Services	$ 1,116,067	$ 1,042,312	$ 743,747
Operates the State Library; selects, organizes and distributes books and other printed materials; provides research and informational services to Commonwealth employes and to the public; provides staff assistance for the Advisory Council of Library Development. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this activity. (Act No. 188, June 14, 1961)			
Operates a legal reference library for government officials, legislators, the courts and attorneys; maintains a reference library of Federal and State government publications. (Act No. 188, June 14, 1961)			
Lends books to local libraries to meet specific reader needs; sends mobile library collections to communities with inadequate library facilities; plans and conducts workshops for librarians on planning and techniques; administers a library trainee program. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this program. (Act No. 188, June 14, 1961)			
Coordinates a State-wide system of libraries and approves disbursements of funds to libraries within that system; advises local libraries on minimum standards of staff, resources, hours and physical facilities. The Federal government contributes toward the cost of this activity. (Act No. 188, June 14, 1961)			
Administers the Library Services program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
TOTAL	$ 1,116,067	$ 1,042,312	$ 743,747
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal funds for State Library Services (Library Services Act, Public Law 597, 84th Congress)	$ 619,456	$ 710,690	$ 355,000
General Fund Appropriation			
State Library	$ 496,611†	$ 331,622	$ 388,747
TOTAL	$ 1,116,067	$ 1,042,312	$ 743,747

†Library Services was included in the General Government Operations appropriation in 1959-61.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
National Defense Education	$ 1,153,000	$ 747,938	$ 815,408
Provides curriculum services to school districts for mathematics, science and modern foreign languages; provides in-service teacher training.			
Develops and improves guidance, counseling and testing methods in the public schools.			
Develops plans and policies for the establishment of area technical programs to train employes in technical skills other than those learned in vocational schools. Initiates, improves and expands the collection and reporting of statistical data at the State level.			
The Federal government contributes to this program essentially on a matching basis.			
TOTAL	$ 1,153,000	$ 747,938	$ 815,408
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal Funds for National Defense Education Act (Public Law 864, 85th Congress)	$ 537,903	$ 386,889	$ 407,704
General Fund Appropriation			
National Defense Education Act—Administration	615,097	361,049	**407,704**
TOTAL	$ 1,153,000	$ 747,938	$ 815,408
PROGRAM			
Governor's Committee for the Handicapped	$ 29,565	$ 19,440	$ 29,316
This committee was appointed to study and assist the local community councils in developing programs to aid handicapped children. The committee will conduct a long-range research project on Pennsylvania's handicapped.			
TOTAL	$ 29,565	$ 19,440	$ 29,316
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Governor's Committee for the Handicapped	$ 29,565	$ 19,440	**$ 29,316**
TOTAL	$ 29,565	$ 19,440	$ 29,316
PROGRAM			
Motion Picture Control	$ 9,675	$ 40,500	.....
The Board of Motion Picture Control is responsible for reviewing motion picture films and stereopticon views and slides to determine their acceptability for public viewing. The legislation setting up this activity has been declared unconstitutional, and no funds are recommended for 1962-63. (Wm Goldman Theatres v. Dana, 405 Pa. 83; Certiorari Denied, 82 Sup. Ct. Rep. 174)			
TOTAL	$ 9,675	$ 40,500	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Board of Motion Picture Control	$ 9,675*	$ 40,500	.....
TOTAL	$ 9,675	$ 40,500	

*Continuing Appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS			
PROGRAM			
General State Authority Rentals	$ 477,196	$ 660,000	$ 1,058,554
Makes rental payments to the General State Authority for capital improvements at State-aided educational institutions. The 1961-62 recommended amount will provide rentals for projects constructed at Temple University, Lincoln University, the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pennsylvania. (Act of May 18, 1956, P. L. 1634)			
TOTAL	$ 477,196	$ 660,000	$ 1,058,554
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General State Authority Rentals—State-Aided Institutions	$ 477,196	$ 660,000	**$ 1,058,554**
TOTAL	$ 477,196	$ 660,000	$ 1,058,554
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL			
PROGRAM			
Higher Education Services—Teacher Training			
Maintains 14 State colleges in various parts of the Commonwealth to prepare college students for elementary and secondary school teaching; provides board, lodging and instruction for resident students. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 202)			
The State colleges are:	Enrollment Sept. 1961		
Bloomsburg State College	1,900	$ 3,012,698	$ 2,054,508	$ 2,052,660
California State College	2,550	3,149,835	2,287,935	2,676,938
Cheyney State College	925	1,444,086	999,378	974,968
Clarion State College	1,750	2,207,289	1,825,340	2,039,781
East Stroudsburg State College	1,650	2,756,163	1,752,452	2,115,805
Edinboro State College	1,725	2,419,234	1,709,855	2,004,392
Indiana State College	3,500	5,937,184	3,757,401	4,078,485
Kutztown State College	1,700	2,575,366	1,632,585	1,851,830
Lock Haven State College	1,250	2,038,128	1,454,472	1,474,125
Mansfield State College	1,250	2,116,887	1,251,140	1,585,128
Millersville State College	1,880	3,636,408	2,236,217	2,481,280
Shippensburg State College	1,450	2,668,459	1,589,785	1,840,818
Slippery Rock State College	1,506	2,951,217	1,983,883	2,089,481
West Chester State College	2,600	4,938,336	3,079,500	3,443,262
TOTAL	25,636	$ 41,851,290	$ 27,614,451	$ 30,708,953

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Augmentation			
Student fees, board and lodging:			
Bloomsburg State College	$ 1,568,886	$ 948,816	$ 950,660
California State College	1,657,171	974,224	1,197,938
Cheyney State College	666,820	382,069	438,468
Clarion State College	1,223,686	946,565	1,024,781
East Stroudsburg State College	1,556,171	943,078	1,152,400
Edinboro State College	1,384,161	836,986	1,003,892
Indiana State College	3,357,336	1,934,598	2,048,485
Kutztown State College	1,439,677	787,150	865,830
Lock Haven State College	1,029,503	666,920	749,125
Mansfield State College	1,103,488	674,161	860,128
Millersville State College	$ 2,077,287	$ 1,232,800	$ 1,346,270
Shippensburg State College	1,433,049	835,934	999,818
Slippery Rock State College	1,738,240	1,002,429	1,156,000
West Chester State College	2,756,122	1,697,726	1,935,262
General Fund Appropriation			
State Colleges—Maintenance	18,859,693	13,750,995	**14,979,896**
TOTAL	$ 41,851,290	$ 27,614,451	$ 30,708,953
PROGRAM			
Special Services for Pupils	$ 2,160,236	$ 1,215,000	$ 1,311,170
Provides resident care and instruction for deaf children at the Pennsylvania Oral School at Scranton. Provides resident care and instruction for veterans' children, orphaned or in unfortunate circumstances, at the Scotland School for Veterans' Children. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202, 401 and 1311)			
TOTAL	$ 2,160,236	$ 1,215,000	$ 1,311,170
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Pennsylvania State Oral School	$ 457,879	$ 270,000	**$ 320,250**
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	1,702,357	945,000	**990,920**
TOTAL	$ 2,160,236	$ 1,215,000	$ 1,311,170
PROGRAM			
Vocational Education Services	$ 838,979	$ 459,900	$ 473,602
Provides vocational education at Thaddeus Stevens Trade School in mechanical trades for orphaned and deserving Pennsylvania boys between 16 and 18 years of age. (Act of May 11, 1905, P. L. 518 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 838,979	$ **459,000**	$ **473,602**
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Tuition and fees	$ 55,293	$ 27,900	$ 28,000
General Fund Appropriation			
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	783,686	432,000	**445,602**
TOTAL	$ 838,979	$ 459,900	$ 473,602

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
PROGRAM			
Library Services ..... Provides aid to public libraries for the development and improvement of a state-wide system of libraries and library services in Pennsylvania. The categories of aid are as follows:	$ 234,000	$ 632,678	$ 1,573,830
State-Aid to Local Libraries: Provides aid to 196 local libraries. An amount of $475,275 is recommended for these libraries, computed at the rate of $.075 per capita for the area served by each library.			
State-Aid to County Libraries: Provides aid to qualifying county libraries up to a maximum of $8,000 each. An amount of $223,474 is recommended for this purpose.			
State-Aid to District Library Centers: Provides aid to 25 libraries, including 5 college or university libraries qualified for designation as district library centers. An amount of $487,418 is recommended for these libraries, computed by multiplying the population of the area serviced by $.0375 for the college or university libraries, and by $.075 for the other libraries.			
State-Aid to Regional Library Resource Centers: Provides aid in the amount of $99,000 for those libraries other than the State Library which serve as regional resource centers. An amount of $33,000 each is recommended for the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State University Library, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.			
Equalization Aid: Provides equalization aid to qualifying libraries in whose service areas one-half mill times market value per capita is less than $1.25. The sum of $217,663 is recommended for this purpose.			
(Act No. 188, June 14, 1961)			
Provides aid to the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to meet the costs incurred in serving as regional libraries in the distribution of blind reading materials and talking book machines.			
TOTAL	$ 234,000	$ 632,678	$ 1,573,830
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Improvement of Library Services	.....	$ 500,000	$ 1,502,830
Aid to Free Public Libraries	$ 234,000	132,678	
Library Services for the Blind	.....	.....	71,000
TOTAL	$ 234,000	$ 632,678	$ 1,573,830
PROGRAM			
Support of Public Schools ..... Provides payments for teaching units to assist school districts in meeting operational costs. An equalizing formula is used to allow greater reimbursement to those districts least able to finance adequate instruction for their pupils. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2502)	$ 691,146,934	$ 374,270,500	$ 379,115,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Pays to school districts a share of the annual rental or sinking fund charges on school buildings according to an equalization formula. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 2572, 2574 and 2575)			
Makes payments to school districts for a portion of pupil transportation costs according to an equalization formula. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 2541, 2542 and 2543)			
Makes payments to school districts as an incentive to encourage the formulation of joint and union districts. (Pulic School Code of 1949, Sec. 2502)			
Makes payments to school districts to encourage the consolidation of schools by closing the schools in certain districts. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2511)			
Reimburses school districts providing special classes for exceptional children; provides advance payments to counties for transportation and instruction costs of county operated classes. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2509)			
Makes payments to schools and special institutions for the care and education of blind, deaf, crippled and cerebral palsied children. The Commonwealth pays 75 per cent of the cost if the school district of the child can be determined and all the cost if the district of residence cannot be determined. Additionally, provides instruction to the parents of blind children less than six years of age to aid the parents in caring for the handicapped child. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 1376 and 1377)			
Provides payments to school districts for tuition costs of each pupil sent to schools outside the Commonwealth. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2503)			
Provides payments to school districts for the instruction of home bound children. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2510)			
Provides payments to school districts for the salaries and expenses of extension education teachers and supervisors. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2510)			
Makes additional payments to financially handicapped school districts unable to finance adequate programs. The amounts and conditions of the payments are determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 672)			
Provides payments to school districts providing education to nonresident orphaned children placed in private homes by court order and nonresident inmates of children's institutions. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 1305, 1306 and 2503)			
Makes payments of annual fixed charges to school districts in lieu of taxes for land acquired by the Commonwealth for water conservation or flood prevention. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 604) Provides payment to a school district for maintenance of summer schools for school age children of migrant laborers. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 2509.2)			
TOTAL	$ 691,146,934	$ 374,270,500	$ 379,115,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Teaching Units	$ 539,722,133	$ 272,300,000	**$ 274,000,000**
Teaching Units—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**3,300,000**	
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	44,559,861	32,650,000	**35,000,000**
Transportation	40,435,561	22,750,000	**24,500,000**
Supplemental Payments, Joint and Union Districts	26,913,085	14,270,000	**17,300,000**
Supplemental Payments, Joint and Union Districts—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**2,200,000**	
Closed Schools	4,950,000	2,500,000	**2,650,000**
Closed Schools—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**70,000**	
Special Education	22,335,000	14,535,000	**16,600,000**
Special Education—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**1,000,000**	
Education of Deaf, Blind and Cerebral Palsied	5,200,000	4,100,000	**4,100,000**
Tuition Paid to Other Districts	150,000	75,000	**100,000**
Home Bound Instruction	850,000	485,000	**425,000**
Extension Education	3,145,285	1,634,000	**2,000,000**
Extension Education—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**530,000**	
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	358,000	300,000	**500,000**
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed In Private Homes	2,500,000	1,540,000	**1,900,000**
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	28,009	16,500	**25,000**
Children of Migrant Laborers—Education	.....	15,000	**15,000**
TOTAL	$ 691,146,934	$ 374,270,500	$ 379,115,000
PROGRAM			
Vocational Education Services	$ 6,766,117	$ 4,070,748	$ 4,395,371
Reimburses school districts and county boards of school directors for approved vocational courses, traveling expenses, extension classes and equipment in area technical schools. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 504, 506 and 508)			
Provides funds to school districts for the training of unemployed persons in new industrial skills. For the fiscal year 1962-63, a total of $500,000 is recommended for training the unemployed.			
TOTAL	$ 6,766,117	$ 4,070,748	$ 4,395,371
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal funds for vocational education (Public Law 347, 64th Congress; Public Law 586, 79th Congress)	$ 4,080,356	$ 2,531,800	$ 2,322,241
General Fund Appropriation			
Vocational Education	2,685,761	1,538,948	**2,073,130**
TOTAL	$ 6,766,117	$ 4,070,748	$ 4,395,371
PROGRAM			
Special Services for Pupils	$ 172,000	$ 94,900	$ 159,900
Provides annual payments not to exceed $500 per student to institutions of higher learning for defraying the expenses of deaf or blind students. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1381)			
Makes payments of $3 per day to nonsectarian institutions for the education of blind children under eight years of age. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1380)			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Provides 100 scholarships at $250 per year for a maximum of four years per student, and 80 scholarships at $200 per year for a maximum of four years per student to enable selected students to attend any institution of higher learning in Pennsylvania. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1612; Act No. 562, Sept. 12, 1961)			
Provides for the education of children living at Chief Cornplanter Reservation. (Act of April 18, 1856, P. L. 410)			
TOTAL	$ 172,000	$ 94,900	$ 159,900
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Education of Blind and Deaf Students	$ 40,000	$ 25,000	**$ 25,000**
Education of Blind Children	.....	3,000	**3,000**
State Competitive Scholarships	128,000	65,000	**130,000**
Educational Grants—Cornplanter Indians	4,000	1,900	**1,900**
TOTAL	$ 172,000	$ 94,900	$ 159,900
PROGRAM			
County Supervision of Public Schools	$ 4,345,776	$ 2,712,740	$ 2,540,940
Pays minimum salaries of county superintendents, assistant county superintendents and supervisors of special education. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 1066 and 1067)			
Pays the actual and necessary expenses incurred by each county superintendent, assistant county superintendents and supervisors of special education. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1068)			
Pays to each member of the county board of school directors $5 for each county board meeting attended. However, the maximum paid per annum shall not exceed $60. Additionally, the State reimburses each county board of school directors at a maximum rate of $100 for an attorney's fee. This amount may be increased with the approval of the court of common pleas of the county. (Public School Code of 1949, Secs. 924 and 925)			
TOTAL	$ 4,345,776	$ 2,712,740	$ 2,540,940
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents and Supervisors of Special Education	$ 3,922,176	$ 2,453,500	**$ 2,291,000**
Expenses of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents and Supervisors of Special Education	320,000	196,300	**183,400**
Expenses of County Boards	103,600	62,940	**66,540**
TOTAL	$ 4,345,776	$ 2,712,740	$ 2,540,940

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Public School Employes' Retirement	$ 31,253,009	$ 36,550,924	$ 36,585,500
Provides the State's portion of the annuity payable to present and new school employes at the time of their retirement. The State guarantees sufficient interest on invested funds to provide the annuities as set up to the credit of the employes. The State also provides for a share of retirement costs for the faculty of the State Colleges. (Act of June 1, 1950, P. L. 350 as amended Aug. 4, 1959, P. L. 599)			
Retirement compensation is paid to every person 62 years of age or older who taught in the Commonwealth's public schools for at least 20 years or for 14 years in the case of those retiring because of physical or mental disability. This applies to those persons who retired prior to July 1, 1919. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 350 as amended Aug. 4, 1959, P. L. 599)			
TOTAL	$ 31,253,009	$ 36,550,924	$ 36,585,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
School Employes' Retirement Fund, Contingent Reserve Account	$ 12,220,039	$ 34,552,000	**$ 34,749,800**
School Employes' Retirement Fund, Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	15,640,564	.....	
School Employes' Retirement Fund, Former Teachers Account	92,406	48,924	**35,700**
School Employes' Retirement Fund, Supplemental	3,300,000*	1,950,000	**1,800,000**
TOTAL	$ 31,253,009	$ 36,550,924	$ 36,585,500
*Continuing Appropriation.			
PROGRAM			
State School Fund—Safety Standards	.....	$ 989,650	.....
Provides payment to the State School Fund to be spent for repairs and alterations to local public school buildings or State College buildings in order to meet fire and safety standards required by the Department of Labor and Industry or other qualified governmental jurisdictions. Act of Jan. 7, 1960, P. L. 2102)			
TOTAL		$ 989,650	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
State School Fund—Safety Standards	.....	$ 989,650*	.....
TOTAL		$ 989,650	
*Continuing Appropriation.			
PROGRAM			
State Aid to Universities, Colleges and Other Institutions	$ 72,206,237	$ 36,826,920	$ 41,082,757
Contributes toward the maintenance, instructional program and extension services of certain educational and other institutions.			
TOTAL	$ 72,206,237	$ 36,826,920	$ 41,082,757

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Pennsylvania State University—Maintenance	$ 33,732,335	$ 18,215,460	
Pennsylvania State University—School of Mineral Industries	70,000	37,800	
Pennsylvania State University—School of Mineral Industries—Matching Contributions of Industries	57,500	31,050	
Pennsylvania State University—School of Mineral Industries, Research—Slate Industry	35,000	18,900	
Pennsylvania State University—School of Mineral Industries, Research—Mineral Industry	32,500	17,550	**$ 20,000,000**
Pennsylvania State University—College of Agriculture—Crop Study	150,000	81,000	
Pennsylvania State University—Petroleum Industries	100,000	54,000	
Pennsylvania State University—Mushroom Research	50,000	25,000	
Pennsylvania State University—Mastitis	50,000	27,000	
Pennsylvania State University—Disease of Maple Trees Research	.....	10,000	
University of Pittsburgh—Maintenance	5,318,844	2,872,175	**3,058,335**
University of Pittsburgh—School of Medicine	1,887,985	1,019,511	**1,033,200**
University of Pittsburgh—Library School	.....	54,000	**52,000**
Jonas E. Salk Professorship—University of Pittsburgh	50,000	27,083	**27,083**
Western State Psychiatric Institute—University of Pittsburgh	3,857,282	.....†	.....†
University of Pennsylvania—Maintenance	6,369,680	3,439,627	**3,662,566**
University of Pennsylvania—School of Medicine	2,646,331	1,429,018	**1,416,800**
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine	1,210,350	653,589	**653,589**
Temple University—Maintenance	4,478,176	2,418,215	**4,209,395**
Temple University—School of Medicine	2,601,411	1,404,761	**1,458,800**
Lincoln University	607,200	327,888	**327,888**
Women's Medical College	903,487	487,882	**576,800**
Jefferson Medical College	3,348,073	1,807,958	**1,772,400**
Hahnemann Medical College	1,939,913	1,047,552	**1,064,000**
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy	253,000	136,080	**136,080**
Philadelphia Textile Institute	193,600	104,544	**104,544**
Franklin Institute	129,470	69,913	**69,913**
Moore Institute	78,650	42,471	**42,471**
Berean Training School	66,500	35,910	**35,910**
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	154,550	83,457	**83,457**
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	42,500	.....	.....
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture	96,800	52,272	**52,272**
Johnson Industrial School	90,000	48,600	**48,600**
Williamson Trade School	66,000	35,640	**35,640**
Philadelphia Commercial Museum	60,500	32,670	**32,670**
Philadelphia Museum College of Art	193,600	104,544	**104,544**
Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science	50,000	32,400	**32,400**
Carnegie Museum	50,000	32,400	**32,400**
Carnegie Institute	10,000	.....	.....
Drexel Institute of Technology—Maintenance	750,000	405,000	**750,000**
Drexel Institute of Technology—Library School	.....	.....	**100,000**
Dickinson Law School	250,000	54,000	**54,000**
Pennsylvania School for the Deaf—Deficits	175,000	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State College of Optometry	.....	50,000	**55,000**
TOTAL	$ 72,206,237	$ 36,826,920	$ 41,082,757

†The appropriation for Western State Psychiatric Institute has been transferred to the Department of Public Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Department of Public Instruction—Institutional Capital	.....	.....	**$ 376,000**
State Firemen's Training School—Capital	.....	.....	**10,200**
SUMMARY			
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—TOTAL	$ 862,047,658	$ 493,063,280	$ 506,629,507
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 10,595,884	$ 6,964,869	$ 7,237,730
General Fund Appropriations	8,840,296	5,460,843	**6,082,752**
Augmentations	1,755,588	1,504,026	1,154,978
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS	$ 477,196	$ 660,000	$ 1,058,554
General Fund Appropriations	477,196	660,000	**1,058,554**
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL	$ 44,850,505	$ 29,289,351	$ 32,493,725
General Fund Appropriations	21,803,615	15,397,995	**16,736,668**
Augmentations	23,046,890	13,891,356	15,757,057
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 806,124,073	$ 456,149,060	$ 465,453,298
General Fund Appropriations	802,043,717	453,617,260	**463,131,057**
Augmentations	4,080,356	2,531,800	2,322,241
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	.....	.....	$ 386,200
General Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	**$ 386,200**
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Additional Dormitory Rentals—State Colleges (Higher Education Services—Teacher Training)	$ 761,729	$ 1,213,184	$ 1,221,912
National Defense Education Act—Testing and Counselling (National Defense Education Act)	644,135	785,336	766,000
Pennsylvania State Oral School (Special Services for Pupils)	.....	13	18
National Defense Education Act—Reimbursement Equipment (National Defense Education Act)	2,522,335	2,572,286	2,575,000
Special School Lunch Program (Administrative Services for School Districts)	7,536,497	4,200,000	4,092,397
Special School Milk Program (Administrative Services for School Districts)	6,768,829	3,650,000	3,612,645
Graduate Fellowship Program (Higher Education Services)	9,800	7,500	1,200

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Public School Building Authority is a nonprofit corporation responsible for the construction, improvement, maintenance, operation and furnishing of school buildings. The buildings are a part of the public school system of the Commonwealth under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration			
Maintains the office of the Director and provides all administrative services such as typing, reproduction, public information and personnel. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217) Supervises all financial operations including negotiations involving bond purchases or sale of bonds. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217) Leases completed school buildings to school districts at an annual rental sufficient to amortize costs in 40 years without pledging the credit or taxes of the State. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217)	$ 339,623		
Legal Services	110,399		**No appropriation is requested. The programs are financed through Inspection Fees.**
Provides all legal advice for the Director; develops all contracts for school building leases, purchases, agreements for bonds, construction and insurance covering school buildings; draws up bond indentures and bid openings. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217)			
Purchasing School Equipment	82,757		
Develops, prepares and writes specifications for school equipment purchased by the Authority; reviews, supervises and correlates bidding for furniture; advises school districts on purchasing procedures; places orders for and inspects furniture delivered to the school district. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217)			
Supervision of School Building Construction	109,751		
Reviews architectural plans for compliance with Department of Public Instruction room schedules and for completeness; advises school districts on bid procedures and agreements between the districts and the architects; reviews advertising for bids and supervises bid letting. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217)			
Inspection of School Building Projects	$ 662,216		
Conducts site inspections of school building projects while under construction to assure that the contractor adheres to State contract specifications. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217)			**No appropriation is requested. The programs are financed through Inspection Fees.**
TOTAL	$ 1,304,746		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Inspection Fees	$ 579,746		
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	725,000		
TOTAL	$ 1,304,746		

SUMMARY

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—TOTAL	$ 1,304,746
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1,304,746
General Fund Appropriation	725,000
Inspection Fees	579,746

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission regulates the rates and services of public utilities operating within the Commonwealth to provide the public with reasonable rates and safe and adequate services. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 1,971,861	$ 1,245,129	$ 1,108,736
Maintains the offices of the Commissioners, the Secretary and the Comptroller; provides personnel, supply, public relations, stenographic and other staff services; prepares agenda and minutes of the Commission meetings; processes applications, complaints and petitions; assigns examiners to conduct hearings; issues orders entered by the Commission; assesses the cost of regulation on the utilities; maintains fiscal, budget and payroll records for the Commission. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Advises the Commission and its bureaus on legal matters; reviews proposed reports and prepares orders; conducts enforcement proceedings; prepares and argues cases before the appellate courts; indexes the orders of the Commission. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Rates and Research	813,952	843,655	973,527
Collects and analyzes data for the preparation of recommendations relating to the regulation of all utilities; conducts formal and informal investigations into the rates charged the public by public utilities; prepares recommendatory reports to the Commission. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Protects the public through reviews of insurance coverage, tariffs, financial statements, time schedules, accident reports and operations procedures of all utilities. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Analyzes all annual and quarterly reports filed with the Commission by public utilities. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Prepares reports on finances, property sales and securities certificates; prescribes uniform systems of accounts for utilities; examines the records of utilities for compliance with Commission regulations. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Administers the Grade Crossing Protection program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Investigations, Service and Enforcement	$ 1,119,805	$ 499,742	$ 511,448
Conducts formal and informal investigations into the adequacy of services, extensions of facilities, construction standards, safety of facilities and billings on charges for service; enforces the Commission's general regulations. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Examines and processes road checks of trucks, buses and taxicabs to determine operation within certification and to participate in resulting prosecution of violators. (Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1053 as amended)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	2,375	1,760	1,631
TOTAL	$ 3,907,993	$ 2,590,286	$ 2,595,342
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 3,907,993	$ 2,590,286	**$ 2,595,342**
TOTAL	$ 3,907,993	$ 2,590,286	$ 2,595,342

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 29,978	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Pays a share of the cost of installing safety devices at railroad grade crossings. The payment may not exceed $7,000 for each installation.			
TOTAL	$ 29,978	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 29,978	$ 15,000	**$ 15,000**
TOTAL	$ 29,978	$ 15,000	$ 15,000

SUMMARY

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION—TOTAL	$ 3,937,971	$ 2,605,286	$ 2,610,342
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 3,907,993	$ 2,590,286	$ 2,595,342
General Fund Appropriations	3,907,993	2,590,286	**2,595,342**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 29,978	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
General Fund Appropriations	29,978	15,000	**15,000**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Public Welfare promotes mental health and cares for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. It administers public assistance to the needy, promotes the welfare of the Commonwealth's children and youth, provides services for the blind, deals with the problems of the aging and operates ten general hospitals. It also licenses or supervises hospitals, nursing homes and institutions for children, the aging, the mentally ill and others. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXIII)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 2,874,378	$ 2,078,741	$ 2,263,411
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Director of Administrative Services and the Comptroller; performs public information activities and general administrative services, including personnel, budget, procurement, supply and management methods; advises and maintains liaison with Departmental boards and committees; provides staff services for the State and Local Welfare Commission; formulates policy and coordinates the work of the Department through its six commissioners; evaluates Departmental services and provides information to the Secretary and the bureaus; makes statistical and research studies for Departmental use and for the use of communities in the development of more effective community welfare services; assists and participates with local public and private welfare groups in community welfare planning. (Acts of May 25, 1921, P. L 1144; June 24, 1937, P. L. 2051 as amended; Act No. 252, June 21, 1961; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXIII as amended)			
Coordinates and directs the architectural, engineering, food services, maintenance, grounds, farm and laundry operations of all Public Welfare institutions. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302, 2303 and 2304)			
Public Assistance Services	4,670,153	2,757,094	2,679,223
Maintains the office of the Commissioner of Public Assistance; oversees and directs all public assistance activities and implements the Public Assistance Law and related legislation; supervises county assistance offices; receives Federal funds for administration of assistance grants. The Federal government also pays its share of social security—see Restricted Receipts, Employers' Social Security. (Act of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2051 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2324, 2325 and 2330)			
Administers the Public Assistance Service program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
General and Special Hospital Services	$ 291,145	$ 223,213	$ 226,881
Maintains the office of the Commissioner of General and Special Hospitals and directs all Departmental activities relating to general and special hospital services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2314, 2315, 2315.2, 2315.4, 2316, 2318 and 2330)			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Supervises the administration of the ten State-owned general hospitals, giving them direction and intensive specialized consultation. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 203, 2304, 2307, 2314, 2315, 2315.2, 2315.4 and 2318)			
Reviews plans and bids for the construction of hospital and medical facilities; schedules construction and audits construction accounts for projects receiving Federal aid; conducts the annual survey of Pennsylvania's hospitals and medical and related facilities, and establishes construction priorities for Hill-Burton funds. The administration of the activity is State financed, while the actual construction cost is shared by the Federal government through Hill-Burton funds and by the local public or private applicant. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1335 as amended)			
Supervises and sets standards for approximately 266 general and special nonprofit hospitals and licenses 60 proprietary hospitals in the Commonwealth; approves plans for construction and major alterations at all supervised hospitals. (Acts of June 12, 1931, P. L. 510; June 29, 1953, P. L. 300; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2303, 2304, 2307 and 2314)			
Administers the General and Special Hospital Services program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Mental Health Services	798,996	629,279	613,937
Maintains the office of the Commissioner of Mental Health and directs all programs under his jurisdiction relating to mental health; licenses and inspects private mental facilities and approves applications for the opening of new facilities; conducts a mental health education and consultation program; keeps records of all mental patient commitments. (Acts of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Jan. 8, 1952, P. L. 1851; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313, 2313.1, 2315.1, 2315.2, 2315.3, 2329 and 2330)			
Supervises the administration of State-owned institutions for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded; develops and supervises institutional activities related to the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients, including psychotherapeutic and medical treatment, occupational therapy, recreation, work programs, clinical psychology, social service functions, nursing programs, volunteer services, out-patient clinic services and follow-up care and day-hospital programs. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2303, 2304, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2313, 2313.1, 2313.3, 2315, 2315.1, 2315.2, 2315.3 and 2323)			
Promotes the development of community mental health programs through educational, consultative and stimulative activities; cooperates with citizens' groups interested in mental health and mental retardation. The Federal government contributes to the activity. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2306 and 2313.1)			
Administers the Interstate Compact on Mental Health; pays deportation expenses involved in sending mentally ill or retarded persons who are not the Commonwealth's responsibility to out-of-state institutions. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533; Act No. 373, July 25, 1961)			
Administers the Mental Health Services program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Services for the Aging	$ 413,586	$ 350,282	$ 357,346

Maintains the office of the Commissioner for the Aging and gives over-all direction to the services for the aging that are furnished by the Department; encourages through education, consultation and stimulative activities the development of community programs for the aging; gathers, analyzes and disseminates information to aid this program. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2306 and 2330)

Inspects, licenses or supervises approximately 900 private and public institutions for the aging; develops standards for the operation of institutions. (Acts of June 12, 1931, P. L. 510; June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017 as amended; Sept. 26, 1951, P. L. 1536; June 29, 1953, P. L. 300; Aug. 9, 1955, P. L. 323 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2314 and 2329)

Provides statewide training programs at the John J. Kane Hospital for institutional personnel. An allocation of $50,000 is recommended for this activity.

Gives leadership and staff service to the Governor's Committee on the Aging and cooperates with citizens' groups in this field. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 701)

Establishes standards for foster care placement of adults and supervises placement agencies. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302 and 2303)

Establishes standards and licenses day-care centers for adults. (Act of Oct. 22, 1959, P. L. 1353)

Administers the Services for the Aging program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.

Services for the Blind	1,321,595	914,353	843,216

Maintains the office of the Commissioner for the Blind; conducts a program of public education regarding eye health, eye safety and prevention of blindness. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2320, 2329 and 2330)

Rehabilitates industrially blinded and other visually handicapped persons by furnishing them with vocational diagnosis, medical treatment, occupational training and placement service with which to earn their living; establishes the eligibility of potential recipients of State aid; maintains and supervises vending units operated by the blind; sets up research projects and establishes and improves workshops and rehabilitative facilities. The Federal government contributes 58 per cent of the cost of this activity and the State 42 per cent. (Act of June 3, 1943, P. L. 847 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2320 and 2329)

Provides home teaching of the adult blind in such subjects as adjustment within the home, communications, homemaking, crafts and travel; acts as agent for the Library of Congress in the distribution of talking-book machines; counsels and trains blind children of preschool age and their families to assist the child in assuming a normal role in the family circle. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2320)

Reviews medical data to determine eligibility for Social Security of applicants who may have severe physical disabilities reducing their employability. This activity is entirely financed by the Federal government. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2320)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Provides ophthalmological examinations and remedial eye care for the indigent; conducts a mobile clinic jointly financed by the State and the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2320)			
An expanded program of $39,008 State funds and $22,020 Federal funds is recommended to provide for an extension of casework services to alleviate the backlog of 4,000 indigent persons in need of remedial eye care services.			
Administers the Services for the Blind program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Services for Children and Youth	$ 1,325,853	$ 974,523	$ 834,453
Maintains the office of the Commissioner for Children and Youth and supervises all child welfare and youth activities carried on by the Department; gives staff assistance to the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth; provides training programs for professional staff in the Department's central office and in child welfare agencies and institutions; conducts research in child welfare and prepares reports; stimulates development of child welfare services in local communities; approves plans for construction or alteration of children's institutions; administers Federal funds for this program. (Acts of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017; Aug. 9, 1955, P. L. 323 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302, 2303, 2304, 2306, 2307, 2310, 2310.1, 2314, 2315, 2315.1, 2315.2, 2322, 2323, 2329 and 2330)			
Supervises or licenses public and private institutions, agencies, boarding homes and day-care centers for dependent, neglected and delinquent children and youth; develops standards for their operation and furnishes them consultative and planning services. (Acts of April 14, 1925, P. L. 234 as amended; June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017 as amended; Aug. 9, 1955, P. L. 323 as amended; Nov. 9, 1959, P. L. 1395; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2303, 2304, 2307 and 2314)			
Carries out Pennsylvania's responsibilities under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, and under the Importation Act, carries out the State's responsibilities for all children. (Acts of July 11, 1917, P. L. 769 as amended; Jan. 26, 1956, P. L. 955)			
Approves adoption agencies for use of the relinquishment and abandonment provisions of the adoption law. (Act of April 4, 1925, P. L. 127 as amended)			
Supervises the administration of Youth Development Centers and Youth Forestry Camps; gives consultation to juvenile courts, probation officers and other public and private groups and agencies on prevention of juvenile delinquency and the rehabilitation of delinquents; plans supervises and coordinates institutional facilities for juvenile delinquents; supervises county detention services and facilities. (Acts of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144; May 29, 1956, P. L. 1803 as amended; Nov. 21, 1959, P. L. 1579 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302, 2303, 2304, 2314, 2315, 2315.1, 2315.2 and 2322.)			
Administers a day-care program for children of migrant workers.			
Administers the Services for Children and Youth program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	$ 636,736	$ 427,758	$ 493,067
TOTAL	$ 12,332,442	$ 8,355,243	$ 8,311,534

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Augmentation			
Federal Funds for Mental Health Services (Public Law 410, 79th Congress)	$ 178,982	$ 67,660	$ 67,660
Federal Funds for Services for the Aging (Public Law 908, 85th Congress)	15,000	.....	.....
Federal Funds for Public Assistance Services (Public Law 271 74th Congress, as amended)	1,881,000	1,137,500	1,098,000
Federal Funds for Service for Children and Youth (Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	821,914	604,968	444,252
Federal Funds for Services for the Blind (Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended; Public Law 732, 74th Congress, as amended; Public Law 564, 83rd Congress, as amended)	420,931	326,702	353,668
The Field Foundation, Inc.—Research	.....	25,000	.....
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	9,014,615	6,143,413	**6,347,954**
Training Personnel at Geriatrics Homes	.....	50,000	
TOTAL	$ 12,332,442	$ 8,355,243	$ 8,311,534
MISCELLANEOUS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Payment of Claims	$ 534*	.....	.....

*Continuing Appropriation

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL

PROGRAM

Mental Health Services

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL: Provides care and treatment for mentally ill persons at 18 State mental hospitals. The mental hospitals are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Mental Health, and the superintendent at each hospital is advised on patient care, management and personnel matters by the board of trustees of that hospital. The present emphasis at the mental hospitals is upon early intensive treatment and care of mentally ill patients through the use of modern psychiatric methods in a therapeutic environment. Approximately 51,000 patients were treated at the State hospitals during the year which ended May 31, 1961. In 80 per cent of the cases treated, it has been possible to return the patient to useful life in society in less than a year. This can be done for less than five per cent of the cost of the Commonwealth's maintenance of the patient as a chronic custodial case of his entire lifetime, aside from the profound saving in human dignity and in the patient's economic productivity. Although there were more than 9,200 admissions to the mental hospitals during the second year in the 1959-61 biennium, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of hospitalized patients. The early intensive treatment of the mentally ill will result in long range savings, but a continued high level of expenditure will be necessary to maintain the gains achieved during the past few years. An expanded program of $25,311 State funds is recommended to provide for full time operation of an outpatient clinic at Mayview State Hospital. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 202, 401, 2302, 2303, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2313, 2313.1, 2313.3, 2314, 2315, 2315.1 2315.2, 2315.3, and 2330)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)

Makes payments to Philadelphia General Hospital for the care and treatment of mental patients referred to it by the State. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313.1 and 2329)

Reimburses counties, county institution districts and institutions for the care of mental patients boarded out to alleviate State hospitals' chronic shortage of facilities and to evaluate the ability of some patients to adjust in a non-psychiatric setting. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313.1 and 2329).

Maintains and operates the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, a modern research center for the study of causes, treatment, prevention and cure of nervous disorders and mental illnesses; provides psychiatric training and teaching to undergraduate and graduate medical students and other personnel. Act of April 18, 1949, P. L. 599; June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2302, 2303, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2313, 2313.1, 2314, 2315, 2315.1, 2315.2 and 2330)

Institution	Patient Capacity	Oct. 1961 Population	Percentage of Capacity			
Allentown State Hospital	1,530	1,771	115.7	$ 7,122,246	$ 4,250,018	5 4,062,297
Clarks Summit State Hospital	1,328	1,293	97.4	4,531,163	2,499,514	2,544,080
Danville State Hospital	2,472	2,386	96.5	8,306,429	4,817,023	4,756,717
Dixmont State Hospital	706	977	138.4	3,135,012	1,797,757	1,760,469
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute	233	153	65.8	5,922,316	3,798,993	3,750,507
Embreeville State Hospital	1,150	895	77.8	4,796,374	3,071,288	3,063,480
Farview State Hospital (Criminally insane male)	1,182	1,405	118.8	4,732,795	3,044,753	3,061,112
Harrisburg State Hospital	2,335	2,641	113.1	7,583,913	4,445,558	4,340,545
Haverford State Hospital	650	....	....	149,110	837,837	2,450,483
Hollidaysburg State Hospital	787	846	107.4	2,799,545	1,670,113	1,718,529
Mayview State Hospital	2,684	3,037	113.1	10,777,315	6,177,886	6,038,730
Norristown State Hospital	3,790	4,278	112.9	13,527,032	7,865,456	7,575,404
Philadelphia State Hospital	4,937	6,442	130.5	16,350,659	10,595,588	10,461,928
Retreat State Hospital	1,103	1,088	98.6	3,992,556	2,346,780	2,332,034
Somerset State Hospital	702	766	109.1	2,615,294	1,583,137	1,541,802
Torrance State Hospital	1,978	3,105	157.0	8,623,412	4,906,839	4,936,274
Warren State Hospital	2,028	2,647	130.5	9,409,303	5,479,357	5,400,635
Wernersville State Hospital	1,733	1,729	99.8	5,444,560	3,413,427	3,335,363
Woodville State Hospital	1,913	2,601	135.9	8,021,645	4,682,728	4,797,355
			SUB-TOTAL	$ 127,840,679	$ 77,284,052	$ 77,927,744

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED: Provides care and treatment for the mentally retarded at the State-owned schools and hospitals; provides medical, psychological and remedial treatment and academic and vocational training to prepare many patients for a normal and independent life outside the institution and to provide others with a more satisfying life within the institution; treats sensory and orthopedic defects with which many of the patients are afflicted. This program cares for approximately 10,000 persons, most of whom are children. The vast majority of the 10,000 are mentally deficient or retarded rather than epileptic. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202, 401, 2302, 2303, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2313, 2313.1, 2313.3, 2314, 2315, 2315.1, 2315.2 and 2330)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

Institution	Patient Capacity	Oct. 1961 Population	Percentage of Capacity	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Ebenburg State School and Hospital	483	190	39.4	$ 865,049	$ 1,627,829	$ 2,142,539
Hamburg State School and Hospital .	954	666	69.8	2,836,455	2,086,773	2,107,184
Laurelton State School and Hospital (Female patients only)	778	888	114.1	3,524,676	2,224,851	2,174,842
Penhurst State School and Hospital ..	2,163	3,085	142.6	$ 7,686,643	$ 4,426,698	$ 4,412,760
Polk State School and Hospital	2,017	3,116	154.5	8,916,587	5,414,422	5,317,819
Selinsgrove State School and Hospital	1,912	2,016	105.4	8,086,606	4,760,759	4,628,325
White Haven State School and Hospital	376	458	121.7	1,537,545	898,054	875,539
Eastern State School and Hospital ..	340	....	....	.....	370,685	1,686,999
Western State School and Hospital ..	784	....	....	.....	366,296	1,494,497
		SUB-TOTAL		$ 33,453,561	$ 22,176,367	$ 24,840,504
DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CENTERS: Operates diagnostic and evaluation centers for the study and classification of retarded children and children with mental or behavioral problems; refers these children to institutions or community facilities where proper treatment can be provided. The Eastern Diagnostic and Evaluation Center is located at Philadelphia, the Western Diagnostic and Evaluation Center is located at Pittsburgh and the Central Diagnostic and Evaluation Center is located at Selinsgrove. The Eastern Diagnostic and Evaluation Center contracts for referral of additional children to St. Christopher's Hospital and Children's Hospital for diagnostic services or short term treatment. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313, 2313.1, 2323, 2329 and 2330) An expanded program of $250,000 State funds is recommended for Eastern Diagnostic and Evaluation Center to provide for the establishment of a 25 bed-in-patient diagnostic and evaluation unit and for the extension of contractual clinic services to Elwyn Training School				$ 862,709	$ 604,534	$ 976,015
EASTERN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER: Operates the Eastern Mental Health Center which coordinates mental health activities for the Philadelphia region and maintains a reception and classification center and a research unit. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313, 2313.1, 2314 and 2330)				851,398	534,531	513,722
WESTERN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER: Coordinates mental health activities in the Pittsburgh region and operates a screening, evaluation and short-term treatment center, chiefly for geriatric patients. Patients requiring hospital care will be transferred to one of the mental hospitals, but the majority will be treated and rehabilitated at the Center and returned to their homes or to community facilities. When this Center reaches maximum operation it will provide 140 in-patient beds and a day-hospital for 80 patients. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313, 2313.1, 2314 and 2330) An expanded program of $50,000 State funds is recommended to provide for a Psychiatric Residency Training program at Western Mental Health Center and to provide for payments to St. Francis Hospital for care of emergency psychiatric patients prior to transfer to a State Hospital				$ 129,170	$ 921,400	$ 283,009
		TOTAL		$ 163,137,517	$ 101,520,884	$ 104,540,994

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 1961-62 Amount (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Institutions for the Mentally Ill and the Mentally Retarded	$ 161,294,240	$ 99,460,419	**$ 102,768,248**
Diagnostic and Evaluation Centers	862,709	604,534	**976,015**
Eastern Mental Health Center—Classification and Reception	851,398	534,531	**513,722**
Western Mental Health Center	129,170	921,400	**283,009**
TOTAL	$ 163,137,517	$ 101,520,884	$ 104,540,994

PROGRAM

General Hospital Services

Maintains and operates ten general hospitals, originally established to treat miners but now serving as general hospitals. Each is governed by a board of trustees, which elects a superintendent subject to the approval of the Governor, appoints all employes at the superintentent's request and makes policy. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202, 401, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2314, 2315, 2315.2, 2315.4 2318 and 2330)

Institution	Patient Capacity	Oct. 1961 Population	Percentage of Capacity			
Ashland State General Hospital	173	120	69.3	$ 2,152,051	$ 1,275,693	$ 1,194,165
Blossburg State General Hospital ...	93	54	58.4	1,168,595	668,295	689,322
Coaldale State General Hospital	143	88	61.8	1,605,163	902,010	911,750
Connellsville State General Hospital	126	83	65.7	1,772,914	1,214,639	1,238,614
Hazleton State General Hospital	181	140	77.2	2,526,697	1,511,853	1,492,499
Locust Mountain State General Hospital	92	50	54.5	1,031,512	636,491	651,840
Nanticoke State General Hospital ...	118	78	65.8	1,407,850	849,505	811,693
Philipsburg State General Hospital ..	178	116	65.4	2,155,692	1,332,026	1,314,832
Scranton State General Hospital	267	158	59.1	3,182,960	1,820,860	1,789,914
Shamokin State General Hospital	87	64	73.2	1,412,824	1,021,800	961,804
			TOTAL	$ 18,416,258	$ 11,233,172	$ 11,056,433
SOURCE OF FUNDS						
General Fund Appropriation						
State General Hospitals				$ 18,416,258	$ 11,233,172	**$ 11,056,433**
			TOTAL	$ 18,416,258	$ 11,233,172	$ 11,056,433

PROGRAM

Services for Children and Youth

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS: Maintains and operates youth development centers for the care, treatment, training, education and rehabilitation of delinquent boys and girls between 12 and 18 years of age. Youth development centers are in operation at Canonsburg, Waynesburg, and Philadelphia. Three additional youth development centers located at Cresson, Loysville and Warrendale will be acquired during the present fiscal period. (Acts of May 1, 1879, P. L. 43; Nov. 21, 1959, P. L. 1579 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202, 401, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2313.3, 2314, 2315, 2315.1, 2315.2 and 2330)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

An expanded program of $33,208 State funds is recommended to provide for the establishment of a specialized treatment unit at the Youth Development Center at Canonsburg. This unit will provide psycho-therapy treatment to the serious behavior cases within a security setting.

Institution	Patient Capacity	Oct. 1961 Population	Percentage of Capacity	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Youth Development Center at Canonsburg	256	253	98.8	$ 2,379,608	$ 1,573,298	$ 1,316,946
Youth Development Center at Cresson	120	....	....	.....	119,122	276,166
Youth Development Center at Loysville	150	....	....	.....	153,287	271,565
Youth Development Center at North Philadelphia	125	185	148.0	.....	591,610	757,902
Youth Development Center at Warrendale	250	....	....	.....	722,363	709,945
Youth Development Center at Waynesburg	40	15	37.5	166,619	258,294	229,629
			SUB-TOTAL	$ 2,546,227	$ 3,417,974	$ 3,562,153

YOUTH FORESTRY CAMPS: Operates Youth Forestry Camps for the rehabilitation of male juvenile delinquents between 15 and 18 years of age; provides work projects under the supervision of the Department of Forest and Waters, individual casework and other services for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents at these camps. Presently two camps are in operation, Camp No. 1 at Racoon Creek State Park and Camp No. 2 at Hickory Run State Park, each with facilities for 50 boys. Camp No. 3 at Trough Creek State Park, with facilities for 50 boys, will be opened during the current fiscal year. (Acts of May 29, 1956, P. L. 1803 as amended; Nov. 21, 1959, P. L. 1579, as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 202, 401, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2313.3, 2314, 2315, 2315.1 and 2330) ..... $ 287,335 $ 377,049 $ 454,304

TOTAL $ 2,833,562 $ 3,795,023 $ 4,016,457

SOURCE OF FUNDS

General Fund Appropriation			
Youth Development Centers and Forestry Camps	.....	$ 3,795,023	$ **4,016,457**
Pennsylvania Training School (Morganza)	$ 2,379,608		
Youth Forestry Camps	287,335		
Youth Development Centers	166,619		
TOTAL	$ 2,833,562	$ 3,795,023	$ 4,016,457

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM

Public Assistance Services ..... $ 401,083,524 $ 249,420,872 $ 215,164,940

Provides for the operation of the county boards of assistance, the payment of assistance grants and payments to the Auditor General and the Treasury for services rendered; administers the Food Stamp Program. Public assistance grants are administered locally by county boards of assistance under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
The Federal government contributes to this program on a varying basis. The categories of assistance are as follows:			
Old Age Assistance: Provides direct cash assistance payments to needy persons 65 years or older; includes payments for nursing home care, medical care and burials.			
Aid to Dependent Children: Provides direct payments for children under 18 years of age deprived of the care and support of either parent because of death, absence, unemployment or incapacity; includes payments to the relatives or the foster home exercising responsibility for care of the eligible children, as well as for medical care and burials.			
Aid to Disabled Persons: Provides payments to persons between the ages of 18 and 64 who are permanently and totally disabled; includes nursing home care, medical care and burials.			
Blind Pensions: Provides direct payments to persons 21 years or older whose vision is 10/200 or less, annual income is less than $2,880 and combined real and personal property does not exceed $5,000; includes payments for nursing home care, medical care and burials.			
Medical Services: Provides persons eligible for assistance under any category with medical and dental treatment, nursing and clinical services, nursing home care and medical goods through payments to medical practitioners and vendors of the services and goods supplied; provides needy school children with necessary medical dental or surgical treatment through payments to medical practitioners, hospitals and vendors.			
General Assistance Grants: Provides payments financed entirely by State funds to needy citizens who cannot be included under the categories of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Disabled or Blind Pensions; includes home nursing care, medical and burial services.			
Medical Assistance for the Aged: Furnishes medical assistance to persons aged 65 or older who are not recipients of old age assistance but whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary inpatient hospital care, public nursing home care, and nursing care in the home.			
(Acts of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017, 2051 and 2045 as amended; June 24, 1939, P. L. 872 as amended; May 10, 1951, P. L. 279 as amended; March 10, 1949, P. L. 30 as amended; June 27, 1939, P. L. 1184 as amended; Aug. 9, 1955, P. L. 323 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2324, 2325, 2329 and 2330)			
TOTAL	$ 401,083,524	$ 249,420,872	$ 215,164,940
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal Funds for Public Assistance Services (Public Law 271, 74th Congress, as amended)	$ 175,361,633	$ 123,870,872	$ 103,115,557
Restitutions and Reimbursements—Public Assistance Services	8,783,372	5,300,000	4,800,000
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	411	.....	.....
General Fund Appropriation			
Assistance Payments and County Administration	216,938,108	120,250,000	**107,249,383**
TOTAL	$ 401,083,524	$ 249,420,872	$ 215,164,940

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

PROGRAM	Actual 1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 Available Amount (13 months)	Recommended 1962-63 (12 months)
General and Special Hospital Services	$ 30,245,000	$ 19,048,621	$ 15,489,500
Provides payment to compensate 186 hosiptals for the care and treatment of indigent persons; includes room, board, general bed care and medical and surgical care at a maximum of $10 per day per person. See Appendix for the list of hospitals. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2316)			
Provides payments as partial reimbursement to State-aided hospitals for the cost of training student nurses. Grants amount to $200 per year per student nurse.			
TOTAL	$ 30,245,000	$ 19,048,621	$ 15,489,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State-Aided	$ 27,995,000	$ 17,303,125	**$ 13,939,500**
Reimbursement of Hospitals for Nurses Training	2,250,000	1,745,496	**1,550,000**
TOTAL	$ 30,245,000	$ 19,048,621	$ 15,489,500
PROGRAM			
Mental Health Services	$ 9,942,536	$ 7,114,061	$ 8,028,482
Reimburses counties, county institution districts and private institutions for temporary care given to retarded children, awaiting admittance to a State training school. An expanded program of $476,250 State funds is recommended to increase the average rate of reimbursement from $4 to $5 per day for the 750 retarded children presently receiving such care and to provide for the care of an additional 110 children. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended)			
Supports the education, care and training of mentally retarded children at the Elwyn Training School. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2329)			
Makes grants to community psychiatric clinics and other community agencies for the purpose of providing early diagnosis and treatment of emotional disorders, assisting other professional people in the community in the mental health aspect of their jobs, and assisting in the maintenance and elevation of mental health in the community. The cost of this activity is shared by the State, the Federal Government and the communities. An expanded program of $150,000 State funds is recommended to provide six additional community mental health facilities. An additional $60,000 State funds is recommended to develop research projects relating to community psychiatric services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2306 and 2313.1)			
Provides support for the establishment and maintenance of mental health diagnostic clinics and treatment centers in general hospitals throughout the State. An expanded program of $144,000 State funds is recommended to provide for an additional 96 psychiatric beds in general hospitals. This expanded program will enable many persons to receive immediate short term psychiatric treatment at a General Hospital, thereby eliminating the need for a prolonged stay in a State mental hospital. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2306 and 2313.1)			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Makes payments to Mercy Douglass and the University of Pennsylvania Hospitals for the care and treatment given to the mentally ill referred to them by the Eastern Mental Health Center. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2313.1 and 2329)			
Provides grants to local community groups for sheltered workshops for mentally retarded adolescents and older persons, including those who have received maximum benefits from institutionalization. An expanded program of $120,000 State funds is recommended to provide grants for additional workshops. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2306 and 2313.1)			
Supports psychiatric education, treatment and research programs at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic. (Acts of June 23, 1931, P. L. 119 as amended; May 20, 1949, P. L. 1643; June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 9,942,586	$ 7,114,061	$ 8,028,482
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal Funds for Mental Health Services (Public Law 410, 79th Congress)	$ 526,749	$ 270,640	$ 270,640
General Fund Appropriation			
Reimbursement to Counties for Care for the Mentally Retarded	2,784,900	1,080,000	**1,476,250**
Elwyn Training School	2,343,000	1,531,885	**1,679,700**
Grants to Communities for Mental Health Services	1,174,534	1,246,200	1,366,284
Establishment and Maintenance of Diagnostic and Treatment Centers in General Hospitals	139,000	81,000	**225,000**
Eastern Mental Health Center—Mental Care	2,785,500	691,804	**640,560**
Sheltered Workshops for the Mentally Retarded	188,903	129,600	**240,000**
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic—University of Pittsburgh	.....*	2,082,932	**2,130,048**
TOTAL	$ 9,942,586	$ 7,114,061	$ 8,028,482
*An amount of $3,857,282 was appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for Western Psychiatric Institute for 1959-61.			
PROGRAM			
Services for the Aging	.....	$ 216,000	$ 200,000
Provides grants to communities to finance demonstration projects in homemaking services, day-care services, and counseling services for the aging. The purpose of these services is to keep older persons out of institutions. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2306)			
TOTAL		$ 216,000	$ 200,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Grants to Communities for Services for the Aging	.....	$ 216,000	**$ 200,000**
TOTAL		$ 216,000	$ 200,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Services for the Blind	$ 346,850	$ 462,654	$ 679,358
Provides grants to individuals accepted for vocational rehabilitation. These grants pay for medical treatment, tuition, equipment and other items necessary in rendering a person employable. The Federal government finances 59 per cent of the cost of this activity and the State 41 per cent. (Act of June 3, 1943, P. L. 847 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2320 and 2329)			
An expanded program of $93,204 State funds and $56,154 Federal funds is recommended to provide remedial eye care services to an additional 4,000 indigent persons and rehabilitative services to an additional 175 persons.			
Grants funds for expansion and improvement of workshops and rehabilitation facilities for the visually handicapped. Federal funds are contributed for this activity. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2320)			
TOTAL	$ 346,850	$ 462,654	$ 679,358
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal Funds for Services for the Blind (Public Law 732 as amended, 74th Congress and Public Law 564 as amended, 83rd Congress)	$ 206,961	$ 274,950	$ 305,554
General Fund Appropriation			
Subsidies for the Blind	139,889	187,704	**373,804**
TOTAL	$ 346,850	$ 462,654	$ 679,358
PROGRAM			
Services to Children and Youth	$ 4,920,894	$ 3,579,193	$ 3,927,297
From State and Federal funds, partially reimburses counties and county institution districts for dependent, neglected and delinquent child-care services and for the counties' purchase of care from voluntary agencies. An expanded program of $275,000 State Funds is recommended to provide increased reimbursements. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2310.1; Title V, Part 3, Federal Social Security Act of 1935 as amended)			
Pays for one-half of the operational costs of the Glen Mills School, a nonprofit school for juvenile delinquent boys between the ages of eight and 16 who are committed by the juvenile courts of Pennsylvania. (Act of April 7, 1925, P. L. 156)			
Pays for one-half of the operational costs of the Sleighton Farm School, a nonprofit institution for delinquent girls between the ages of 12 and 17 committed by the juvenile courts of Pennsylvania. (Act of April 7, 1925, P. L. 156)			
Assists communities in the development of juvenile crime prevention and probation services by providing a part of the cost for special police services in communities, strenghtening local probation services and the establishment of special units engaged in controlling juvenile gangs. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2306 and 2322)			
TOTAL	$ 4,920,894	$ 3,579,193	$ 3,927,297

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Federal funds for Services to Children and Youth (Public Law 410, 79th Congress)	$ 512,366	$ 200,000	$ 377,214
General Fund Appropriation			
Reimbursement to Counties for Care of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children	2,581,750	1,533,558	**1,796,083**
Glen Mills School	896,778	534,731	**520,000**
Sleighton Farm School	930,000	554,904	**534,000**
Grants to Communities for Juvenile Delinquency Programs	.....	756,000	**700,000**
TOTAL	$ 4,920,894	$ 3,579,193	$ 3,927,297
PROGRAM			
State Aided Homes	$ 776,775	$ 456,069	.....
Provides payments to private agencies and institutions caring for children, the aging or the blind. This program is being discontinued, and no funds are recommended for the 1962-63 fiscal year. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2316)			
TOTAL	$ 776,775	$ 456,069	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
State Aided Homes	$ 776,775	$ 456,069	.....
TOTAL	$ 776,775	$ 456,069	
PROGRAM			
Grants for Utility Expansion	$ 134,000	.....	.....
Provides grants to municipalities or municipal authorities to cover the Commonwealth's share of projects extending municipal utilities at State institutions.			
TOTAL	$ 134,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Improvement and Extension of Hollidaysburg Sewerage System	$ 134,000*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 134,000		

*Continuing Appropriation

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

General Fund Appropriation			
Mental Health Services—Institutional	.....	$ 264,769*	$ **882,962**
General and Special Hospital Services—Institutional	.....	17,855*	**89,862**
Services for Children and Youth—Institutional	.....	50,000*	**72,228**

*Continuing Appropriation

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SUMMARY			
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—TOTAL	$ 644,169,942	$ 405,534,416	$ 372,460,047
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 12,332,976	$ 8,355,243	$ 8,311,534
General Fund Appropriations	9,015,149	6,193,413	**6,347,954**
Augmentations	3,317,827	2,161,830	1,963,580
GENERAL GOVERNMENT—INSTITUTIONAL	$ 184,387,337	$ 116,549,079	$ 119,613,884
General Fund Appropriations	184,387,337	116,549,079	**119,613,884**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 447,449,629	$ 280,297,470	$ 243,489,577
General Fund Appropriations	262,058,137	150,381,008	**134,620,612**
Augmentations	185,391,492	129,916,462	108,868,965
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	.....	$ 332,624	$ 1,045,052
General Fund Appropriations	.....	332,624	**1,045,052**
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Disability Determination for the Blind (Services for the Blind)	$ 89,067	$ 54,000	.....
Repair Talking Book Machines (Services for the Blind)	604	2,000	$ 2,400
Employer's Social Security—Federal Share (Public Assistance Services)	203,338	130,000	138,000
Assets of Former Pennsylvania Rural Rehabilitation Corporation (Public Assistance Services)	57,515	16,250	15,000
Pooled Medical Account (Public Assistance Services)	12,285,551	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Revenue collects all State taxes and various fees due the Commonwealth and estimates future State revenues. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXV; Fiscal Code)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 934,379	$ 520,940	$ 523,358
Maintains the offices of the Secretary and Comptroller; provides research, statistics and public information. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2501)			

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Corporation Taxes	2,897,224	1,976,921	1,984,937
Computes and collects annually all corporate taxes, penalties and interest due the Commonwealth. Taxes included are Capital Stock, Franchise, Corporate Net Income, Corporate Loans, Foreign Excise, Corporation Income, Net Earnings, Bank Shares, Gross Receipts, Gross Premiums on Foreign Insurance Companies, Gross Premiums on Insurance and Reinsurance, Gross Premiums on Exess Insurance Brokers, Marine Insurance and Electric Cooperatives. Prepares and prints tax report forms, settles tax reports, receives and transmits tax money from corporations and makes field audits of corporate records. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 212 and 2501; Fiscal Code)			
An expanded program of $16,060 will provide for the collection of all monies due the Commonwealth from harness racing.			
Institutional Collections	1,629,368	1,006,766	1,153,058
Determines and collects the share to be paid by patients and students in any State-owned institution; investigates financial status of patients; collects costs due the Commonwealth from estates, from local subdivisions or the Federal government for patient, inmate or student care. (Act of June 12, 1951, P. L. 533 as amended; Fiscal Code, Art. II, Secs. 206 and 1209)			
An expanded program of $111,869 is included to provide modern mechanized accounting equipment at various State mental institutions and to provide revenue offices at two new State institutions.			
County Collections	1,368,662	855,548	939,450
Prepares and distributes various licenses to issuing agents throughout the State; collects and transmits fees for the licenses to the appropriate funds. (Admin. Code of 1929; Fiscal Code)			
Administers and enforces the laws regarding inheritance and estate taxes. (Act of June 20, 1919, P. L. 521 as amended; Fiscal Code, Art XI; Act No. 207, June 15, 1961)			
Administers and enforces through the county recorders of deeds the Realty Transfer Tax; conducts investigations and tax base analyses involving review of approximately 100,000 affidavits of value annually. (Act of Dec. 27, 1951, P. L. 1742 as amended and reenacted by Act No. 9, Feb. 9, 1961)			
Processes escheat cases and decedent estates in which the Commonwealth has an interest; examines reports of unclaimed items from banks, corporations and courts to attach monies belonging to the Commonwealth. (Acts of May 2, 1889, P. L. 66 as amended; June 7, 1915, P. L. 878; May 16, 1919, P. L. 177; June 25, 1937, P. L. 2063; Fiscal Code, Secs. 1301 through 1315)			
Investigations and Collections	$ 1,737,192	$ 1,107,520	$ 1,147,278
Administers, collects and enforces State taxes on malt beverages and spirituous and vinous liquors. (Acts of May 5, 1933, P. L. 284 as reenacted and amended July 9, 1935, P. L. 628 as amended; Dec. 5, 1933, Sp. Sess. P. L. 38 as amended)			
Collects money received from fines imposed by the courts and the minor judiciary for violations of the Vehicle Code and other laws. (Fiscal Code, Sec 201; Vehicle Code, Sec. 206 and 207; Acts of May 16, 1945, P. L. 594 as amended; May 9, 1949, P. L. 919)			
Enforces the Cigarette Tax Law; collects the cigarette tax and licenses persons engaged in cigarette sales or traffic. (Acts of May 20, 1949, P. L. 1584; July 8, 1957, P. L. 594 as amended)			

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Sales and Use Tax Administration	8,836,249	5,695,790	6,052,564
Administers and enforces collection of the selective sales tax; makes field audits and investigations, issues certificates, processes returns and provides a tax education program for the public. Administered the one per cent tax which was enacted in 1953 and expired in 1955. (Act of March 6, 1956, P. L. 1228 as amended)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	521,337	348,115	377,992
TOTAL	$ 17,924,411	$ 11,511,600	$ 12,178,637
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Fees for Auditing Authorities Accounts	$ 21,915	$ 11,600	$ 12,000
Cigarette Tax License Fees	519,119	.....	.....
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	17,383,377	11,500,000	**12,166,637**
TOTAL	$ 17,924,411	$ 11,511,600	$ 12,178,637
PROGRAM			
Compensation of Informers and Escheators	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ **200,000**
Provides for payment of compensation to informers, escheators and others, for the payment of attorneys' fees and expenses arising from proceedings in escheat or from proceedings to take without escheat.			
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Compensation of Informers and Escheators and Other Expenses	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ **200,000**
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000

REFUNDS

PROGRAM			
Refunding Selective Sales and Use Tax	$ 794,770	$ 400,000	$ 400,000
Taxes, penalties and interest to which the Commonwealth is not entitled under provisions of the Selective Sales and Use Tax Act are refunded. (Act of March 6, 1956, P. L. 1228 as amended) The General Assembly does not appropriate a specific amount. It is recommended that this method be continued since the number and total amount of all refunds cannot be estimated.			
TOTAL	$ 794,770	$ 400,000	$ 400,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Executive Authorization			
Refunding Selective Sales and Use Tax	$ 794,770	$ 400,000	$ 400,000
TOTAL	$ 794,770	$ 400,000	$ 400,000

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Refunding Inheritance and Estate Taxes	.....	.....	$ 100,000
Taxes to which the Commonwealth is not rightfully or equitably entitled under the provisions of the Inheritance and Estate Tax Act are refunded. (Act No. 207, June 15, 1961 as amended) The General Assembly does not appropriate a specific amount since the number and total amount of all refunds cannot be estimated.			
TOTAL			$ 100,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Executive Authorization			
Refunding Inheritance and Estate Taxes	.....	.....	$ 100,000
TOTAL			$ 100,000

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE—TOTAL	$ 18,919,181	$ 12,011,600	$ 12,878,637
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 18,124,411	$ 11,611,600	$ 12,378,637
General Fund Appropriations	17,583,377	11,600,000	**12,366,637**
Augmentations	541,034	11,600	12,000
REFUNDS	$ 794,770	$ 400,000	$ 500,000
Executive Authorizations	794,770	400,000	500,000
Restricted Receipts (Not included in Department Total)			
Cash Security Deposits—Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act (Investigations and Collections)	$ 917,868	$ 500,000	$ 485,000
Registers' of Wills Share of Collections—Administration of Inheritance Tax (County Collections)	433,735	300,000	300,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of State compiles, publishes and certifies all election returns; issues all commissions to elected and appointed officials; records and punctuates all laws passed by the General Assembly; administers corporate and some non-corporate business laws; supervises the State and State Police retirement systems, and regulates solicitation activities. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. VIII)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 166,907	$ 94,933	$ 105,297
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Comptroller; provides personnel, supply, public relations and other staff services. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. VIII)			

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Registration of Corporations	326,725	194,118	191,631
Serves as the central State repository for corporate records; approves applications for corporate charters and amendments; examines, approves and files all applications for corporate charters and amendments as may be permitted or required by law; registers trade marks for advertiser and consumer protection. (Act of April 29, 1874, P. L. 73)			
Commissions, Elections and Legislative Services	105,263	81,594	84,721
Secures and files bonds for local government officials and employes including prothonotaries, recorders of deeds, sheriffs, coroners, registers of wills and notaries public. (Act of Aug. 21, 1953, P. L. 1323; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 809)			
Administers voting and election procedures; publishes official election calendars; approves nomination petitions; tabulates registration figures; processes absentee ballots; determines ballot positions and issues certificates of election. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 803)			
Approves applications and issues commissions for the office of notary public; maintains records of all notaries and arranges State Police investigations as required; authenticates legal documents which have been notarized. (Act of Aug. 21, 1953, P. L. 1323)			
Prepares and maintains a record of the official acts of the Governor. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IV, Sec. 18)			
Examines all requests for extradition of fugitives to or from Pennsylvania and prepares requisitions, warrants and other necessary papers; maintains files of official protests against extradition and arranges executive hearings as required. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 807)			
Punctuates, edits and files State laws, resolutions, appropriation and vetoes; files departmental, board and commission rulings. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IV, Sec. 18)			
Administers the Military Absentee Ballots program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
State Employes' Retirement	$ 444,908	$ 462,235	$ 292,959
Administers a retirement plan for Commonwealth employes and those of such agencies as Pennsylvania State University, Delaware River Basin Commission, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, the Delaware River Joint Bridge Commission (Free), the Delaware Joint Bridge Commission (Toll), the State Public School Building Authority, the General State Authority and the State Highway and Bridge Authority. (Acts of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392; Nov. 21, 1959, P. L. 1590; June 4, 1943, P. L. 886 as amended; Act No. 463, Aug. 22, 1961)			
Administers the State Employes' Reitrement program described under GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.			
Regulation of Solicitation Activities	8,813	8,761	18,545
Regulates the solicitation of money and property for religious, benevolent and patriotic purposes; issues certificates of registration to solicit funds; investigates statements and audits cash receipts and disbursements of solicitors. (Act of May 13, 1925, P. L. 644)			
Licenses and regulates resident and non-resident auctioneers and apprentice auctioneers. (Act No. 708, Sept. 29, 1961)			

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Regulation of Boxing and Wrestling ..... Regulates boxing and wrestling matches through the State Athletic Commission; licenses contestants and promoters; secures bonds from promoters; regulates injury and life insurance policies and administers medical examinations for contestants; formulates rules and regulations governing boxing and wrestling. (Act of Aug. 31, 1955, P. L. 531; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 427)	132,098	67,677	67,254
Auditor General's Costs—Department	3,565	2,916	2,623
TOTAL	$ 1,188,279	$ 912,234	$ 763,030
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Administrative Cost Assessments—Special Funds	.....	$ 183,461	$ 115,660
Contract Violations—Auctioneers' License Act Administration ..	.....	.....	250
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	$ 1,188,279	728,773	**647,120**
TOTAL	$ 1,188,279	$ 912,234	$ 763,030
PROGRAM			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments ..... Arranges for the publication of all proposed Constitutional Amendments three times prior to the November election in at least two newspapers in all counties where newspapers are published. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. XVIII)	$ 67,945	$ 50,000	$ 45,000
TOTAL	$ 67,945	$ 50,000	$ 45,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	$ 67,945	$ 50,000	**$ 45,000**
TOTAL	$ 67,945	$ 50,000	$ 45,000
PROGRAM			
Municipal Employes' Retirement System ..... Provides a retirement system for employes of cities, boroughs, towns, townships, counties, institution districts or municipal authorities. The appropriation covers the difference between amounts received from assessments from municipalities ($10 per member) and the total cost of administration. (Act of June 4, 1943, P. L. 886 as amended)	.....	$ 27,972	$ 29,587
TOTAL		$ 27,972	$ 29,587
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Administrative Cost Assessments—Municipalities	.....	.....	$ 2,500
General Fund Appropriation			
Municipal Employes' Retirement System		$ 27,972	**27,087**
TOTAL		$ 27,972	$ 29,587

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Electoral College	$ 1,500	.....	.....
Pays for the expenses incurred by the members of the Electoral College in the election of the President. (Election Code of 1957, Sec. 1504)			
TOTAL	$ 1,500		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Electoral College—Expenses—Additional	$ 1,500	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 1,500		

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

PROGRAM			
Military Absentee Ballots	$ 25,320	$ 3,500	$ 20,000
Reimburses county boards of elections $.40 for each military absentee ballot. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 25,320	$ 3,500	$ 20,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service	$ 25,320	$ 3,500	**$ 20,000**
TOTAL	$ 25,320	$ 3,500	$ 20,000
PROGRAM			
State Employes' Retirement	$ 15,023,943	$ 16,196,468	$ 13,721,988
Provides the State's portion of the annuities payable to original and new retirement system members who are employes of the departments financed by the General Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
Provides special benefits to the State Police in addition to those provided by the State Employes' Retirement System. (Acts of June 29, 1937, P. L. 2423 as amended; June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
Provides temporary supplemental retirement benefits to certain annuitants in addition to the regular superannuation retirement allowance provided by the State Employes Retirement System. (Act of Nov. 21, 1959, P. L. 1590 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 15,023,943	$ 16,196,468	$ 13,721,988

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members (formerly Annuity Reserve Account No. 2)	$ 4,971,245	$ 2,013,600	**$ 2,020,500**
State Annuity Accumulation Account (formerly Contingent Reserve Account)	9,702,698**	13,994,868	**11,526,488**
State Police Benefit Account (formerly State Police Retirement System)	50,000	25,000	**25,000**
Supplemental Retirement Allowance Fund	300,000	163,000	**150,000**
TOTAL	$ 15,023,943	$ 16,196,468	$ 13,721,988

**$8,000,000 lapsed by Act 1-A, Jan. 7, 1961 and restored by Act 29-A, June 15, 1961.

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—TOTAL	$ 16,306,987	$ 17,190,174	$ 14,579,605
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1,257,724	$ 990,206	$ 837,617
General Fund Appropriations	1,257,724	806,745	**719,207**
Augmentations	.....	183,461	118,410
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 15,049,263	$ 16,199,968	$ 13,741,988
General Fund Appropriations	15,049,263	16,199,986	**13,741,988**

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania State Police assist the Governor in enforcing the law and preserving the peace through the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals; the patrol of the highways and the enforcement of the Vehicle Code, and the abatement of fire hazards. (Acts of May 2, 1905, P. L. 361; June 3, 1919, P. L. 366; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 205, 710, 711 and 712)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration Maintains the offices of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Comptroller; provides personnel, procurement, public relations and other staff services. (Act of May 2, 1905, P. L. 361)	$ 1,059,490	$ 730,697	$ 721,374
Criminal Identification Collects and classifies information useful in the detection of crime and the identification of criminals; furnishes courts, district attorneys and police officers information concerning persons charged with crimes. (Act of April 27, 1927, P. L. 414 as amended)	1,467,838	1,095,320	1,049,145

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Fire Protection	456,704	256,495	254,537
Developes and enforces regulations governing the use and storage of combustible materials; supervises local fire fighting units; investigates the causes of fires. (Act of April 27, 1927, P. L. 450 as amended)			
Criminal and Traffic Law Enforcement	28,054,249	16,460,521	16,682,310
Performs all police investigative duties; assists other State agencies in law enforcement; cooperates with counties and municipalities in crime detection, apprehension of criminals and preservation of law and order; regulates traffic on State highways and the Pennsylvania Turnpike; in cooperation with the Department of Revenue, examines applicants for operator's licenses and enforces laws and regulations governing ownership, operation and inspection of motor vehicles. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 710)			
Communications	1,232,325	869,437	838,080
Operates teletypewriters, radio and telephone facilities for the exchange of information relating to crime within the Commonwealth and between the Commonwealth and other states. (Act of May 2, 1905, P. L. 361 as amended)			
Quartermaster and Mechanical Services	$ 789,576	$ 500,723	$ 482,735
Administers the purchase of motor vehicles, supplies and equipment; maintains automotive equipment. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 711)			
Training	1,167,813	736,509	821,150
Maintains a school at Hershey for the training of state policemen and local police. (Acts of May 21, 1921, P. L. 1061; June 18, 1935, P. L. 1314)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	6,412	5,066	5,891
TOTAL	$ 34,234,407	$ 20,654,768	$ 20,855,222
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
From Turnpike Commission for Traffic Control, Pennsylvania Turnpike	$ 3,049,917	$ 1,850,000	$ 1,700,000
Transfer from Motor License Fund to General Fund	25,375,782	14,805,802	15,099,278
Training School Fees from Municipalities and Others	8,450	6,000	6,000
From Sale of Automobiles	1,121,216	520,000	622,500
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	4,679,042	3,472,966	**3,427,444**
TOTAL	$ 34,234,407	$ 20,654,768	$ 20,855,222

SUMMARY

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—TOTAL	$ 34,234,407	$ 20,654,768	$ 20,855,222
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 34,234,407	$ 20,654,768	$ 20,855,222
General Fund Appropriations	4,679,042	3,472,966	**3,427,444**
Augmentations	29,555,365	17,181,802	17,427,778

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Tax Equalization Board determines annually the aggregate market value of asssesed taxable real property in each school district throughout the Commonwealth for use in determining the State's share of public school costs. (Act of June 27, 1947, P. L. 1046)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 608,845	$ 398,352	$ 362,685
Maintains the office of the Chairman; performs personnel, stenographic and other administrative functions; carries out research, statistics and public relations activities; maintains an Advisory Council to assist in technical and other special matters. (Act of June 27, 1947, P. L. 1046)			
Determines annually the aggregate market value of taxable real property in 2244 Pennsylvania school districts as a basis for equitable distribution of school financial report by the Commonwealth and advises the Superintendent of Public Instruction accordingly. The program includes holding of hearings and analysis of real estate values and transactions. (Act of June 27, 1947, P. L. 1046)			
Conducts hearings on appeals filed by school districts from market values as established by the Board. (Act of Dec. 30, 1959, P. L. 2072)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Board	1,300	916	933
TOTAL	$ 610,145	$ 399,268	$ 363,618
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	$ 238	$ 6,600	.....
General Fund Appropriation			
General Government Operations	609,907	392,668	$ 363,618
TOTAL	$ 610,145	$ 399,268	$ 363,618

SUMMARY

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD—TOTAL	$ 610,145	$ 399,268	$ 363,618
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 610,145	$ 399,268	$ 363,618
General Fund Appropriations	609,907	392,668	363,618
Augmentations	238	6,600	.....

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	$ 1,400	$ 700	$ 700
The Commission, established in 1943, develops a joint program for the better utilization of the Atlantic seaboard fisheries. Pennsylvania is represented on the Commission with other eastern states. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. (Act of June 1, 1943, P. L. 798)			
TOTAL	$ 1,400	$ 700	$ 700
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	$ 1,400	$ 700	$ 700
TOTAL	$ 1,400	$ 700	$ 700
PROGRAM			
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	$ 59,999	$ 34,344	$ 29,500
Created in 1947, the Commission preserves and develops the Chester County site of the Revolutionary War battle between forces under Washington and Lafayette and the British. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Department of Property and Supplies. (Act of July 5, 1947, P. L. 1293)			
TOTAL	$ 59,999	$ 34,344	$ 29,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	$ 59,999	$ 34,344	$ 29,500
TOTAL	$ 59,999	$ 34,344	$ 29,500
PROGRAM			
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
The Commission's Pennsylvania membership, composed of seven members from each House of the General Assembly and seven members from the Executive Branch, assists in the promotion of interstate cooperation and sends one representative to the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General. (Act of March 24, 1937, P. L. 109)			
TOTAL	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
TOTAL	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Council of State Governments	$ 77,000	$ 38,500	$ 38,500
The Council of State Governments is composed of representatives of all the states and is concerned with intrastate progress, interstate cooperation and Federal-state relations. Among other services, it publishes books and periodicals and maintains the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General.			
TOTAL	$ 77,000	$ 38,500	$ 38,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Council of State Governments	$ 77,000	$ 38,500	$ 38,500
TOTAL	$ 77,000	$ 38,500	$ 38,500
PROGRAM			
Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin	$ 60,000	$ 30,000	.....
The Commission, composed of representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, studies the water resources of the Basin and develops plans for water utilization for the mutual benefit of the states. Other activities include abatement of stream pollution; encouragement of water, soil and forest conservation; enhancement of the recreational potentialities of the Delaware Valley, and participation in the development of a sound National water policy. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General. This program is being replaced by the Delaware River Basin Commission.			
TOTAL	$ 60,000	$ 30,000	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (INCODEL)	$ 60,000	$ 30,000	.....
TOTAL	$ 60,000	$ 30,000	
PROGRAM			
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	$ 6,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
Pennsylvania, Marylnad, the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia are represented on the Commission. It was formed in 1945 to control pollution in the Potomac Drainage Basin. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Department of Health. (Act of May 29, 1945, P. L. 1134)			
TOTAL	$ 6,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation	$ 6,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin			
TOTAL	$ 6,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	$ 3,152	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
The Commission, representing Pennsylvania and 25 other oil-producing states, was established in 1941 to extend the Interstate Compact of 1935. The Commission's function is to further oil and gas conservation by legislative or other means. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Governor's Office. (Act of July 23, 1951, P. L. 435)			
TOTAL	$ 3,152	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	$ 3,152	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
TOTAL	$ 3,152	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
PROGRAM			
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	$ 40,430	$ 20,215	$ 20,215
Pennsylvania and seven other states are members of the Commission which was formed in 1945 concurrently with the ratification of an interstate compact and the formation of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation District. The Commission directs its efforts toward controlling pollution. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Department of Health. (Act of April 2, 1945, P. L. 103)			
TOTAL	$ 40,430	$ 20,215	$ 20,215
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	$ 40,430	$ 20,215	$ 20,215
TOTAL	$ 40,430	$ 20,215	$ 20,215
PROGRAM			
Great Lakes Commission	$ 24,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000
Established in 1956 to plan and promote a unified and balanced program for the development, use and conservation of Great Lakes Basin water resources, this Commission is composed of members from Pennsylvania and other states bordering the Great Lakes. Disbursement of funds for the program is administered by the Auditor General. (Act of March 22, 1956, P. L. 1333)			
TOTAL	$ 24,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Great Lakes Commission	$ 24,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000
TOTAL	$ 24,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Construction at Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania ..	$ 50,000	.....	.....
Paid for furnishings and equipment, grading and landscaping of grounds and improvement of roadways at the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania in Allegheny County. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General.			
TOTAL	$ 50,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania—Buildings	$ 50,000*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 50,000		
*Continuing Appropriation			
PROGRAM			
Road Maintenance at Cornplanter Indian Reservation	$ 600	$ 300	$ 300
Pays the Treasurer of Elk Township in Warren County for the purpose of maintaining and improving public roads and bridges on the Cornplanter Indian Reservation. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General.			
TOTAL	$ 600	$ 300	$ 300
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	$ 600	$ 300	**$ 300**
TOTAL	$ 600	$ 300	$ 300
PROGRAM			
Port of Philadelphia—Maintenance	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Contributes to the City of Philadelphia for the maintenance, repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General. (Act of March 29, 1803, P. L. 542 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Port of Philadelphia	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	**$ 100,000**
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Capitol Fire Protection	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
Makes payments to the City of Harrisburg for fire protection rendered by city fire companies to the Capitol buildings. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General.			
TOTAL	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
TOTAL	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
PROGRAM			
Turnpike Commission Investigation	$ 43,392	.....	.....
Defrayed expenses incurred by Dauphin County in conducting the trial of certain officials and employes of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. Disbursement of funds for this program was administered by the Justice Department.			
TOTAL	$ 43,392	.....	
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Turnpike Commission Trial Expenses	$ 43,392*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 43,392	.....	
*Continuing Appropriation			
PROGRAM			
Construction at George Jr. Republic School	$ 25,000	.....	.....
Paid for repairs and remodeling to existing buildings at the George Jr. Republic School for male juveniles in Mercer County. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General.			
TOTAL	$ 25,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings	$ 25,000*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 25,000		
*Continuing Appropriation			

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Gettysburg 100th Anniversary Celebration	$ 5,000	.....	.....
Provides funds to pay the expenses of the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Commission. The Commission is arranging a suitable observance of the centennial. Disbursement of funds for this program is administered by the Auditor General. (Act of April 20, 1956, P. L. 1478)			
TOTAL	$ 5,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Gettysburg 100th Anniversary Commission	$ 5,000*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 5,000		
*Continuing Appropriation			
PROGRAM			
Paoli Memorial Association	$ 4,000	.....	.....
Paid for repairs and improvements to drives and driveways on the Paoli Parade Ground at Malvern Borough, Chester County.			
TOTAL	$ 4,000		
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Paoli Memorial Association—Driveways	$ 4,000	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 4,000		
PROGRAM			
Delaware River Basin Commission	.....	$ 20,000	$ 80,000
The Commission, a regional agency representing Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the United States, was established by intergovernmental compact. Membership is composed of the four governors and a representative of the President of the United States. The Commission is responsible for the planning, conservation, utilization, development, management and control of the water and related natural resources of the Delaware River Basin. (Act No. 268, July 7, 1961; Public Law 328, 87th Congress)			
TOTAL	.....	$ 20,000	$ 80,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Delaware River Basin Commission—Additional Appropriation	.....	**$ 20,000**	.....
Delaware River Basin Commission	.....	.....	**$ 80,000**
TOTAL	.....	$ 20,000	$ 80,000

SUMMARY

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSIONS AND SUBSIDIES—TOTAL	$ 644,973	$ 284,309	$ 309,465
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 311,981	$ 161,509	$ 126,665
General Fund Appropriations	311,981	161,509	**126,665**
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	$ 332,992	$ 122,800	$ 182,800
General Fund Appropriations	332,992	122,800	**182,800**

LEGISLATURE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania is composed of two branches, a Senate and a House of Representatives. It meets on the first Tuesday of each year unless otherwise convened by proclamation of the Governor. By legislation and resolution it formulates and enacts the public policy of the Commonwealth, defines the functions of the State government, provides for revenue for the Commonwealth and appropriates money for the operation of the State agencies and for other purposes. (Constitution of Pennsylvania)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SENATE	$ 2,421,113	$ 1,723,379	$ 1,629,380
Performs the duties and functions required of this body of the Legislature. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Arts. II and III)			
SENATE—TOTAL	$ 2,421,113	$ 1,723,379	$ 1,629,380
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries			
Fifty Senators—Salaries	$ 311,500	$ 257,040	**$ 281,000**
Officers and Employes	253,000	192,618	**178,350**
Employes of Senate President	49,560	26,762	**24,780**
Senate Salaried Employes	900,272	501,591	**465,000**
Mileage			
Senator, Officers and Employes	86,500	54,000	**54,000**
Postage			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	19,150	4,941	**8,000**
Lieutenant Governor	150	162	**250**
Contingent Expenses			
Secretary	13,626	8,100	**7,500**
Librarian	8,000	4,320	**7,500**
President 1960	6,493	.....	.....
President 1961	6,500	.....	.....
President	.....	8,100	**7,500**
President Pro Tempore 1960	$ 3,982	.....	.....
President Pro Tempore 1961	6,500	.....	.....
President Pro Tempore	.....	$ 8,100	**$ 8,100**
Chief Clerk	15,000	16,200	**15,000**
Majority Floor Leader 1960	3,801	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader 1961	6,500	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader	.....	8,100	**7,500**
Minority Floor Leader 1960	6,500	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader 1961	6,500	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader	.....	8,100	**7,500**
Majority Whip—1960	1,500	.....	.....
Majority Whip—1961	1,500	.....	.....
Majority Whip	.....	2,160	**2,000**
Minority Whip—1960	1,500	.....	.....

LEGISLATURE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Minority Whip—1961	1,500	.....	.....
Minority Whip	.....	2,160	2,000
Chairman—Majority Caucus 1960	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Majority Caucus 1961	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Majority Caucus	.....	2,160	2,000
Chairman—Minority Caucus 1960	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Minority Caucus 1961	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Minority Caucus	.....	2,160	2,000
Secretary—Majority Caucus 1960	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Majority Caucus 1961	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Majority Caucus	.....	540	500
Secretary—Minority Caucus 1961	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Minority Caucus	.....	540	500
Miscellaneous Expenses			
Incidental Expenses	70,000	37,800	35,000
History of Legislation—Extra Services	3,500	3,780	500
Appropriations Committee	65,000	35,100	32,500
Issuing Certificates of Election	95	95	150
Attending Funerals	2,500	1,250	1,250
Expenses—Senators	302,500	240,500	182,000
Legislative Printing	249,000	297,000	297,000
Senate Investigation Committee—Public Welfare Department	3,484	.....	.....
Senate Investigation Committee—Public Instruction	6,000	.....	.....
Senate Investigation Committee—Allegheny County Sanitary Authority	2,500	.....	.....
SENATE—TOTAL	$ 2,421,113	$ 1,723,379	$ 1,629,380
PROGRAM			
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	$ 4,400,500	$ 3,833,740	$ 3,474,200
Performs the duties and functions required of this body of the Legislature. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Arts. II and III)			
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—TOTAL	$ 4,400,500	$ 3,833,740	$ 3,474,200
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries			
Members Salaries and Speaker's Extra Compensation	$ 639,000	$ 1,370,520	$ 1,270,000
Officers and Employes	705,000	561,600	459,200
House Salaried Employes	560,000	358,020	344,000
Mileage			
Representatives, Officers and Employes	240,000	302,400	227,000
Postage			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	25,000	16,200	15,000

LEGISLATURE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Contingent Expenses			
Speaker 1960	6,500	.....	.....
Speaker 1961	6,500	.....	.....
Speaker	.....	8,100	**7,500**
Chief Clerk	50,000	54,000	**52,500**
Secretary	11,000	11,880	**10,000**
Majority Floor Leader 1960	6,500	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader 1961	6,500	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader	.....	8,100	**7,500**
Minority Floor Leader 1960	6,500	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader 1961	6,500	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader	.....	8,100	**7,500**
Majority Whip—1960	1,500	.....	.....
Majority Whip—1961	1,500	.....	.....
Majority Whip	.....	2,160	**2,000**
Minority Whip—1960	1,500	.....	.....
Minority Whip—1961	1,500	.....	.....
Minority Whip	.....	2,160	**2,000**
Chairman—Majority Caucus 1960	$ 1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Majority Caucus 1961	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Majority Caucus	.....	$ 2,160	**$ 2,000**
Chairman—Minority Caucus 1960	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Minority Caucus 1961	1,500	.....	.....
Chairman—Minority Caucus	.....	2,160	**2,000**
Secretary—Majority Caucus 1960	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Majority Caucus 1961	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Majority Caucus	.....	540	**500**
Secretary—Minority Caucus 1960	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Minority Caucus 1961	500	.....	.....
Secretary—Minority Caucus	.....	540	**500**
Miscellaneous Expenses			
Incidental Expenses	185,000	81,000	**77,500**
History of Legislation—Extra Services	3,500	.....	.....
Appropriations Committee	65,000	35,100	**32,500**
Issuing Certificates of Election	1,000	1,000	.....
Attending Funerals	3,000	1,500	.....
Expenses—Representatives	1,260,000	682,500	**630,000**
Legislative Printing and Expenses	600,000	324,000	**325,000**
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—TOTAL	$ 4,400,500	$ 3,833,740	$ 3,474,200
PROGRAM			
Legislative Reference Services	$ 244,600	$ 172,800	$ 210,092
Drafts bills and resolutions for introduction in the General Assembly; offers to any legislator or citizen advice and counsel on proposed legislation; codifies the laws of the Commonwealth when directed to do so by the General Assembly; disseminates information on legislation to the various departments. (Act of May 7, 1923, P. L. 158 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 244,600	$ 172,800	$ 210,092

LEGISLATURE (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Legislative Reference Bureau	$ 244,600	$ 172,800	**$ 210,092**
TOTAL	$ 244,600	$ 172,800	$ 210,092
PROGRAM			
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	$ 200,000	$ 108,000	$ 110,000
In accordance with the Act of August 4, 1959, P. L. 587 the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee performs duties and functions relating to the study of the revenues, expenditures and fiscal problems of the Commonwealth, its officers, boards, committees, commissions, institutions and other state agencies.			
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 108,000	$ 110,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	$ 200,000*	$ 108,000	**$ 110,000**
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 108,000	$ 110,000
*Continuing Appropriation.			
PROGRAM			
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS	$ 576,300	$ 442,560	$ 511,900
TOTAL	$ 576,300	$ 442,560	$ 511,900
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Joint State Government Commission	$ 525,000	$ 374,000	**$ 485,000**
Legislative Journal, Proofreading	4,500	.....	.....
Local Government Commission	35,000	23,760	**22,000**
Attending National Legislative Conference—Senate Expenses	3,000	1,500	**2,500**
Attending National Legislative Conference—House Expenses	3,000	2,000	**2,000**
Expenses—Attending Meeting of the Council of State Governments	5,000	2,500	.....
National Legislative Conference—Host Expenses	.....	25,000*	.....
Expenses—Unemployment Problem Committee	.....	7,000	.....
Legislative Committee to Study Capital Punishment	.....	6,000*	.....
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of the Senate and House	800	800	**400**
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSION—TOTAL	$ 576,300	$ 442,560	$ 511,900
*Continuing Appropriation.			
SUMMARY			
LEGISLATURE—TOTAL	$ 7,842,513	$ 6,280,479	**$ 5,935,572**

JUDICIARY

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Courts, Magistrates Courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. V)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania			
The Supreme Court consists of seven judges elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for a term of 21 years. The Court's jurisdiction extends over the State and the judges are, by virtue of their offices, justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties. The Court has original jurisdiction in cases of injunction where a corporation is party defendant, of habeas corpus, of mandamus to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction. The Court has appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. V, Secs. 1, 2, and 3)			
The Expenditures of the Supreme Court:			
Salaries of Supreme Court Judges (Act No. 703, Sept. 28, 1961)	$ 421,000	$ 227,340	$ 228,000
Salaries and compensation for employes and judges' expenses —each judge is allotted $4,000 per annum for expenses. (Acts of May 26, 1891, P. L. 123 as amended)	56,000	30,240	28,000
Salaries and expenses for the Office of the Prothonotary and for the library in the Eastern District. (Acts of April 14, 1834, P. L. 333; June 24, 1895, P. L. 212; May 6, 1915, P. L. 263)	120,000	98,000	71,520
Salaries and expenses for the prothonotary's office in the Middle District. (Acts of April 14, 1834, P. L. 333; June 24, 1895, P. L. 212; May 6, 1915, P. L. 263)	25,000	13,500	14,300
Salaries and expenses for Office of the Prothonotary and for the library in the Western District	59,300	37,494	37,265
Salaries and expenses of criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers, and the law secretary of the Chief Justice in Eastern, Middle and Western Districts; Workmen's Compensation Insurance premiums for all Supreme Court employes. (Acts of March 5, 1875, P. L. 5; April 24, 1905, P. L. 306)	215,000	125,474	149,120
Salaries and expenses for the office of the State reporters. (Act of Aug. 16, 1951, P. L. 1236)	65,000	36,612	35,960
Fees of prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts on assignment to judges to counties other than their own. (Order of the Supreme Court, April 1, 1946)	$ 7,000	$ 13,180	$ 12,000

JUDICIARY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Expenses of Board of Governance of the Pennsylvania Bar, which is concerned primarily with suspension, disbarment, or reinstatement of members of the Bar (Rule 17(b), Pennsylvania Supreme Court)	12,000	6,075	5,875
Expenses of the Procedural Rules Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to assist it in preparation, revision, promulgation, publication, and administration of General Rules of Practice for the courts of the Commonwealth. (Act of June 21, 1937, P. L. 1982)	30,000	20,347	19,658
Salaries and expenses of State Board of Law Examiners, which is responsible for enforcement of rules and orders relating to registration and admission to the Bar (Rule 6, Pennsylvania Supreme Court)	197,306	108,033	104,377
Portraits of Justices	.....	2,000	.....
TOTAL	$ 1,207,606	$ 718,295	$ 706,075
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Law Students' Examination Fees to State Board of Law Examiners	$ 107,306	$ 59,433	$ 59,377
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of Judges	421,000	227,340	**228,000**
Expenses of Judges	56,000	30,240	**28,000**
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	120,000	98,000	**71,520**
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	25,000	13,500	**14,300**
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	59,300	37,494	**37,265**
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	215,000	125,474	**149,120**
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	65,000	36,612	**35,960**
Fees of Prothonotaries—All Districts	7,000	13,180	**12,000**
Board of Governance	12,000	6,075	**5,875**
Procedural Rules Committee	30,000	20,347	**19,658**
Board of Law Examiners	90,000	48,600	**45,000**
Portraits—Justices Stern and Jones	.....	2,000	.....
TOTAL—SUPREME COURT	$ 1,207,606	$ 718,295	$ 706,075
MISCELLANEOUS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Court Administrator	.....	$ 108,000	.....

An appropriation was passed to carry out a Court Administrator program but the required enabling legislation was not approved. The appropriation will lapse.

JUDICIARY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Superior Court			
This is a court of intermediate appeal composed of seven judges learned in the law elected by the qualified electors of the State for a 10-year-term. Jurisdiction extends throughout the Commonwealth, and the Court has no original jurisdiction except in actions of mandamus and prohibition to courts of inferior jurisdiction. Any judge may have authority to issue writs of habeas corpus returnable to the said Court. (Acts of June 24, 1895, P. L. 212; May 5, 1889, P. L. 248 as amended)			
The expenditures of the Superior Court:			
Salaries of Superior Court Judges (Act No. 703, Sept. 28, 1961)	$ 393,000	$ 212,895	$ 214,000
Salaries of clerks, briefers, investigators and other personnel; expenses of judges. Each judge is allotted $3,500 per annum for expenses. (Acts of May 5, 1899, P. L. 248; April 17, 1905, P. L. 185; April 9, 1915, P. L. 77; June 18, 1919, P. L. 503) ..	49,000	26,460	24,500
Salaries and expenses of criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers, and law secretary of the President Judge of the Superior Court; Workmen's Compensation Insurance premiums for all employes of the Superior Court. (Act of June 24, 1895, P. L. 212)	200,000	113,551	116,000
Expenses of dockets, stationery, supplies, books for the library and other costs of the Superior Court and its officers. (Act of June 24, 1895, P. L. 212)	20,000	10,800	10,000
Expenses of the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee for the formulation of rules to govern criminal procedure in the lower courts of Pennsylvania. (Act of July 11, 1957, P. L. 819)	30,000	21,600	22,800
TOTAL	$ 692,000	$ 385,306	$ 387,300
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of Judges	$ 393,000	$ 212,895	$ 214,000
Expenses of Judges	49,000	26,460	24,500
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	200,000	113,551	116,000
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	20,000	10,800	10,000
Expenses of Procedural Rules Committee	30,000	21,600	22,800
TOTAL—SUPERIOR COURT	$ 692,000	$ 385,306	$ 387,300
PROGRAM			
Courts of Common Pleas			
Courts of Common Pleas are established for every county to have jurisdiction and power to hear and determine pleas, actions, suits, and causes, civil, personal, real and mixed. The Courts also have chancery powers. (Acts of June 16, 1836, P. L. 784)			
Common Pleas judges are judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and justices of the peace as to criminal matters within their districts. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. V)			

JUDICIARY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
The expenditures for support of the Common Pleas Courts:			
Salaries of Judges	$ 5,845,000	$ 3,190,958	$ 3,474,000
Expenses of Traveling Judges	200,000	108,000	110,000
Mileage in Divided Judicial Districts	5,000	2,700	2,900
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	67,200	43,550	43,550
TOTAL	$ 6,117,200	$ 3,345,208	$ 3,630,450
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of Judges	$ 5,725,000	$ 3,177,900	**$ 3,474,000**
Salaries of Judges—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**13,058**	
Expenses of Traveling Judges	200,000	108,000	**110,000**
Mileage in Divided Judicial Districts	5,000	2,700	**2,900**
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	67,200	43,550	**43,550**
Salary of Judge—19th Judicial District	30,000	.....	.....
Salary of Judge—31st Judicial District	60,000	.....	.....
Salary of Judge—15th Judicial District	30,000	.....	.....
TOTAL—COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS	$ 6,117,200	$ 3,345,208	$ 3,630,450
PROGRAM			
Orphans' Courts	$ 1,140,000	$ 617,500	$ 677,500
The Orphan's Courts primarily are probate courts concerned with wills and decedents' estates. They are established by the General Assembly for counties where the population exceeds 150,000 and may be established in other counties. Such courts exist in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allegheny, Erie, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Dauphin, Fayette, Chester, York, Schuylkill, Berks, Washington, Lehigh, Delaware, Beaver, Montgomery, Lackawanna, and Cambria counties. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. V)			
TOTAL	$ 1,140,000	$ 617,500	$ 677,500
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of Judges	$ 1,140,000	$ 615,600	**$ 677,500**
Salaries of Judges—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**1,900**	
TOTAL—ORPHANS' COURT	$ 1,140,000	$ 617,500	$ 677,500
PROGRAM			
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	$ 505,000	$ 273,542	$ 315,500
The Municipal Court consists of a President Judge and one Associate Judge for each 200,000 population, or fractional part thereof in excess of 100,000 elected by duly qualified electors for a term of 10 years. The Court has jurisdiction in all civil actions at laws and in equity where the value of the matter or the thing in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed $2,500. The Court also has minor criminal jurisdiction. (Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 505,000	$ 273,542	$ 315,500

JUDICIARY (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of Judges	$ 505,000	$ 272,700	$ **315,500**
Salaries of Judges—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**842**	
TOTAL—MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA	$ 505,000	$ 273,542	$ 315,500
PROGRAM			
Allegheny County Court	$ 217,000	$ 117,542	$ 135,500
This Court is composed of six judges elected for 10-year terms and has jurisdiction in all civil actions wherein a money judgment is sought and in actions of replevin in which the sum demanded or the value of the property does not exceed $2,500 except in cases where the title to lands or tenements may come in question. The Court has exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices' courts. (Act of May 5, 1911, P. L. 198 as amended)			
Allegheny County Juvenile Court	36,000	19,500	22,500
This is a court of record composed of one judge for juvenile cases. (Act of June 3, 1933, P. L. 1449)			
TOTAL	$ 253,000	$ 137,042	$ 158,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund Appropriation			
County Court of Allegheny County	$ 217,000	$ 117,180	$ **135,500**
County Court of Allegheny County—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**362**	
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	36,000	19,440	**22,500**
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**60**	
TOTAL—COURTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY	$ 253,000	$ 137,042	$ 158,000
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
General Fund Appropriation			
Salaries of Retired Judges	$ 70,000	$ 37,800	$ **37,800**
Salaries of Associate Judges	100,800	54,432	**50,400**
Salaries of Associate Judge—Recommended Deficiency	.....	**168**	
Mileage of Associate Judges	7,000	3,780	**4,000**
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	$ 177,800	$ 96,180	$ 92,200

SUMMARY

JUDICIARY—TOTAL	$ 10,092,606	$ 5,681,073	$ 5,967,025
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 10,092,606	$ 5,681,073	$ 5,967,025
General Fund Appropriations	9,985,300	5,621,640	**5,907,648**
Law Students' Examination Fees	107,306	59,433	59,377

5—APPENDIX

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed listing of all General Fund revenues available for General Appropriation. This listing does not include special restricted receipts and receipts augmenting appropriations.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
TAX REVENUE			
Corporate Net Income Tax (Regular and Accelerated)	$ 294,389,219	$ 148,100,000	$ 157,000,000
Capital Stock and Franchise			
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic (Regular and Accelerated)	$ 79,880,273	$ 42,600,000	$ 42,500,000
Franchise Taxes—Foreign (Regular and Accelerated)	27,117,044	14,900,000	14,900,000
TOTAL—CAPITAL STOCK AND FRANCHISE	$ 106,997,317	$ 57,500,000	$ 57,400,000
Utility Gross Receipts			
Telephone and Telegraph (Regular and Accelerated)	$ 12,106,628	$ 5,900,000	$ 5,800,000
Electric, Hydroelectric and Water Power (Regular and Accelerated)	17,461,315	11,400,000	10,800,000
Transportation (Regular and Accelerated)	4,394,413	2,300,000	2,000,000
Motor Transportation	654,464	400,000	420,000
Gas (Regular and Accelerated)	14,875,181	6,200,000	6,580,000
Emergency	7,041,269	.....	.....
TOTAL—UTILITY GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 56,533,270	$ 26,200,000	$ 25,600,000
Insurance Premiums Taxes			
Domestic Marine	$ 3,749	$ 2,998	$ 3,000
Domestic Excess Re-insurance	59,785	20,000	21,000
Domestic Excess Insurance Brokers	21,901	25,000	27,000
Domestic Life and Previously Exempted Lines (Regular and Accelerated)	942,107	1,433,000	1,525,000
Foreign Life (Regular and Accelerated)	52,911,862	20,858,634	22,225,000
Foreign Casualty	595,947	369,330	395,000
Foreign Marine	19,691	11,038	12,000
Foreign Excess Fire	185,369	80,000	85,000
Foreign Excess Insurance Brokers	203,410	100,000	107,000
TOTAL—INSURANCE PREMIUMS TAXES	$ 54,943,821	$ 22,900,000	$ 24,400,000
Bank Shares			
Trust Companies (Regular and Accelerated)	$ 12,430,169	$ 5,174,185	$ 5,430,000
State Banks (Regular and Accelerated)	1,729,979	600,134	630,000
National Banks (Regular and Accelerated)	22,080,646	8,625,681	9,060,000
State Savings and Building and Loan Associations	537,647	1,400,000	1,050,000
Federal Savings and Loan Associations	497,449	1,700,000	1,260,000
Savings Banks and Institutions without Capital Stock	.....	2,500,000	1,470,000
TOTAL—BANK SHARES	$ 37,275,890	$ 20,000,000	$ 18,900,000

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Other Selective Business Taxes			
Excise—Domestic	$ 1,976,090	$ 1,169,057	$ 1,120,000
Excise—Foreign	3,607,521	1,750,219	1,690,000
Corporate Loans—Domestic	3,141,908	1,669,891	1,650,000
Corporate Loans—Foreign	277,573	164,786	170,000
Loans Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations	15,300	11,630	12,000
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Associations	98,117	61,241	63,000
Corporation Income (Regular and Accelerated)	1,454,185	639,131	660,000
Gross Receipts—Private Bankers	15,215	8,000	8,500
Gross Receipts—Boxing and Wrestling Exhibitions	44,983	26,045	26,500
Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies (Expired 1961)	251,882	.....	.....
TOTAL—OTHER SELECTIVE BUSINESS TAXES	$ 10,882,774	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,400,000
Selective Sales, Use and Hotel Occupancy			
Selective Sales and Use	$ 714,868,094	$ 425,500,000	$ 400,000,000
Hotel Occupancy	6,427,269	3,700,000	4,000,000
TOTAL—SELECTIVE SALES, USE AND HOTEL OCCUPANCY	$ 721,295,363	$ 429,200,000	$ 404,000,000
Cigarette Tax	$ 129,462,328	$ 76,200,000	$ 72,700,000
Malt Beverage Tax	$ 43,334,746	$ 24,700,000	22,700,000
Liquor Tax	$ 51,733,549	$ 29,100,000	$ 27,000,000
Realty Transfer Tax	$ 38,989,284	$ 22,000,000	$ 21,100,000
Inheritance Tax			
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	$ 100,682,572	$ 53,829,000	$ 51,125,000
Nonresident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	573,640	516,000	495,000
Direct Inheritance Tax	8,172	5,000	4,000
Collateral Inheritance Tax	127,774	50,000	46,000
Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer, Direct, Collateral Inheritance and Estate Tax	(4,688,967)	(2,400,000)	(2,270,000)
TOTAL—INHERITANCE TAXES	$ 96,703,191	$ 52,000,000	$ 49,400,000
Minor and Repealed Taxes			
Minor			
Tax on Writs, Wills and Deeds	$ 947,345	$ 588,700	$ 588,950
Distilled Spirits	8,040	4,390	4,300
Rectified Spirits	11,425	6,600	6,500
Wines	299	310	250
Repealed			
Stock Transfer	225	.....	.....
Soft Drinks	8,046	.....	.....
Personal Property	96	.....	.....
Sales and Use Tax—1953	41,777	.....	.....
TOTAL—MINOR AND REPEALED TAXES	$ 1,017,253	$ 600,000	$ 600,000
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	$1,643,558,005	$ 914,000,000	$ 886,200,000

( ) Indicates Deduction.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
NON-TAX REVENUE			
Liquor Store Profits	$ 97,000,000	$ 56,000,000	$ 51,000,000
Institutional Reimbursements			
Schools for the Deaf	$ 71,202	$ 100,000	$ 44,850
Schools for Vocational Education	462	200	200
Medical-Surgical Hospitals	7,030,479	3,935,036	4,163,740
Hospitals for the Insane	20,749,525	13,330,367	12,153,020
State Schools and Hospitals	3,431,849	2,345,398	2,193,000
Penal and Correctional Institutions	18,677,889	9,703,324	10,098,270
County and State-Aided Institutions	334,501	165,524	185,300
Federal Reimbursements	269,299	120,151	150,000
Youth Development Centers	.....	1,000,000	1,811,620
TOTAL—INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS	$ 50,565,206	$ 30,700,000	$ 30,800,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous			
Auditor General			
Licenses and Fees			
Miscellaneous Licenses	$ 500	$ 250	$ 250
SUB-TOTAL—AUDITOR GENERAL	$ 500	$ 250	$ 250
Treasury Department			
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Interest on Securities	$ 3,098,107	$ 1,515,008	$ 1,500,000
Interest on Deposits	604,955	200,000	50,000
Allocation of Treasury Costs	332,010	162,500	175,000
Interest on Securities—Liquor License Fund	116,707	64,009	60,000
Interest on Deposits—Liquor License Fund	4,767	5,000	.....
Accrued Interest on Tax Notes Sold	64,916	50,000	25,000
Premium and Discount on Tax Notes Sold	3,070	.....	2,000
Other	1	.....	.....
SUB-TOTAL—TREASURY	$ 4,224,533	$ 1,966,517	$ 1,812,000
Department of Internal Affairs			
Licenses and Fees			
Land Office Fees	$ 4,615	$ 2,735	$ 2,200
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	65,242	33,073	18,800
Weighmaster's Licenses	24,567	14,567	12,000
Oil and Gas Well Fees	373	300	200
Miscellaneous Fees	589	300	300
Public Weighmaster's Licenses	.....	.....	1,500
SUB-TOTAL—INTERNAL AFFAIRS	$ 95,386	$ 50,975	$ 35,000

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous (Continued)			
Department of Agriculture			
Licenses and Fees			
Oleomargarine	$ 91,452	$ 44,316	$ 47,000
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	98,135	59,300	50,000
Egg Certification Fees	18,106	8,676	10,000
Farm Product Inspection Fees	62,642	29,710	30,000
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	15,675	8,325	8,000
Lime and Gypsum Licenses and Analysis Fees	3,505	1,695	2,000
Egg Opening Licenses	2,150	1,200	1,000
Seed Testing and Certification Fees	17,577	9,127	7,000
Bakery Licenses	52,180	25,760	26,000
Ice Cream Licenses	67,940	34,220	34,000
Domestic Animal Dealer's Licenses	15,877	8,165	7,500
Farm Produce Dealer's Licenses	2,745	1,400	1,200
Abattoir Licenses	53,440	27,240	26,500
Rendering Plant Licenses	1,230	980	700
Horse Slaughtering Licenses	575	300	300
Approved Inspection Certificate and Registration Fees	10,275	5,105	5,000
Garbage Feeders' Licenses	9,250	5,350	4,000
Poultry Technician Licenses	445	100	200
Automatic Milk Dispensing Machines Licenses	1,700	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	25	100	100
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Sale of Surplus Products	33,858	17,274	17,000
Recovered Damages—Dog Law	59	.....	.....
Other	23,844	.....	35,000
SUB-TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	$ 582,685	$ 288,343	$ 312,500
Department of Banking			
Licenses and Fees			
Investment Licenses	$ 186	$ 100	$ 100
Securities Dealers' Application Fees	15,020	5,380	7,800
Securities Dealers' Registration Fees	91,353	39,100	44,500
Securities Salesmen Application Fees	35,430	14,850	18,000
Securities Salesmen Registration Fees	288,333	116,384	142,000
Certified Copy Fees	108	50	100
Investment Advisors' Application Fees	1,420	670	600
Investment Advisors' Registration Fees	9,285	5,075	3,500
Investment Solicitors' Application Fees	530	210	300
Investment Solicitors' Registration Fees	1,897	800	800
Duplicate Registration Certificates	1,240	2,760	700
Exemption Certificate Fees	20,670	11,030	9,000
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Other	40,620	12,580	22,100
SUB-TOTAL—BANKING	$ 509,097	$ 208,989	$ 249,500
Department of Forests and Waters			
Licenses and Fees			
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees	$ 40,910	$ 20,084	$ 15,121
Dams and Encroachment Fees	50,249	29,943	55,325
Navigation Commission Filing Fees	125	130	150

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous (Continued)			
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Stumpage	1,202,468	713,630	1,500,000
Minerals	29,156	14,737	20,000
Camp Leases	147,549	82,243	92,500
Water Leases	11,805	6,507	3,500
Rights of Way	87,033	45,628	57,563
Housing Rents	242,945	130,171	123,573
Ground Rents	393,915	209,313	127,390
Royalties for Recovery of Schuylkill River	49,207	9,790	5,000
Cost of Extinguishing Forest Fires	53,980	18,920	20,000
Recovered Damages	767	500	.....
Sale of Seedlings	163,245	95,387	75,000
Wood Products	465	.....	.....
Rental of Telephone Lines	$ 2,085	$ 2,200	$ 300
Concession Revenues	209,398	109,559	118,301
Other	50,995	18,322	32,550
SUB-TOTAL—FORESTS AND WATERS	$ 2,736,297	$ 1,507,064	$ 2,246,273
Department of Health			
Licenses and Fees			
Vital Statistics Fees	$ 605,121	$ 319,532	$ 300,000
Bathing Place Licenses	4,520	2,850	2,000
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees	57,450	37,890	28,000
Restaurant Licenses	29,172	16,966	16,000
Application Fees—Biochemical and Biological Laboratory Act	150	50	100
Registration Fees for Organized Camps	5,150	10,000	7,000
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	1,878	461	3,000
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Borough Refunds	735	300	300
Other	17,479	9,452	4,000
SUB-TOTAL—HEALTH	$ 721,655	$ 397,501	$ 360,400
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission			
Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 448	$ 146	$ 200
SUB-TOTAL—HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION	$ 448	$ 146	$ 200
Insurance Department			
Licenses and Fees			
Agents' Licenses	$ 1,342,640	$ 719,565	$ 720,000
Brokers' Licenses	388,221	240,883	175,000
Examination Fees and Expenses	747,580	470,847	410,000
Valuation of Policies Fees	325,739	102,150	120,000
Examination Fees for Brokers and Agents Applications	229,911	132,765	150,000
Miscellaneous Fees	111,679	48,006	55,000
Miscellaneous Licenses	32,871	18,191	17,000
SUB-TOTAL—INSURANCE	$ 3,178,641	$ 1,732,407	$ 1,647,000
Department of Justice			
Licenses and Fees			
Board of Pardon Fees	$ 32,884	$ 17,109	$ 16,000
SUB-TOTAL—JUSTICE	$ 32,884	$ 17,109	$ 16,000

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous (Continued)			
Department of Labor and Industry			
Licenses and Fees			
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	$ 590,380	$ 213,915	$ 220,000
Boiler Inspection Fees	613,066	226,725	290,000
Elevator Inspection Fees	247,731	142,098	270,000
Employment Agents' Licenses	133,650	72,350	70,000
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees	25,464	15,182	12,000
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees	15,706	8,688	8,000
Approval of Building Plan Fees	171,961	105,035	85,000
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	29,137	15,318	30,000
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	15,650	10,450	9,000
Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees	30,000	17,200	14,000
Employment Agents' Registration Fees	7,404	5,080	5,000
Liquified Petroleum Gas Registration Fees	60,562	27,738	37,000
Blasters' Examination and Licensing Fees	26,687	16,459	27,000
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Other	4	70,100	.....
SUB-TOTAL—LABOR AND INDUSTRY	$ 1,767,402	$ 946,338	$ 1,077,000
Department of Military Affairs			
Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 343	$ 100	.....
SUB-TOTAL—MILITARY AFFAIRS	$ 343	$ 100	.....
Department of Mines			
Licenses and Fees			
Examination and Certificate Fees	$ 2,889	$ 1,600	$ 4,000
Bituminous Miners' Examination and Certificate Fees	386	350	550
Bituminous Shot-Firers' and Machine Runners' Examination and Certificate Fees	471	400	1,200
Waste Disposal Permits	$ 16,325	$ 6,500	$ 8,000
Anthracite Miners' Examination and Certificate Fees	429	300	250
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Other	15,025	200	400
SUB-TOTAL—MINES	$ 35,525	$ 9,350	$ 14,400
Department of Property and Supplies			
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Sale of Publications	$ 39,151	$ 22,438	$ 20,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property	118,151	55,677	55,000
Sale of Documents and Waste Paper	.....	500	.....
Rental of State Property	22,872	8,163	20,000
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds	284	.....	142
Recovered Damages	.....	100	.....
Mileage of State Automobiles	407,643	220,956	210,000
Contract Forfeitures and Damages	9,910	675	2,500
Allocation of Property Costs	3,104,351	1,374,125	1,460,500
Sale of State Property	88,000	25,000	.....
Other	17,864	9,442	360,000
SUB-TOTAL—PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES	$ 3,802,226	$ 1,717,076	$ 2,128,142

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous (Continued)	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Department of Public Instruction			
Licenses and Fees			
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure Fees	$ 289,873	$ 28,585	$ 250,000
State Board of Pharmacy Fees	134,146	11,938	122,000
State Dental Council and Examing Board Fees	82,055	13,591	10,000
State Board of Optometrical Examiner's Fees	34,960	2,500	24,000
State Board of Osteopathic Examiner's Fees	53,820	3,000	28,000
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses' Fees	649,925	56,606	486,252
State Board of Chiropody License Fees	17,070	635	11,295
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees	18,730	1,600	12,800
State Board of Public Accountant Fees	52,688	26,000	76,200
State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees	33,390	32,866	3,750
State Board of Undertakers' Fees	50,947	23,322	4,000
State Board of Professional Engineers' Fees	263,700	29,184	202,360
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Fees	280,171	36,585	53,094
Barber Registration and Examination Fees	112,775	50,919	16,620
Beauty Culture Examination and Registration Fees	424,915	18,550	24,297
Motion Picture Examination Fees	$ (309,325)	.....	.....
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	43,306	$ 25,274	$ 24,904
Private Trade Schools License Fees	50,575	26,520	25,000
Business School License Fees	10,405	6,800	3,600
Correspondence School License Fees	4,795	2,700	1,830
Private School License Fees	15,310	9,500	6,835
Chiropractic Examination and Registration Fees	16,025	10,055	9,765
Private Driver Training School Fees	7,335	3,800	3,500
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	15	10	15
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Other	5,326	2,139	2,500
SUB-TOTAL—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	$ 2,345,572	$ 422,679	$ 1,402,617
Public Utility Commission			
Licenses and Fees			
Filing and Copy Fees	$ 39,480	$ 23,716	$ 25,000
Testing Fees	21,911	12,701	8,000
General Assessment Fees	3,398,413	1,750,000	2,000,000
Special Assessment Fees	15,547	6,500	8,000
SUB-TOTAL—PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION	$ 3,475,351	$ 1,792,917	$ 2,041,000
Department of Public Welfare			
Licenses and Fees			
Private Home and Hospital Licenses	$ 25,899	$ 14,602	$ 15,000
Infants Boarding House Licenses	305	400	.....
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	3,800	2,000	2,400
Commercial Boarding Houses for the Aged Licenses	1,535	1,200	9,000
SUB-TOTAL—PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 31,539	$ 18,202	$ 26,400
Department of Revenue			
Licenses and Fees			
Dog Licenses	$ 2,388,622	$ 1,284,476	$ 1,297,567
Cigarette Permit Fees	.....	250,000	250,000
Bond Filing Fees	270	170	170
Certificate and Copy Fees	8,135	4,362	4,400
Hotel Occupany Tax Licenses	980	800	.....

( ) Indicates Deduction.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous (Continued)			
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Escheats	$ 71,377	$ 43,258	$ 42,750
Reimbursement of Tax Liens	1,000	645	675
Waterway Obstruction Rents	361	181	181
Escheat Acts 1937	603,734	703,640	231,750
Escheats State and National Banks	2,075,039	1,900,000	996,750
Escheats—Estates	968,942	1,258,058	726,750
Escheats—Life Insurance Companies	4,436	964,226	252,000
Other	445,524	162	100
SUB-TOTAL—REVENUE	$ 6,568,420	$ 6,409,978	$ 3,803,093
Department of State			
Licenses and Fees			
Commission and Filing Fees	$ 1,389,263	$ 789,115	$ 765,000
Recorder of Deed Fees	30,756	20,000	10,000
Notary Public Commission Fees	308,530	108,125	175,000
Solicitation Fees	6,190	3,250	3,000
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	27,695	16,530	15,000
Auctioneer's License Fees	.....	.....	8,500
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Other	11	10	5
SUB-TOTAL—STATE	$ 1,762,445	$ 937,030	$ 976,505
Pennsylvania State Police			
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Reimbursement for Lost Property	$ 815	$ 350	$ 350
Other	22	.....	.....
SUB-TOTAL—STATE POLICE	$ 837	$ 350	$ 350
Non-Departmental			
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Conscience Money	$ 7,005	$ 2,000	$ 3,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	$ 336,227	$ 214,679	$ 298,370
	$ 32,215,018	$ 18,670,000	$ 18,450,000
Fines, Penalties and Interest			
On Taxes			
Consumer Sales Tax	$ 8,692	$ 2,043	$ 3,500
Penalties on Excise Taxes—Corporations	140,322	82,809	78,000
Interest on Excise Taxes—Corporations (Department of Revenue)	1,198,826	513,822	793,000
Interest on Excise Taxes—Corporations (Department of State)	2,026	1,005	1,000
Corporate Net Income Tax	488,103	209,138	327,500
Selective Sales and Use Tax	2,417,276	1,522,409	1,367,000
Hotel Occupancy Tax	17,195	8,176	12,500
Realty Transfer Tax	64,898	60,598	17,500
Other			
Department of Agriculture			
General Food Fines	$ 13,860	$ 6,140	$ 6,000
Sausage Fines	10,705	7,400	7,000
Milk Fines	150	100	100
Milk Container Fines	175	100	100
Egg Fines	1,765	875	800
Butter Fines	600	400	400
Meat Hygiene Fines	750	100	500

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES (Continued)

Fines, Penalties and Interest (Continued)	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Meat Fines	.....	100	.....
Oleomargarine Fines	2,400	1,000	1,000
Bakery Act Fines	3,575	1,650	1,500
Potato Fines	4,725	2,125	2,000
Pennsylvania Seed Act Fines, 1947	15	.....	.....
Milk Supply Fines	415	310	300
Garbage Feeders Fines	.....	300	300
Miscellaneous Fines	8,890	3,975	2,500
Department of Forests and Waters			
Miscellaneous Fines	1,903	1,280	600
Insurance Department			
Miscellaneous Fines	1,649	255	1,000
Department of Labor and Industry			
Female Labor Law Fines	3,250	3,000	1,500
Minor Labor Law Fines	2,509	2,050	2,000
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	1,095	810	.....
Factory Act Fines	.....	100	.....
Bedding and Upholstery Fines	.....	$ 100	$ 100
Boiler Inspection Fines	$ 20	100	100
Elevator Inspection Fines	210	200	100
General Department Act Fines	.....	100	.....
Blasters Fines	385	100	1,500
Miscellaneous Fines	1,035	525	500
Department of Military Affairs			
Court Martial Fines	4,282	2,500	1,000
Department of Public Instruction			
Professional Licensing Fines	4,243	3,580	4,300
Public Utility Commission			
Violation of Order Fines	25,815	15,800	20,000
Department of Revenue			
Dog Law Fines	57,285	33,755	37,000
Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties	815	300	700
Motor Law Fines	2,949,272	1,697,190	1,700,000
Sabbath Breaking Fines	7,122	7,380	700
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties	2,731	2,000	1,900
Cigarette Fines	.....	4,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	50	.....	.....
Department of State			
Boxing and Wrestling Fines	2,975	250	250
Auctioneer's Fines	.....	.....	250
Pennsylvania State Police			
Fire Prevention Fines	50	50	.....
TOTAL FINES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 7,452,059	$ 4,200,000	$ 4,400,000
Transfers From Eliminated Special Funds	$ 384,557	$ 159,000	.....
Transfer From Banking Department Fund	$ 225,000	$ 125,000	$ 150,000
Transfer From State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	$ 805,122
Repayment of Loan—State Harness Racing Fund	.....	.....	$ 194,878
Repayment of Loan—Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund	$ 200,000	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	$ 188,041,840	$ 109,854,000	$ 105,800,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES	$1,831,599,845	$1,023,854,000	$ 992,000,000

LIST OF STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS

The following is a list of the state-aided hospitals reimbursed for medical and surgical cares and treatment provided indigent persons. The columns indicate the 1959-61 expenditures, the 1961-62 amount available, and the total recommended for all hospitals for 1962-63.
These payments are administered by the Department of Public Welfare.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Abington Memorial Hospital	$ 213,000	$ 135,320	
Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	66,000	31,006	
Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia	575,000	282,567	
Aliquippa Hospital	40,000	25,225	
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	508,000	301,619	
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Natrona Heights	145,000	75,920	
Allentown Hospital	490,000	206,421	
Altoona Hospital	345,000	160,599	
American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia	10,000	.....	
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	80,000	26,403	
Armstrong County Memorial Hospital, Kittanning	70,000	44,109	
Barnes, Simon H. Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna	14,000	6,024	
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	60,000	28,128	
Belvedere General Hospital, Pittsburgh	13,500	7,210	
Berwick Hospital	68,000	33,070	
Black, F. W. Community Hospital, Lewistown	20,000	10,716	
Blair, J. C. Memorial Hospital, Huntingdon	120,000	74,088	
Bloomsburg Hospital	83,000	37,039	
Braddock General Hospital	143,500	86,103	
Bradford Hospital	108,500	45,658	
Brookville Hospital	68,000	34,539	
Brownsville General Hospital	46,500	31,155	**The**
Bryn Mawr Hospital	150,000	56,844	**recommended**
Butler County Memorial Hospital	188,000	97,270	**appropriations**
Canonsburg General Hospital	30,000	21,713	**to the**
Carbondale General Hospital	104,500	52,127	**State-aided**
Carlisle Hospital	88,500	35,914	**hospitals**
Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte	96,000	47,786	**are given**
Chambersburg Hospital	87,000	52,487	**in total**
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital Association	70,500	44,152	
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	120,000	84,920	
Chester Hospital, Chester	330,000	163,054	
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	63,000	35,454	
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	155,000	100,000	
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	181,000	125,000	
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	215,000	120,000	
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	145,000	81,813	
Clearfield Hospital	130,000	65,761	
Clement Atkinson Memorial Hospital, Coatesville	40,000	27,311	
Coatesville Hospital	126,500	62,445	
Columbia Hospital, Columbia	45,000	21,539	
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	95,000	68,911	
Community General Hospital, Reading	165,000	93,310	
Community Hospital, Kane	20,000	11,192	
Community Memorial Hospital, West Grove	10,000	5,591	
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown	393,500	212,257	
Corry Memorial Hospital	36,000	15,326	
Crozer, J. Lewis Homeopathic Hospital, Chester	42,000	12,165	
Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill	46,500	35,189	
Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives	405,000	295,000	
Easton Hospital	200,500	104,295	

LIST OF STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, Pittsburgh	412,000	230,109	
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	50,000	29,847	
Ellwood City Hospital	30,000	21,603	
Ephrata Community Hospital	28,000	10,274	
Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia	358,000	160,105	
Evangelical Community Hospital, Lewisburg	43,500	27,103	
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	66,000	33,686	
Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia	87,500	49,780	
Franklin City Hospital	75,000	39,652	
Frick, Henry Clay Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant	69,000	40,353	
Fulton County Medical Center, McConnellsburg	21,000	11,201	
Geisinger, G. F. Memorial Hospital, Danville	108,000	61,469	
General Hospital of Monroe County, East Stroudsburg	130,000	65,615	
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Philadelphia	382,000	187,868	
Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital, Lehighton	12,000	5,344	
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	126,000	74,004	
Grandview Hospital, Sellersville	28,500	11,740	
Greene County Memorial Hospital, Waynesburg	75,000	45,292	
Greenville Hospital	62,400	29,256	
Grove City Hospital	24,000	20,506	
Hahnemann Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	500,000	263,035	
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	134,500	70,344	
Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	400,000	217,111	
Hanover General Hospital	35,000	18,981	
Harrisburg Hospital	575,000	248,863	
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	$ 310,000	$ 160,590	**The**
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	.....	54,000	**recommended**
Homestead Hospital	147,500	67,398	**appropriations**
Indiana Hospital	143,000	84,679	**to the**
Jameson Memorial Hospital, New Castle	144,000	79,694	**State-aided**
Jeannette District Memorial Hospital	27,000	12,844	**hospitals**
Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	858,000	416,407	**are given**
Jefferson Medical College Memorial Hospital (Barton Division), Philadelphia	50,000	32,000	**in total**
Jersey Shore Hospital	38,000	21,116	
Kane Summit Hospital Association	16,000	7,585	
Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia	35,000	22,890	
Lancaster General Hospital	310,500	172,767	
Lancaster Heart Association	30,000	25,000	
Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital	22,000	14,015	
Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia	85,000	38,368	
Latrobe Hospital Association	135,000	65,387	
Lee Hospital, Johnstown	127,500	70,917	
Lewistown Hospital	222,000	99,880	
Lock Haven Hospital	110,000	55,140	
Lower Bucks County Hospital—Bristol	85,000	53,149	
Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	146,000	101,000	
Maple Avenue Hospital Association, DuBois	51,500	27,405	
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	97,000	65,000	
McKeesport Hospital	350,000	183,724	
Meadville City Hospital	100,000	47,619	
Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela	26,000	11,820	
Memorial Hospital of Bedford County, Everett	32,000	19,792	
Memorial Hospital of Chester County, West Chester	76,000	36,332	
Memorial Hospital of Pottstown	60,000	31,917	
Memorial Hospital of Roxborough, Philadelphia	88,000	42,311	
Mercy-Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia	154,000	54,600	
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	145,000	36,296	

LIST OF STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	300,000	153,170	
Meyersdale Community Hospital	17,000	15,168	
Mid-Valley Hospital Association, Peckville	90,500	44,054	
Milliken, A. C. Hospital, Pottsville	193,000	134,251	
Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, Spangler	160,000	90,765	
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	245,000	135,919	
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	145,500	96,181	
Muncy Valley Hospital	19,500	12,311	
Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Springs	62,000	27,253	
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia	46,000	26,442	
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	94,500	66,073	
North Penn Hospital, Lansdale	16,500	4,410	
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	$ 56,500	$ 37,295	
Oil City Hospital	89,000	43,795	
Osteopathic Hospitals of Philadelphia (48th and Spruce and 20th and Susquehanna)	49,600	43,207	
Packer, Robert H., Hospital, Sayre	302,500	106,657	
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	72,000	26,765	
Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia (Contributors)	436,000	219,849	
Philadelphia General Hospital	.....	2,500,000	
Phoenixville Hospital	42,500	20,747	
Pittsburgh Hospital Association	300,000	148,285	
Pittston Hospital Association	130,000	63,493	
Port Allegany Community Hospital	8,000	3,843	
Potter County Memorial Hispital Coudersport	27,000	14,482	**The**
Pottstown Hospital	1000,000	52,164	**recommended**
Pottsville Hospital	365,000	208,681	**appropriations**
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia	95,000	72,402	**to the**
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	323,000	157,843	**State-aided**
Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls	78,000	44,118	**hospitals**
Quakertown Hospital Association	33,000	10,738	**are given**
Reading Hospital, West Reading	277,000	139,150	**in total**
Renovo Hospital	46,000	24,127	
Rochester General Hospital	84,000	46,286	
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Philadelphia	240,000	41,625	
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	206,000	120,000	
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	495,000	281,613	
Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	57,000	28,536	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Carbondale	130,000	57,883	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading	142,500	102,079	
Saint Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem	297,500	132,352	
Saint Luke's & Children's Medical Centre, Philadelphia	160,000	106,356	
Saint Margaret Memorial, Pittsburgh	20,000	30,042	
Saint Vincent's Hospital, Erie	350,000	185,396	
Sewickley Valley Hospital	66,500	50,893	
Shadyside Hospital, Pittsburgh	200,000	84,257	
Sharon General Hospital	150,000	81,453	
Shenango Valley Osteopathic Hospital, Farrell	.....	1,287	
Somerset Community Hospital	102,000	56,307	
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	247,500	120,660	
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	104,000	50,460	
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	28,000	12,293	
Suburban General Hospital, Pittsburgh	44,000	25,524	
Sunbury Community Hospital	107,000	50,167	
Taylor Hospital Association, Taylor	116,500	68,789	
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	28,000	7,186	
Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia	905,000	527,449	

LIST OF STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Titusville Hospital	$ 68,000	$ 34,134	
Troy Community Hospital, Inc.	15,000	6,179	
Tyler Memorial Hospital, Meshoppen	20,000	10,969	
Tyrone Hospital	22,500	11,250	
Uniontown Hospital Association	225,000	147,136	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	580,000	272,063	
University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia	355,000	204,063	
Warner, Annie M. Gettysburg	35,000	15,972	
Warren General Hospital	62,000	37,396	**The**
Washington Hospital	212,000	129,597	**recommended**
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale	45,000	25,814	**appropriations**
Waynesboro Hospital	40,000	21,149	**to the**
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh	324,000	137,154	**State-aided**
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	155,000	120,926	**hospitals**
West Side Hospital, Scranton	126,000	27,000	**are given**
West Side Osteopathic Hospital of York	7,000	2,230	**in total**
Wilkes-Barre General Hospital	576,000	263,854	
Williamsport Hospital	295,000	148,700	
Wills Eye Hospital	246,000	92,166	
Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia	125,000	60,012	
Woman's Hospital of Pittsburgh	58,000	26,804	
Woman's Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	170,000	91,256	
Wyoming Valley Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	80,000	38,091	
York Hospital	370,500	213,151	
Zem Zem Hospital for Crippled Children, Erie	164,000	137,000	
TOTAL—STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS	$ 27,995,000	$ 17,303,125	**$ 13,939,500**

LIST OF STATE-AIDED HOMES

This is a list of the homes which received State aid for the care of persons of all ages who are unable to finance or to provide such care for themselves. These payments are administered by the Department of Public Welfare.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Allegheny Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh	$ 5,000	.....	
Almira Home Association, New Castle	14,000	.....	
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	5,000	.....	
Benevolent Association Home for Children, Pottsville	7,500	$ 4,050	
Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, Oakdale	28,000	15,120	
Bureau for Child Care, Philadelphia	18,200	9,828	
Chester Day Nursery and Boarding Home	1,000	540	
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg	3,200	3,240	
Childrens Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	61,880	33,415	
Children's Home of Bethlehem and Allentown, Bethlehem	7,735	4,168	
Children's Home of Bradford	5,460	2,948	
Children's Home of Easton	15,000	8,100	
Children's Home of York	14,900	7,020	
Children's Home of Harrisburg	21,200	8,640	

LIST OF STATE-AIDED HOMES (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Christian Home of Johnstown	5,500	2,970	
Easton Home for Aged Women	10,900	5,886	
Erie Infants' Home and Hospital	2,000	1,080	
Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	1,600	864	
Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	4,590	3,780	
Florence Crittenton Mission, Williamsport	2,200	1,296	
Friend's Home for Children, Secane	5,460	3,024	
Friendship House, Scranton	24,000	19,440	
Home for Aged, Philadelphia	11,830	5,832	
Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	6,000	4,320	
Home for Veterans of GAR and Wives, Philadelphia	18,000	9,720	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon	1,000	540	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	15,000	8,100	
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	35,000	.....	
Ladies of the GAR Home, Swissvale	25,480	13,716	
Mary Slaughter Home for the Aged, Williamsport	.....	1,000	
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged	9,600	5,616	
Mercer County Crippled Children's Society, Sharpsville	5,000	.....	
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	8,600	8,600	
Northern Home for Children, Philadelphia	32,000	17,280	
Northern Tier Children's Home, Harrison Valley	11,300	11,880	
Pennsylvania Jr. Republic Association, Grove City	30,000	.....	
Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville	15,130	8,640	
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Harrisburg	$ 50,500	$ 27,000	
Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, Philadelphia	24,550	15,120	
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	20,000	27,000	
Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind, Philadelphia	40,500	64,800	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, Pittsburgh	8,000	9,720	
Saint Josephs Children and Maternity Hospital, Scranton	39,760	20,000	
Sarah A. Reed Children's Home, Erie	15,000	8,640	
Seamen's Church Institute, Philadelphia	10,000	8,100	
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	19,110	11,880	
Termon Avenue Home for Children, Pittsburgh	10,920	5,832	
United Charities, Inc., of Hazleton	6,370	3,456	
Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia	9,000	4,860	
Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	18,000	9,720	
Williamsport Home	12,750	6,912	
York County Blind Center, York	2,250	1,404	
Zoar Home for Mothers, Babies and Convalescents, Allison Park	1,800	972	
Total	$ 776,775	$ 456,069	

1962-1963 BUDGET

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

For The Fiscal Year July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

SPECIAL FUNDS

Submitted to The General Assembly

by

David L. Lawrence, Governor

January 1962

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PREFACE

THE SPECIAL FUNDS

The special funds have been created over a long period of time to account for taxes and other revenues which have been set aside by law for a particular purpose. At present there are 59 such funds other than the General Fund. Because the activity of most is restricted, it would not be valuable to present a budget for each.

The Motor License, Fish, Game, Banking, Milk, and Farm Products Funds are all subject to the same budgetary controls as the General Fund and are presented in this document. Another fund, the State Harness Racing Fund, joins this group for the first time in this Special Funds budget presentation.

Other funds in the special revenue fund group have been made available for expenditure by continuing legislative appropriation and do not require authorization by the Governor.

As in the General Fund document, **bold face figures** represent the Governor's Recommendations for appropriations.

2—MOTOR LICENSE FUND

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Motor License Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from the Liquid Fuel and Fuel Use Taxes, licenses and fees of motor vehicles, fines from certain Vehicle Code violations, Federal Aid for highway purposes, contributions from local subdivisions for construction and maintenance and other miscellaneous highway revenues.

The Fund provides for the operation of the Department of Highways and the administration of licensing, highway safety and highway purchasing. The Fund also finances State Police highway patrol operations and pays subsidies to local subdivisions for construction and maintenance of roads.

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING SURPLUS—JUNE 1	$ 10,915,513*	$ 7,869,982	
BEGINNING SURPLUS—July 1			$ 7,994,438
EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Departments other than Highways	64,352,789	41,092,419	42,200,484
Highways Department—General Operations	603,738,822	386,580,125	414,701,000
Highways Department—Other	60,027,401	30,150,000	33,150,000
TOTAL	$ 728,119,012	$ 457,822,544	$ 490,051,484
Deduct Actual and Estimated Lapses	(19,923,209)	(1,900,000)	
Sub-Total	$ 708,295,803	$ 455,922,544	$ 490,051,484
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	697,380,290	448,052,562	482,057,046
LESS ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	705,250,272	456,047,000	484,017,500
CLOSING SURPLUS, May 31, 1961	$ 7,869,982		
CLOSING SURPLUS, June 30		$ 7,994,438	$ 1,960,454

*Cash Balance—May 31, 1959	$ 62,575,029
Net Payable and Reserves—May 31, 1959	51,569,516
Surplus Beginning of Period	$ 10,915,513

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major Motor License Fund revenue sources. The 1962-63 estimated amounts are based upon the present tax structure.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
LIQUID FUELS TAX			
Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 284,232,119	$ 228,600,000	$ 213,100,000

The Liquid Fuels Tax is an excise imposed upon all fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth. (Acts of May 21, 1931, P. L. 149 as amended; April 29, 1959, P. L. 58 as amended). The tax, ultimately borne by the consumer, is imposed upon and collected by the distributor. After deduction of allowable discounts, all monies collected from the Liquid Fuels Tax are placed in the Motor License Fund, except that an amount equal to one-half cent per gallon is placed in the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. Fuels sold and delivered to the U. S. government and those under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States are exempt from payment of the tax. In addition to these exemptions, reimbursement is made for fuels used for certain agricultural purposes. At present the permanent rate of the Liquid Fuels Tax is seven cents per gallon. This rate became effective April 1, 1961. (Act No. 7, Feb. 9, 1961) Originally the permanent rate was three cents per gallon and in 1949 a temporary levy of two cents per gallon was added. The 1961 legislative session made the temporary levy permanent and added an additional two cents per gallon, bringing the total to seven cents.

The 1959-61 actual amount reflect a deposit of four and one-half cents per gallon in the Motor License Fund. The 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounts reflect a deposit of six and one-half cents per gallon.

Fuels Use Tax	10,947,863	9,700,000	9,000,000

The Fuels Use Tax is a tax levied upon all dealer-users for the use of fuels within the Commonwealth other than fuels taxed under the Liquid Fuels Tax Act. (Acts of Jan. 14, 1952, P. L. 1965 as amended; April 29, 1959, P. L. 58 as amended) All monies collected, less allowable discounts, are paid into the Motor License Fund and the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund in the same proportion as the Liquid Fuels Tax monies. Exempt under this tax are fuels under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States, fuels used and sold by the Commonwealth and any of its political subdivisions, fuels sold and delivered to the U. S. government, fuels (less than 50 gallons) brought into the Commonwealth in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles and fuels used for certain agricultural purposes. At present the permanent rate of the Fuels Use Tax is seven cents per gallon. This rate became effective April 1, 1961. (Act No. 6, Feb. 9, 1961) Originally the rate was set at five cents per gallon, three cents of which was permanent and two cents temporary.

The 1961 legislative session made the temporary tax permanent and added an additional two cents per gallon to bring the total to seven cents.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
The 1959-61 actual amount reflects deposits in the amount of four and one-half cents per gallon in the Motor License Fund. The 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounts reflect a deposit of six and one-half cents per gallon.			
TOTAL—LIQUID FUELS TAXES	$ 295,179,982	$ 238,300,000	$ 222,100,000
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	$ 190,123,032	$ 94,600,000	$ 108,000,000
The Commonwealth receives revenue from the licensing of motor vehicles and from collection of fees levied for the registering and titling of motor vehicles and for the issuance of learners permits and operators licenses. The classification and rate schedules for the various types of motor vehicles using public highways are set forth in the Vehicle Code. (Act of April 29, 1959, P. L. 58 as amended, Acts No. 266, July 6, 1961; No. 613, Sept. 16, 1961)			
The larger revenue producers are fees for the registration of vehicles, commercial motor vehicles, truck-tractors, trailers and buses, and for the issuance of operator licenses, certificates of title and transfer of registration fees. The 1959-61 and 1962-63 amounts reflect the change from a one-year to a two-year renewal of operator licenses. (Vehicle Code)			
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	$ 190,123,032	$ 94,600,000	$ 108,000,000
FEDERAL AID AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
FEDERAL AID	$ 202,563,325	$ 115,800,000	$ 145,800,000
The Commonwealth receives contributions from the Federal government for the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways. The funds are paid under the provisions of Public Law 627 of the 84th Congress, Title I, Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and previous legislation. It is part of the program designed to build a national system of interstate and defense highways.			
LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	7,862,613	2,500,000	3,000,000
The Commonwealth receives revenues contributed by the various political subdivisions of the State for the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways and bridges.			
TOTAL—FEDERAL AID AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 210,425,938	$ 118,300,000	$ 148,800,000
OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUES			
FINES	$ 2,475	$ 1,550	$ 1,500
The Commonwealth receives revenue from aeronautics fines and other fines collected under the Fuel Use Tax.			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 9,308,809	$ 4,698,450	$ 4,956,000
The Commonwealth receives revenue from interest on deposited Motor Fund monies, investments and securities; from the sale of unserviceable properties, maps, plans, and inspection stickers; and from the rental of State properties and equipment.			

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	29,914	32,000	35,000

The Gross Receipts Tax is an excise tax imposed upon the gross receipts of owners or operators of motor vehicles transporting passengers or property for hire on public highways. (Acts of June 22, 1931, P. L. 694 as amended; August 21, 1953, P. L. 1270) The tax rate is eight mills. Only the tax received from companies operating over routes which are not entirely within the Commonwealth is deposited in the Motor License Fund.

TOTAL—OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUES	$ 9,341,198	$ 4,732,000	$ 4,992,500
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES	$ 705,070,150	$ 455,932,000	$ 483,892,500
Augmentation—Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	180,122	115,000	125,000
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND RECEIPTS	$ 705,250,272	$ 456,047,000	$ 484,017,500
RESTRICTED RECEIPTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	$ 1,514,677	$ 827,000	$ 800,000

The Commonwealth receives tax money derived from the sale of aviation liquid fuel. Such revenue is placed in a restricted receipt account and appropriated to the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission. (Acts of May 28, 1956, P. L. 1776 and 1782; Acts No. 136 and 137, May 31, 1961)

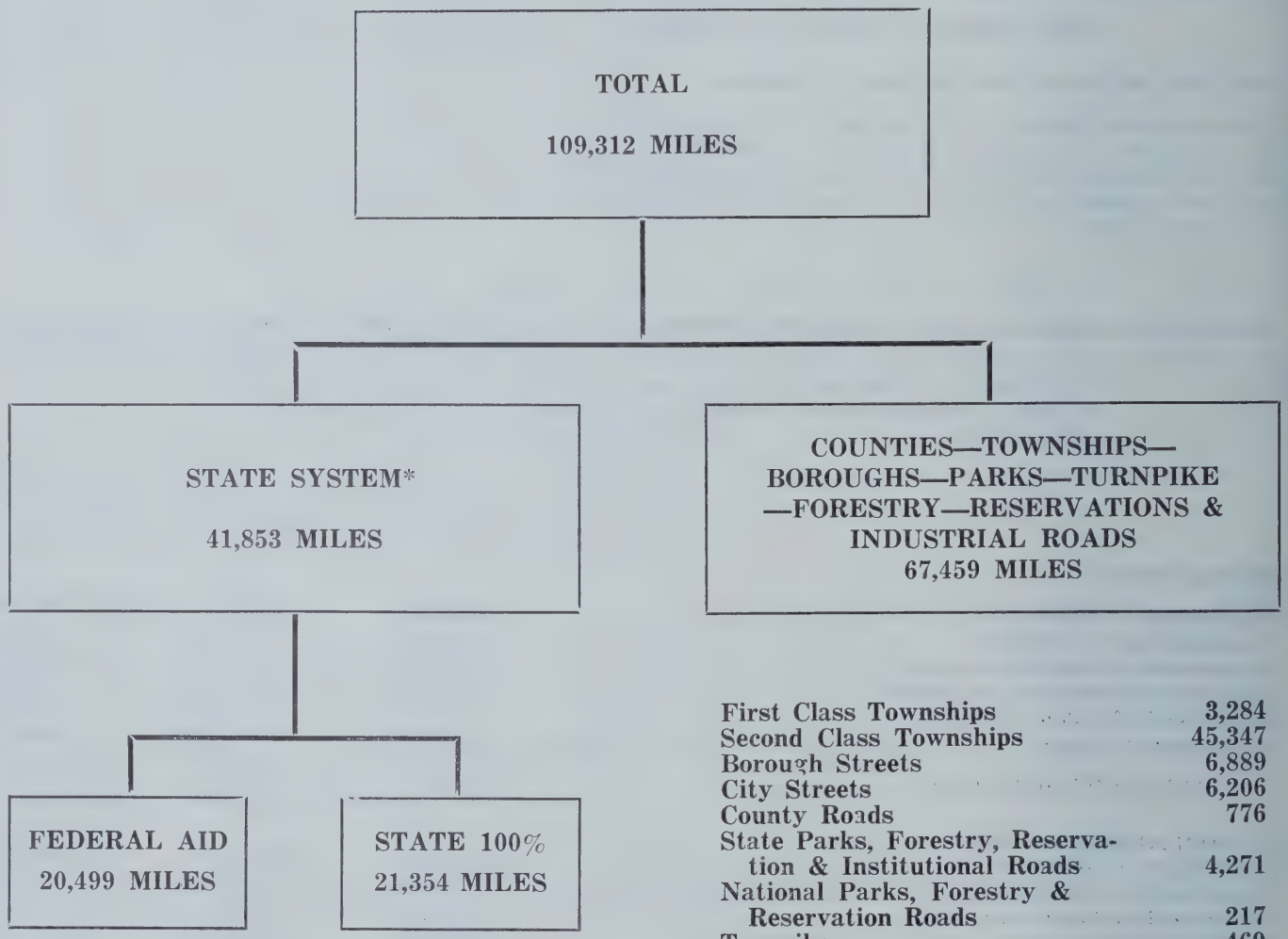
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS BY DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary by department of 1959-61 actual expenditures, 1961-62 estimated expenditures and 1962-63 recommended Appropriations and Executive Authorizations.

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of Highways	$ 60,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ **33,000,000**
Department of the Treasury	10,000	5,000	**5,000**
Department of Labor and Industry	3,185,000	2,073,600	**2,450,225**
Department of Property and Supplies	212,430	140,558	**139,488**
Department of Public Instruction	19,006	13,500	**13,000**
Department of State	6,929,759	5,861,855	**5,005,479**
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 70,356,195	$ 38,094,513	$ 40,613,192
EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Department of Highways	$ 603,766,223	$ 386,730,125	$ 414,851,000
Department of the Treasury	6,105,567	5,046,500	5,254,939
Department of Public Instruction	1,768,967	864,000	900,000
Department of Revenue	20,746,278	12,281,604	13,333,075
Pennsylvania State Police	25,375,782	14,805,802	15,099,278
TOTAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 657,762,817	$ 419,728,031	$ 449,438,292
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND—EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 728,119,012	$ 457,822,544	$ 490,051,484

MILEAGE OF ROADS - STATE SYSTEM AND ALL OTHERS

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
MAY 31, 1961



First Class Townships	3,284
Second Class Townships	45,347
Borough Streets	6,889
City Streets	6,206
County Roads	776
State Parks, Forestry, Reservation & Institutional Roads	4,271
National Parks, Forestry & Reservation Roads	217
Turnpike	469
TOTAL	67,459

* As a result of the passage of Act 615 of 1961, approximately 800 will be added to the State system.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Highways builds, rebuilds, relocates, repairs, maintains and marks State and State-Federal highways. It exercises exclusive authority and jurisdiction over all State highways. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XX)

PROGRAM		1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Administration		$ 20,092,263	$ 10,635,559	$ 10,823,544
Maintains the offices of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretaries and local offices in districts and counties; performs general administrative functions including personnel, public relations, management methods, procurement and office services; conducts a training program for employes and an engineer intern program; maintains a safety program to eliminate on-the-job accidents; cooperates with other State departments when highway construction or maintenance effects those departments. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XX)	*State*	19,592,263	10,135,559	10,323,544
	Fed.	500,000	500,000	500,000
Engineering		59,869,335	33,128,909	34,000,000
Prepares traffic studies, location reports and plans, design studies and construction drawings for highway and bridge projects; surveys and inspects projects under construction and measures completed projects; reviews plans and designs prepared by outside concerns. Contracts with outside concerns for the preparation of plans and designs in connection with the highway construction program. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2005)	*State*	47,665,040	27,128,909	27,500,000
	Fed.	12,204,295	6,000,000	6,500,000
Construction Financed with State Funds		81,288,007	74,344,736	80,000,000
Constructs and reconstructs by contract and by Departmental personnel roads and bridges of the State highway system. State funds only are used in this program and no Federal funds are involved. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002).	*State Only*			
Resurfaces highways; repairs disintegrated sections of road foundations; eliminates water seepage wherever necessary. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)				
Construction Financed with State and Federal Aid Primary Road Funds		43,526,200	28,933,477	29,500,000
Constructs and reconstructs by contract Federal aid primary roads throughout the Commonwealth. The Federal government participates in this program on an equal basis as provided under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and previous legislation. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State*	14,030,273	14,933,477	14,500,000
	Fed.	29,495,927	14,000,000	15,000,000
Contracts for construction of Federal aid primary roads in which the State's share of the cost is financed through the State Highway and Bridge Authority.				

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

		1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Construction Financed with State and Federal Aid Secondary Road Funds		$ 28,943,881	$ 14,843,459	$ 18,500,000
Constructs and reconstructs by contract secondary roads connecting Federal primary roads. The Federal government participates in this program on an equal basis as provided under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and previous legislation. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State*	14,468,692	7,843,459	8,000,000
	Fed.	14,475,189	7,000,000	10,500,000
Contracts for construction of Federal aid secondary roads in which the State's share of the cost is financed through the State Highway and Bridge Authority.				
Construction Financed with State and Federal Aid Urban Road Funds		43,967,760	18,122,100	20,200,000
Constructs and reconstructs by contract urban extensions of the Federal primary and secondary roads. The Federal government participates in this program on an equal basis as provided under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and previous legislation. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State*	21,955,378	9,622,100	9,200,000
	Fed.	22,012,382	8,500,000	11,000,000
Contracts for construction of Federal aid urban roads in which the State's share of the cost is financed through the State Highway and Bridge Authority.				
Construction Financed with State and Federal Aid Interstate Road Funds		113,314,471	72,672,139	96,000,000
Constructs and reconstructs by contract all Federal roads in the interstate system. Under the 1956 and 1958 Federal Aid Acts, the Federal government contributes 90 per cent of the total cost. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State*	13,245,759	7,872,139	8,700,000
	Fed.	100,068,712	64,800,000	87,300,000
Contracts for construction of Federal aid roads in which the State's share of the cost is financed through the State Highway and Bridge Authority.				
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals		18,546,807	11,000,000	10,000,000
Pays rent to the State Highway and Bridge Authority for use of highways and bridges financed by the Authority. The Commonwealth is released from further payments on such construction after the State Highway and Bridge Authority's share of the construction cost of each project has been matched by rental payments.	*State Only*			
Acquisition of Right-of-Way		62,564,913	41,592,057	39,000,000
Acquires rights-of-way through public and private property for the construction of highways; negotiates for a fair settlement of damages suffered by the property owner. The Federal government participates in the costs of damages caused by construction on the interstate system, and from 1959 will participate in the costs of damages caused by new construction on the primary, secondary and urban systems. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2003)	*State*	38,999,332	26,592,057	24,000,000
	Fed.	23,565,581	15,000,000	15,000,000

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

		1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Maintenance and Construction, Other Roads and Bridges —Miscellaneous Accounts		$ 4,269,477	$ 2,595,744	$ 2,501,000
Restores pavements disturbed by openings made with permits; maintains temporary roads and conditions highways about to be abandoned as part of the State highway system; maintains, constructs and reconstructs roads and bridges within the confines of institutional grounds, State parks, State forests and military reservations; maintains and reconstructs, in cooperation with New York and New Jersey, free bridges across the Delaware River connecting with those states. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State*	4,028,238	2,595,744	2,501,000
	Fed.	241,239	.....	.....
Road Maintenance		117,142,337	66,368,706	60,7000,000
Maintains 41,853 miles of State highways in townships, cities and boroughs. This includes surface treatment, snow removal, maintenance of traffic devices, roadside mowing and planting, minor flood repairs and general maintenance of roads, tunnels and bridges. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State Only*			
Flood and Storm Damage		63,120	.....	.....
Provides for major repairs to highways and bridges damaged by hurricanes, storms and floods. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State Only*			
Service Operations		27,671,916	15,903,008	16,400,000
Maintains and operates Department buildings and equipment; procures highway construction and maintenance materials in bulk; provides traffic signs and grows nursery stock. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2002)	*State Only*			
Capital Expenditures		8,957,862	10,365,031	13,000,000
Purchases land for department use (exclusive of right of way); constructs buildings and additions to buildings; purchases road equipment, garage and shop equipment and automobiles. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2003)	*State Only*			
Auditor Generals Audit Costs—Department	*State*	102,488	75,200	76,456
SUB-TOTAL (Expenditures and Charges)	*Only*	$ 630,320,837	$ 400,580,125	$ 430,701,000
Rental Credits (Deduction)	*State*	(26,582,015)	(14,000,000)	(16,000,000)
Credits for rental expenses charged to programs for use of department-owned equipment and buildings. Rental credits occur principally from rental charged to road maintenance and State 100 per cent road projects for use of Department equipment. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2003)	*Only*			
TOTAL (Net Funds Required)		$ 603,738,822	$ 386,580,125	$ 414,701,000
	State	401,175,497	270,780,125	268,901,000
	Fed.	202,563,325	115,800,000	145,800,000

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

		1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Augmentation				
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	*State Funds:*	$ 180,122	$ 115,000	$ 125,000
Motor License Fund	*State Funds:*	400,995,375	270,665,125	268,776,000
Executive Authorization, General Operations	*Fed. Funds:*	202,563,325	115,800,000	145,800,000
TOTAL		$ 603,738,822	$ 386,580,125	$ 414,701,000
PROGRAM				
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments ..		$ 60,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 33,000,000
Distributes State funds on a 60 per cent mileage and 40 per cent population formula to cities, boroughs, towns and townships for the maintenance and construction of roads. (Acts of Aug. 20, 1953, P. L. 1219; June 1, 1956, P. L. 1944; Act No. 8, Feb. 9, 1961)				
TOTAL		$ 60,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 33,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Motor License Fund				
Appropriation, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Townships		$ 60,000,000	$ 30,000,000	**$ 33,000,000**
TOTAL		$ 60,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 33,000,000
PROGRAM				
Roadside Rests		$ 27,401	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Selects sites and plans and develops roadside rests for the comfort, safety and convenience of motorists. (Act of July 5, 1957, P. L. 479; Act No. 151, June 7, 1961)				
TOTAL		$ 27,401	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Motor License Fund				
Executive Authorization, Construction of Roadside Rests		$ 27,401	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
TOTAL		$ 27,401	$ 150,000	$ 150,000

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—TOTAL	$ 663,766,223	$ 416,730,125	$ 447,851,000
Motor License Fund			
Appropriations	60,000,000	30,000,000	**33,000,000**
Executive Authorizations	603,766,223	386,730,125	414,851,000

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Board of Finance and Revenue—Administration	$ 6,110,783	$ 5,051,500	$ 5,259,939
Composed of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, the Board is concerned generally with the approval and payment of claims against the Commonwealth for funds improperly or illegally paid into the State Treasury and with the payment of approved refund claims for taxes on liquid fuels used for agricultural purposes within the State.			
Auditor General's Audit Cost—Board	4,784	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 6,115,567	$ 5,051,500	$ 5,259,939
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, Replacement Checks	$ 10,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Executive Authorization, Refunding Monies Collected through Department of Revenue	206,732	625,000	150,000
Executive Authorization, Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—Agricultural Use	5,728,982	4,320,000	5,000,000
Executive Authorization, Refunding Monies Collected through Department of Highways	9,025	5,000	5,000
Executive Authorization, Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State's Share	21,153	15,000	15,000
Executive Authorization, Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuels Tax	301	500	500
Executive Authorization, Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—Agricultural Use	139,374	81,000	84,439
TOTAL	$ 6,115,567	$ 5,051,500	$ 5,259,939

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

PROGRAM			
Social Security—State's Share	$ 3,185,000	$ 2,073,600	$ 2,450,225
Pays the State's share of social security for employes of the Commonwealth paid from the Motor License Fund. (Act of Jan. 5, 1952, P. L. 1833 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 3,185,000	$ 2,073,600	$ 2,450,225
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, Social Security—State's Share	$ 3,185,000	$ 2,073,600	$ 2,450,225
TOTAL	$ 3,185,000	$ 2,073,600	$ 2,450,225

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Highway Purchases	$ 211,532	$ 140,115	$ 139,003
Purchases supplies, materials, fuel, vehicles and other equipment for use by the Department of Highways. (Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 507, 2403 and 2409)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	898	443	485
TOTAL	$ 212,430	$ 140,558	$ 139,488
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, Highway Purchasing Expenses	$ 212,430	$ 140,558	**$ 139,488**
TOTAL	$ 212,430	$ 140,558	$ 139,488

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

PROGRAM			
Highway Safety Education	$ 19,006	$ 13,500	$ 13,000
Promotes various highway safety programs through the elementary schools and through publication of bulletins and other materials. Programs include bicycle safety, safety education for school bus drivers, and the training and maintenance of school boy patrols.			
TOTAL	$ 19,006	$ 13,500	$ 13,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, Highway Safety Education	$ 19,006	$ 13,500	**$ 13,000**
TOTAL	$ 19,006	$ 13,500	$ 13,000
PROGRAM			
Driver Education	$ 1,767,677	$ 863,120	$ 898,800
Through financial and technical aid, assists school districts in the establishment and operation of a standardized driver education program; examines, inspects and licenses private training schools and instructors. (Public School Code of 1949, Sec. 1519.1; Act of April 29, 1959, P. L. 58; Act No. 613, Sept. 16, 1961)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	1,290	880	1,200
TOTAL	$ 1,768,967	$ 864,000	$ 900,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Executive Authorization, Safe Driving Course	$ 1,768,967	$ 864,000	$ 900,000
TOTAL	$ 1,768,967	$ 864,000	$ 900,000

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 1,948,755	$ 1,227,048	$ 1,279,779
Maintains the offices of the Executive Deputy Secretary; provides fiscal management, management methods and related staff services.			
Traffic Safety	5,481,518	3,180,965	3,194,398
Inspects all motor vehicles twice annually; imposes fines and suspends operator's privileges; holds hearings in accident and revocation cases; provides statistical data relating to traffic fatalities and suspensions or revocations of operator licenses. (Vehicle Code, Sec. 823; Act of May 1, 1929, P. L. 905)			
Requires proof of financial responsibility for damages due to vehicle accidents; endorses payment of damages in accident cases. (Acts of May 15, 1933, P. L. 553 as amended; June 1, 1945, P. L. 1340 as amended)			
Provides copies of the driving record of Pennsylvania motor vehicle operators to insurance companies and others requesting this information for their use under the merit rating plan of automobile insurance. The fee for a routine operator check is 50 cents or $1 per certified copy. (Vehicle Code, Secs. 221, 1306 and 1402)			
Collection of Liquid Fuels Tax	1,170,475	727,980	724,584
Issues permits annually to all distributors; checks financial statements of distributors; collects liquid fuels taxes and prepares allocations of funds for distribution to the counties and the Motor License Fund.			
Licensing of Motor Vehicles	12,079,683	7,079,023	8,081,782
Collects motor license fees, fees for titling motor vehicles and tractor operator license fees; issues title certificates and motor vehicle and operator licenses; coordinates the activities of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles with the Pennsylvania State Police.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	65,847	66,588	52,532
TOTAL	$ 20,746,278	$ 12,281,604	$ 13,333,075
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Executive Authorization, Collections, Licensing and Highway Safety	$ 20,746,278	$ 12,281,604	$ 13,333,075
TOTAL	$ 20,746,278	$ 12,281,604	$ 13,333,075

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 1,682,673	$ 734,100	$ 742,800
Provides the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to original employes of departments financed by the Motor License Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392; Act No. 463, Aug. 22, 1961)			
TOTAL	$ 1,682,673	$ 734,100	$ 742,800
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 1,682,673	$ 734,100	$ 742,800
TOTAL	$ 1,682,673	$ 734,100	$ 742,800
PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 5,197,086	$ 5,102,755	$ 4,237,679
Provides funds to create the States portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to new employes of departments financed by the Motor License Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392; Act No. 463, Aug. 22, 1961)			
TOTAL	$ 5,197,086	$ 5,102,755	$ 4,237,679
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 4,740,636	$ 5,102,755	$ 4,237,679
Appropriation, Interest Deficiency*	456,450	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 5,197,086	$ 5,102,755	$ 4,237,679
PROGRAM			
State Police Benefit Account	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
Invests funds, prepares reports and performs other work necessary for operation of the State Police Retirement System. (Act of June 29, 1937, P. L. 2423 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Appropriation, State Police Benefit Account	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
TOTAL	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000

* 1957-59 Interest Deficiency passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Traffic Control ..... This executive authorization partially finances the traffic control program of the Pennsylvania State Police. The money is transferred from the Motor License Fund to the General Fund for the use of the Pennsylvania State Police.	$ 25,375,782	$ 14,805,802	$ 15,099,278
TOTAL	$ 25,375,782	$ 14,805,802	$ 15,099,278
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Motor License Fund			
Executive Authorization, Transfer to General Fund	$ 25,375,782	$ 14,805,802	$ 15,099,278
TOTAL	$ 25,375,782	$ 14,805,802	$ 15,099,278

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all Motor License revenues available for Motor License Fund appropriations and executive authorizations. The 1962-63 estimated amounts are based upon the present tax structure.

LIQUID FUELS TAXES			
Liquid Fuels Tax			
Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 284,239,590	$ 228,597,000	$ 213,096,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties	3,324	1,300	2,300
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest	2,108	1,700	1,700
Liquid Fuels Tax—Aviation	(13,061)	.....	.....
Temporary Tax—Act of Sept. 3, 1955	158	.....	.....
Total Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 284,232,119	$ 228,600,000	$ 213,100,000
Fuels Use Tax			
Fuels Use Tax	$ 10,876,352	$ 9,665,000	$ 8,962,000
Fuels Use Tax Penalties	40,187	18,000	20,000
Fuels Use Tax Interest	29,959	17,000	18,000
Fuels Use Tax—Aviation	(1,146)	.....	.....
Temporary Tax—Act of Sept. 3, 1955	2,511	.....	.....
Total Fuels Use Tax	$ 10,947,863	$ 9,700,000	$ 9,000,000
TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAXES	$ 295,179,982	$ 238,300,000	$ 222,100,000
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES			
Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses	$ 66,441,689	$ 35,075,511	$ 34,500,000
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses	54,317,996	35,948,539	31,000,000
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses	2,693,224	1,852,100	1,840,000
Tractor Licenses	367,194	211,574	200,000
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses	12,860,339	8,769,722	7,330,000
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses	219,285	120,360	120,000
Manufacturers', Jobbers', and Dealers' Licenses	1,316,878	671,223	722,000
Suburban Licenses	7,853,614	3,897,937	4,810,000
†Operators' Licenses	32,572,422	1,783,340	21,600,000
Certificates of Title Fees	$ 7,217,738	$ 4,104,963	$ 3,700,000
Transferring Registration Fees	3,281,453	1,971,284	1,710,000
Duplicate Registration Card Fees	54,793	32,432	30,000
Certified Copies of Records Fees	16,098	6,080	12,000
Testing Fees	29,866	18,055	14,500

†Includes revenue from extra $2.00 for learners' permits—available for Safe Driving Course under the Act of January 8, 1952, P. L. 1859. Effective Oct. 1, 1961, the amount available was increased to $3.00. (Act No. 613, Sept. 16, 1961)

( ) Indicates Deduction

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (Continued)

	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES		
	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Uncollectible Check Fees	76,051	37,894	48,100
Insurance Information and Certified Copy Fees	445,883	29,384	200,000
Returned Checks Collected	579,223	295,121	331,100
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	123,710	76,938	58,000
Temporary Registration Plates	301,365	178,143	160,000
Deduct Returned Checks	(645,789)	(480,600)	(385,700)
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	$ 190,123,032	$ 94,600,000	$ 108,000,000
FEDERAL AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
Federal Aid Construction Contributions	$ 202,563,325	$ 115,800,000	$ 145,800,000
Local Construction and Maintenance Contributions	7,862,613	2,500,000	3,000,000
TOTAL FEDERAL AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 210,425,938	$ 118,300,000	$ 148,800,000
OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUES			
Fines			
Aeronautics Fines	$ 1,475	$ 550	$ 500
Fuels Use Tax Fines	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Fines	$ 2,475	$ 1,550	$ 1,500
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Interest on Deposits—Motor License Fund	$ 393,597	$ 200,000	$ 150,000
Interest on Deposits—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	33,750	10,000	20,000
Interest on Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	285,137	144,746	100,000
Interest on Securities	1,240,128	769,750	1,210,000
Interest on Overdue Accounts	.....	$ 100	$ 100
Highway Encroachment Permits	$ 2,461,745	1,521,695	1,450,000
Highway Bridges Income	43,499	27,831	26,000
Rentals of State Equipment	1,296	1,000	1,500
Rentals of State Property	221,870	117,354	110,000
Sale of Maps and Plans	158,825	85,668	84,000
Sale of Gas, Oil and Anti-Freeze	1,031,465	492,735	490,000
Contract Deposit Forfeitures and Recovery on Surety Bonds	13,755	5,857	5,000
Certified Copies	143	107	100
Sale of Unserviceable Property	149,111	81,736	65,000
Sale of Registration Lists	114,900	64,917	60,000
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations or Allocations	1,107,487	30,090	32,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	187,895	102,258	167,300
Sale of Inspection Stickers	1,864,206	1,042,606	985,000
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 9,308,809	$ 4,698,450	$ 4,956,000
Gross Receipts Tax			
Gross Receipts Tax	$ 29,906	$ 32,000	$ 35,000
Gross Receipts Penalties	1	.....	.....
Gross Receipts Interest	7	.....	.....
Total Gross Receipts Tax	$ 29,914	$ 32,000	$ 35,000
TOTAL—OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUES	$ 9,341,198	$ 4,732,000	$ 4,992,500
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES	$ 705,070,150	$ 455,932,000	$ 483,892,500
Augmentation—Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	180,122	115,000	125,000
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND RECEIPTS	$ 705,250,272	$ 456,047,000	$ 484,017,500
Restricted Receipts			
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax	1,514,677	827,000	800,000

( ) Indicates Deduction

3—GAME FUND

GAME FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Game Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from license fees, fines, penalties, interest, rents, Federal contributions and the sale of unserviceable property. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 302)

The fund provides monies for the administration of the game laws and for the protection and propagation of game. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)

	1959-61 Actual	1961-62 Available	1962-63 Recommended
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JUNE 1	$ 4,037,974	$ 3,276,140	
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JULY 1			$ 1,997,024
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	11,563,295	5,611,513	5,841,905
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 15,601,269	$ 8,887,653	$ 7,838,929
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	12,325,129	6,890,629	
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			6,956,082
CLOSING SURPLUS, MAY 31	$ 3,276,140		
CLOSING SURPLUS, JUNE 30		$ 1,997,024	$ 882,847

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major Game Fund revenue sources.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses and Fees	$ 8,427,792	$ 4,178,217	$ 4,145,005

The Commonwealth issues resident hunting and trapping licenses for wild birds and animals upon payment of a fee of $3.15 by Pennsylvania residents. Upon proper application and payment of a $20 fee, nonresident hunters' licenses, which entitle the holder to hunt, take, or kill wild birds and animals, are issued to nonresidents and alien nonresidents. Nonresident trappers' licenses for trapping wild animals are issued upon similar application and payment of $25. Three-day licenses are issued to nonresidents, upon payment of a $3.15 fee, to hunt on regulated shooting grounds. In years when the Commission declares an open season, licenses for hunting antlerless deer are issued to residents and non-residents upon payment of a fee of $1.15. Other fees deposited in the Game Fund include those received from issuance of special game permits and special archery licenses. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)

GAME FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Fines and Penalties	311,271	153,703	160,000
The Commonwealth receives revenue in the form of fines and penalties resulting from Game Law violations.			
Miscellaneous Revenues	2,811,720	1,277,093	1,534,400
The Commonwealth receives Game Fund revenue from various miscellaneous sources including: interest on deposits and securities; monies from the sale of publications; funds from the sale of unserviceable property, skins and guns; monies from rental of State property; gas and oil ground rentals and royalties; Federal government contributions, and other miscellaneous revenues. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			
TOTAL—GAME FUND REVENUES	$ 13,550,783	$ 5,609,013	$ 5,839,405
Augmentation—Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	12,512	2,500	2,500
TOTAL—GAME FUND RECEIPTS	$ 11,563,295	$ 5,611,513	$ 5,841,905

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS

The following is a summary by department of 1959-61 actual expenditures, the 1961-62 estimated expenditures and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations and executive authorizations from the Game Fund.

APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of the Treasury	$ 750	$ 375	$ 375
Department of Labor and Industry	133,937	84,888	100,430
Department of State	211,361	177,973	149,807
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 346,048	$ 263,236	$ 250,612
EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Game Commission, Executive Authorization	$ 11,731,049	$ 6,473,463	$ 6,556,410
Game Commission, Augmentation	12,512	2,500	2,500
Department of Revenue, Executive Authorization	235,520	151,430	146,560
TOTAL	$ 11,979,081	$ 6,627,393	$ 6,705,470
TOTAL GAME FUND EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 12,325,129	$ 6,890,629	$ 6,956,082

GAME FUND (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Game Commission protects, propagates, manages and preserves game, fur-bearing animals and protected birds of the Commonwealth and enforces the laws relating thereto. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXVI)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 526,608	$ 310,857	$ 320,273
Maintains the offices of the Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director and Comptroller; performs personnel, supply, management methods and other staff services. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			
Conservation Education	385,933	246,352	231,727
Publishes a monthly magazine and other printed materials; produces film strips on ecology, conservation of natural resources and Commission activities; cooperates with private groups interested in game conservation. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			
Propagation	1,789,616	968,886	981,177
Operates six game farms for ringnecked pheasants, bobwhite quail, wild turkeys and mallard ducks; supplies farmers and sportsmen's clubs with pheasant chicks to be raised; distributes all game raised at game farms or purchased by game protectors; traps rabbits in areas closed to hunting and releases them on open hunting lands. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			
A recommended capital improvements program of $5,100 is included.			
Research	187,935	113,837	130,117
Through studies and experiments, collects and compiles information to improve wildlife management and provide better hunting conditions in the Commonwealth. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			
Law Enforcement	553,932	311,445	325,184
Regulates hunting on open lands for the protection of game, fur-bearing animals and birds; apprehends and prosecutes hunters who violate game laws. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225, as amended)			
Field Operation	$ 6,174,797	$ 3,432,981	$ 3,403,445
Operates six field divisions responsible for the proper execution of the various programs of the Commission at the local level. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			
Training	125,463	99,410	103,004
Operates the Ross Leffler School of Conservation to train game protectors for the Commission. The student candidates are selected by competitive examination. The school is operated when game protectors are needed, usually at two-year intervals. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended)			

GAME FUND (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Land Management	1,973,610	974,035	1,043,268
Operates land management plans on State game lands and leased areas through conservation practices, sowing of grasses, forestry activities, studies on soil conditions and forest growth, construction and maintenance of roads, and construction and servicing of game feeders; leases open land from private land owners for the conservation of game and other wildlife in exchange for hunting rights on the property; operates a nursery to provide tree, shrub and vine seedlings for use on land owned or leased by the Commission; administers the Proceeds from Sale and Lease of Land Restricted Receipt. (Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225 as amended) A recommended capital improvements program of $412,100 is included.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	25,667	18,160	20,715
TOTAL	$ 11,743,561	$ 6,475,963	$ 6,558,910
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	$ 12,512	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
Game Fund			
Executive Authorization, General Operations	11,731,049	6,473,463	6,556,410
TOTAL	$ 11,743,561	$ 6,475,963	$ 6,558,910
Restricted Receipt (not included in Department Total)			
Proceeds from Sale and Lease of Land (Land Management)	$ 5,220	$ 2,610	$ 2,610

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The following appropriation is made from the General Fund:

Game Fund			
Appropriation, Replacement Checks	$ 750	$ 375	$ 375
TOTAL	$ 750	$ 375	$ 375

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

PROGRAM			
Social Security—State's Share	$ 133,937	$ 84,888	$ 100,430
Pays the State's portion of social security for employes of agencies financed by the Game Fund. (Act of January 5, 1952, P. L. 1833 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 133,937	$ 84,888	$ 100,430
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Game Fund			
Appropriation, Social Security—State's Share	$ 133,937	$ 84,888	$ 100,430
TOTAL	$ 133,937	$ 84,888	$ 100,430

GAME FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
County Collections	$ 233,158	$ 148,347	$ 144,433
Supplies counties with forms for resident and nonresident hunters' license certificates and license tags. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2501; Fiscal Code, Sec. 204)			
Auditor Generals Audit Costs—Department	2,362	3,083	2,127
TOTAL	$ 235,520	$ 151,430	$ 146,560
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Game Fund			
Executive Authorization, Expenses Collecting Hunting Licenses	$ 235,520	$ 151,430	$ 146,560
TOTAL	$ 235,520	$ 151,430	$ 146,560

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 51,674	$ 22,500	$ 22,200
Provides the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to original employes of agencies financed by the Game Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
TOTAL	$ 51,674	$ 22,500	$ 22,200
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
General Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 51,674	$ 22,500	$ 22,200
TOTAL	$ 51,674	$ 22,500	$ 22,200
PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 159,687	$ 155,473	$ 127,607
Provides funds to create the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to new employes of agencies financed by the Game Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
TOTAL	$ 159,687	$ 155,473	$ 127,607
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Game Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 145,662	$ 155,473	$ 127,607
Appropriation, Interest Deficiency	14,025*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 159,687	$ 155,473	$ 127,607

* Interest Deficiency for 1957-59 biennium passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

GAME FUND (Continued)

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all Game Fund revenues available for appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses and Fees			
Resident Hunting Licenses	$ 5,674,634	$ 2,839,691	$ 2,850,000
Nonresident Hunting Licenses	1,803,359	935,615	937,305
Special Game Permits	44,472	26,711	25,000
Special Antlerless Deer Licenses	599,583	200,000	225,000
Special Archery Licenses	290,523	150,000	100,000
Nonresident Trapping Licenses	350	200	200
Special Three-day Nonresident Regulated Shooting Ground Licenses	14,871	8,000	7,500
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 8,427,792	$ 4,178,217	$ 4,145,005
Fines and Penalties			
Game Law Fines	$ 311,271	$ 153,703	$ 160,000
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Sale of Wood Products	$ 131,035	.....	$ 200,000
Interest on Deposits	74,662	$ 25,000	60,000
Sale of Publications	132,930	83,758	75,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property	3,246	1,000	1,500
Sale of Skins and Guns	9,345	3,539	7,500
Rental of State Property	51,018	26,962	27,500
Contributions by Federal Government	1,357,650	550,000	600,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	458,079	303,325	250,400
Interest on Securities	203,456	79,602	60,000
Gas and Oil—Ground Rentals and Royalties	378,226	203,907	250,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriation	12,073	.....	.....
Sale of Non-Usable Property	.....	.....	2,500
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 2,811,720	$ 1,277,093	$ 1,534,400
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 11,550,783	$ 5,609,013	$ 5,839,405
Augmentation Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	12,512	2,500	2,500
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 11,563,295	$ 5,611,513	$ 5,841,905

4—FISH FUND

FISH FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Fish Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies from license fees, fines, penalties and other sources under the fish and motor boat laws. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 302)

The Fund provides for the administration of the fish and motor boat laws. (Fish Law of 1959; Act of May 28, 1931, P. L. 202 as amended)

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JUNE 1	$ 1,345,632	$ 676,049	
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JULY 1			$ 647,551
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	5,084,415	2,869,565	2,547,942
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 6,430,047	$ 3,545,614	$ 3,195,493
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	5,753,998	2,898,063	
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			2,402,875
CLOSING SURPLUS, MAY 31	$ 676,049		
CLOSING SURPLUS, JUNE 30		$ 647,551	$ 792,618

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major Fish Fund revenue sources.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses and Fees	$ 4,496,512	$ 2,601,732	$ 2,131,902

The Commonwealth issues resident licenses to persons 16 years of age or older upon payment of a $3.25 fee. The applicant must prove he has been a bona fide resident of the Commonwealth for a period of 60 days. Alien nonresident licenses for residents of Canada and nonresident licenses for residents of other states are issued to all such persons 12 years of age or older upon payment of a fee of $7.50. Tourist fishing licenses, valid for a period of five consecutive days, are issued for $3.25; motor boat licenses are issued at the rate of $1 per cylinder or a fee of $2 for electrically propelled boats. Other sources of revenue include special eel licenses, Lake Erie commercial fishing licenses and commercial hatchery licenses. (Fish Law of 1959; Acts of May 28, 1931, P. L. 202 as amended; July 9, 1957, P. L. 619)

Fines and Penalties	78,221	41,479	42,777

The Commonwealth receives monies in the form of fines and penalties for violation of the Fish Law, the Frog and Terrapin Act and the laws regulating motor boats.

FISH FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Miscellaneous Sources	502,487	224,854	373,263
The Commonwealth receives contributions from the Federal government for approved land and water acquisition and development for fishing purposes, and for approved research and fish management projects. Contributions for restocking of streams are received principally from persons or concerns that pollute, dam, or interfere with fish propagation and survival. Monies are received from the Commission publication, the PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER, from the sale of unserviceable and confiscated property and from other miscellaneous sources.			
TOTAL—FISH FUND REVENUES	$ 5,077,220	$ 2,868,065	$ 2,547,942
Augmentation—Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	7,195	1,500	.....
TOTAL—FISH FUND RECEIPTS	$ 5,084,415	$ 2,869,565	$ 2,547,942

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS

The following is a summary by departments of 1959-61 actual expenditures, the 1961-62 estimated expenditures and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations and executive authorizations from the Fish Fund.

APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of the Treasury	$ 150	$ 75	$ 75
Department of Labor and Industry	64,926	43,740	50,570
Department of State	121,053	90,297	73,651
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 186,129	$ 134,112	$ 124,296
EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Fish Commission, Executive Authorization	$ 5,432,068	$ 2,675,875	$ 2,184,374
Fish Commission, Augmentation	7,195	1,500	.....
Department of Revenue, Executive Authorization	128,606	86,576	94,205
TOTAL	$ 5,567,869	$ 2,763,951	$ 2,278,579
TOTAL FISH FUND EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 5,753,998	$ 2,898,063	$ 2,402,875

FISH FUND (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission acquires, develops and operates fishing facilities; raises and distributes game fish, and enforces the fishing and motor boat laws of the Commonwealth. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XXVII)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 316,575	$ 200,685	$ 161,343
Maintains the offices of the Executive Director and the Comptroller; performs general administrative functions including personnel, procurement and other staff services; processes requests for channel changes and water allocations; issues commercial hatchery licenses, fee fishing licenses and transportation permits. (Fish Law of 1959; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2701, 2702 and 2705)			
Propagation	2,143,367	1,183,100	920,487
Operates State fish hatcheries and distributes fish to public waters and privately owned streams and lakes in which the public may fish; redistributes fish acquired from Lake Erie or salavaged from drying streams. (Fish Law of 1959; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2703)			
Research	516,927	245,575	173,813
Conducts research in fish culture, habitat and distribution in order to provide the best fish at the lowest cost; conducts stream and lake surveys for better management and utilization of fish resources. (Fish Law of 1959; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2703)			
Law Enforcement	847,470	481,645	381,499
Enforces all State laws pertaining to fish, frogs, terrapins and motorboats; assists the Department of Forests and Waters and the Game Commission in enforcement of laws concerning game, forests, streams and other matters; assists the Sanitary Water Board in the elimination of water pollution. (Fish Law of 1959; Admin. Code of 1929, Secs. 2702, 2704 and 2706)			
Conservation Education	206,775	98,693	114,660
Publishes the PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER, a magazine on fishing in the Commonwealth; prepares and distributes information on the Commission's activities and the Commonwealth's fisheries; sends Commission personnel to appear before groups interested in fishing and conservation; prepares exhibits at sportsmen's shows and fairs. (Fish Law of 1959; Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2702)			
Lands and Waters Management	$ 708,126	$ 127,570	$ 139,530
Purchases or leases lands and bodies of water for development of public fishing areas or to provide access to such areas; manages and maintains lands and waters acquired or leased for public fishing areas; administers concessions on lands owned or leased by the Commission. This program is supported by Federal funds. (Fish Law of 1959; Act of April 20, 1951, P. L. 225) A recommended capital improvements program of $20,000 is included.			

FISH FUND (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Engineering and Development	680,167	325,795	277,959
Creates new bodies of water on State-owned land; improves existing lands and waters used for fishing. The Federal government supports the program generally, and in the construction of public fishing dams which it has approved, contributes on a three-to-one basis. (Act of April 20, 1951, P. L. 225; Fish Law of 1959) A recommended capital improvements program of $175,000 is included.			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	19,856	14,312	15,083
TOTAL	$ 5,439,263	$ 2,677,375	$ 2,184,374
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Augmentation			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	$ 7,195	$ 1,500	.....
Fish Fund			
Executive Authorization, General Operations	5,432,068	2,675,875	$ 2,184,374
TOTAL	$ 5,439,263	$ 2,677,375	$ 2,184,374

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The following appropriation is made from the Fish Fund:

Fish Fund			
Appropriation, Replacement Checks	$ 150	$ 75	$ 75
TOTAL	$ 150	$ 75	$ 75

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

PROGRAM			
Social Security—State's Share	$ 64,926	$ 43,740	$ 50,570
Pays the State's portion of social security for employes of agencies financed by the Fish Fund. (Act of Jan. 5, 1952, P. L. 1833 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 64,926	$ 43,740	$ 50,570
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Fish Fund			
Appropriation, Social Security—State's Share	$ 64,926	$ 43,740	$ 50,570
TOTAL	$ 64,926	$ 43,740	$ 50,570

FISH FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
PROGRAM			
County Collections	$ 126,046	$ 83,330	$ 91,895
Prepares and supplies to the several counties forms for resident and nonresident fishing licenses, and issues fishing, eel and motor boat licenses. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 2501; Fiscal Code, Sec. 204)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	2,560	3,246	2,310
TOTAL	$ 128,606	$ 86,576	$ 94,205
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Fish Fund			
Executive Authorization, Expenses Collecting Fishing Licenses	$ 128,606	$ 86,576	$ 94,205
TOTAL	$ 128,606	$ 86,576	$ 94,205

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 29,112	$ 11,400	$ 10,800
Provides the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to original employes of agencies financed by the Fish Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
TOTAL	$ 29,112	$ 11,400	$ 10,800
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Fish Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 29,112	$ 11,400	**$ 10,800**
TOTAL	$ 29,112	$ 11,400	$ 10,800
PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 91,941	$ 78,897	$ 62,851
Provides funds to create the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to new employes of agencies financed by the Fish Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
TOTAL	$ 91,941	$ 78,897	$ 62,851
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Fish Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 83,866	$ 78,897	**$ 62,851**
Appropriation, Interest Deficiency	8,075*	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 91,941	$ 78,897	$ 62,851

* Interest Deficiency for 1957-59 biennium passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

FISH FUND (Continued)

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all Fish Fund revenues available for appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses and Fees			
Resident Fishing Licenses	$ 3,925,292	$ 2,207,746	$ 1,834,000
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	200,231	117,655	93,000
Special Eel Licenses	13	8	6
Motor Boat Licenses	263,864	207,331	150,000
Tourist Fishing Licenses	68,264	45,617	35,750
Lake Erie Licenses	3,618	1,164	1,946
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	17,560	9,735	8,332
Nonresident Trout Stamps	8,361	4,706	3,000
Fee Fishing Lake Licenses	9,309	7,770	5,868
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 4,496,512	$ 2,601,732	$ 2,131,902
Fines and Penalties			
Fish Law Fines	$ 62,121	$ 35,072	$ 35,550
Motor Boat Fines	16,100	6,407	7,227
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 78,221	$ 41,479	$ 42,777
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Interest on Deposits	$ 46,100	$ 32,778	$ 20,000
Sale of Publications	40,539	22,963	65,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property	2,532	1,455	800
Contributions for Restocking Streams	92,045	28,488	32,430
Contributions from Federal Government for Acquisition, Construction and Research	282,336	120,000	243,283
Miscellaneous Revenue	10,298	5,284	600
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	7,381	.....	.....
Interest on Securities	9,226	7,500	5,000
Rental of Fish Commission Property	12,030	6,386	6,150
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 502,487	$ 224,854	$ 373,263
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 5,077,220	$ 2,868,065	$ 2,547,942
Augmentation—Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	7,195	1,500	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 5,084,415	$ 2,869,565	$ 2,547,942

5—BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Banking Department Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from fees, assessments, charges and penalties collected or recovered from persons, firms, corporations or associations under supervision of the Department of Banking. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 302)

The purpose of the fund is to provide monies for the salaries and expenses of the Department of Banking other than the Pennsylvania Securities Commission.

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING SUPRLUS, JUNE 1	$ 353,490	$ 359,341	
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JULY 1			$ 621,123
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES	2,800,156	2,234,379	1,778,100
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 3,153,646	$ 2,593,720	$ 2,399,223
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	2,794,305	1,972,597	
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			1,893,231
CLOSING SURPLUS, MAY 31	$ 359,341		
CLOSING SURPLUS, JUNE 30		$ 621,123	$ 505,992

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major Banking Department Fund revenue sources.

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Licenses and Fees	$ 2,790,198	$ 2,229,879	$ 1,770,100

The Commonwealth receives revenue from examination fees based on the actual cost of examining banks and trust companies, savings and private banks, building and loan associations, pawnbrokers, consumer discount companies, small money lenders, and credit unions. Overhead assessment fees, based upon total assets, also are charged against banks and trust companies, savings and private banks, credit unions, and building and loan associations. Annual license fees are charged for the following categories of concern and individuals: pawnbrokers, $100; consumer discount companies, $100; money lenders, $100; installment sellers, $10; sales finance companies, $100; collector-repossessors, $100; and miscellaneous fees including those for branch banks and mergers. (Acts of May 15, 1933, P. L. 565 as amended; May 15, 1933, P. L. 624 as amended; May 5, 1933, P. L. 457 as amended; May 26, 1933, P. L. 1076 as amended; June 17, 1915, P. L. 1012 as amended; April 8, 1937, P. L. 262 as amended; April 6, 1937, P. L. 200 as amended; June 28, 1947, P. L. 1110 as amended)

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Amount Available (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Miscellaneous Revenues	9,958	4,500	8,000
The Commonwealth receives and deposits in the Banking Department Fund revenues from the sale of copies of the banking laws and the building and loan laws, from interest on deposits, and from the sale of unserviceable property. (Fiscal Code)			
TOTAL—BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUES	$ 2,800,156	$ 2,234,379	$ 1,778,100

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS

The following is a summary by department of 1959-61 actual expenditures, the 1961-62 estimated expenditures and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations and executive authorizations from the Banking Department Fund.

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of Labor and Industry	$ 35,326	$ 29,700	$ 32,900
Department of State	86,432	69,032	58,219
Transfer to General Fund (Surplus)	225,000	125,000	150,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 346,758	$ 223,732	$ 241,119
EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Department of Banking	$ 2,447,547	$ 1,748,865	$ 1,652,112
TOTAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 2,447,547	$ 1,748,865	$ 1,652,112
TOTAL BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 2,794,305	$ 1,972,597	$ 1,893,231

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

STATE OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Banking licenses, examines and supervises banks, bank and trust companies, trust companies, savings institutions, private banks, employes' mutual banking associations, building and loan associations, small loan companies, consumer discount companies, pawnbrokers, credit unions, sales finance companies, installment sellers and collector-repossessors. The Department also enforces the laws applicable to such institutions. (Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVI)

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Executive and General Administration	$ 843,866	$ 657,599	$ 506,334
Maintains the Office of the Secretary; performs personnel, payroll, statistics, accounting, licensing, procurement and supply, public relations and other staff services. (Acts of June 17, 1915, P. L. 1012 as amended; May 5, 1933, P. L. 457 as amended; May 15, 1933, P. L. 565 and 624 as amended; May 26, 1933, P. L. 1076 as amended; April 6, 1937, P. L. 200 as amended; April 8, 1937, P. L. 262 as amended; June 28, 1947, P. L. 1110 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVI)			

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING			
Examination of Banks	960,486	640,467	690,299
Examines annually the records, accounts and policies of the 241 State-chartered banking institutions for financial soundness and compliance with the law; conducts investigations when necessary. (Acts of May 15, 1933, P. L. 565 as amended and P. L. 624 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVI)			
Examination of Building and Loan Associations	383,514	266,611	274,476
Examines annually the records, accounts and policies of the 678 State building and loan associations and conducts investigations when necessary. (Acts of May 5, 1933 P. L. 457 as amended; May 15, 1933, P. L. 565 as amended; Admin. Code of 1929, Art. XVI)			
Examination of Consumer Credit Agencies	253,479	178,088	175,364
Examines annually credit unions, small loan companies, consumer discount companies, pawnbrokers, installment sellers, sales finance companies and collector-repossessors; conducts investigations when necessary. (Acts of June 17, 1915, P. L. 1012 as amended; May 26, 1933, P. L. 1076 as amended; April 6, 1937, P. L. 200 as amended; April 8, 1937, P. L. 262 as amended and June 28, 1947, P. L. 1110 as amended)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Department	6,202	6,100	5,639
TOTAL	$ 2,447,547	$ 1,748,865	$ 1,652,112
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Banking Department Fund			
Executive Authorization—General Operations	$ 2,447,547	$ 1,748,865	$ 1,652,112
TOTAL	$ 2,447,547	$ 1,748,865	$ 1,652,112
The following surpluses are transferred to the General Fund by specific appropriation.			
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Banking Department Fund			
Appropriation, Transfer of Surplus to General Fund	$ 225,000	$ 125,000	$ **150,000**
TOTAL	$ 225,000	$ 125,000	$ 150,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY			
PROGRAM			
Social Security—State's Share	$ 35,326	$ 29,700	$ 32,900
Pays the State's portion of social security for employes paid by the Banking Department Fund. (Act of Jan. 5, 1952, P. L. 1833 as amended)			
TOTAL	$ 35,326	$ 29,700	$ 32,900
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Banking Department Fund			
Appropriation, Social Security—State's Share	$ 35,326	$ 29,700	$ **32,900**
TOTAL	$ 35,326	$ 29,700	$ 32,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROGRAM	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 21,106	$ 8,700	$ 8,700
Provides the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to original employes paid by the Banking Department Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
TOTAL	$ 21,106	$ 8,700	$ 8,700
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Banking Department Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	$ 21,106	$ 8,700	**$ 8,700**
TOTAL	$ 21,106	$ 8,700	$ 8,700
PROGRAM			
State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 65,326	$ 60,332	$ 49,519
Provides funds to create the State's portion of the annuity payable upon retirement to new employes paid by the Banking Department Fund. (Act of June 1, 1959, P. L. 392)			
TOTAL	$ 65,326	$ 60,332	$ 49,519
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Banking Department Fund			
Appropriation, State Annuity Accumulation Account	$ 59,589	$ 60,332	**$ 49,519**
Appropriation, Interest Deficiency*	5,737	.....	
TOTAL	$ 65,326	$ 60,332	$ 49,519

*1957-59 Interest Deficiency passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all revenue available for Banking Department Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

Licenses and Fees	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1962-63 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Examination Fees	$ 1,379,673	$ 966,511	$ 1,010,000
Overhead Assessment Fees	780,731	804,745	452,600
Money Lenders Licenses	183,200	180,500	92,000
Liquidation Fees	1,994	1,200	1,200
Miscellaneous Fees	19,340	11,223	9,500
Pawnbrokers Fees	16,600	8,000	.....
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	107,600	105,700	55,000
Installment Sellers License Fees	110,360	56,500	54,000
Sales Finance Companies License Fees	185,100	92,400	93,000
Collector-Repossessor License Fees	5,600	3,100	2,800
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 2,790,198	$ 2,229,879	$ 1,770,100
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Interest on Deposits	$ 9,958	$ 4,500	$ 8,000
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 9,958	$ 4,500	$ 8,000
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 2,800,156	$ 2,234,379	$ 1,778,100

6—MILK CONTROL FUND

MILK CONTROL FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Milk Control Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from license fees, fines, penalties and permits. Also included are transfers from the General Fund and underpayments to dairy farmers.
The purpose of this fund is to provide for the operation of the Milk Control Commission and to serve as a depository of money due dairy farmers from underpayments by dealers.

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JUNE 1	$ 228,028	$ 243,472	
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JULY 1			$ 199,654
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES	949,977	504,046	502,010
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 1,178,005	$ 747,518	$ 701,664
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	934,533	547,864	
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS, EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER			554,724
CLOSING SURPLUS, MAY 31	$ 243,472		
CLOSING SURPLUS, JUNE 30		$ 199,654	$ 146,940

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major Milk Control Fund revenue sources.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1962-63 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Licenses and Fees	$ 610,930	$ 288,911	$ 287,000
The Commonwealth receives revenues from licenses and fees collected annually by the Milk Control Commission. A flat rate fee is based on the daily average number of pounds of milk handled by dealers; and an additional fee, levied on milk for which the Commission fixes minimum prices, is based on the number of pounds of such milk sold by dealers. Additional license fees are for weighing and measuring permits, testers' certificates of proficiency, weighers' and samplers' certificates of proficiency, and applications for examination. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			
Fines and Penalties	38,573	15,125	15,000
The Commonwealth receives revenue in the form of fines and penalties collected from milk dealers and other persons convicted of violating the Milk Control Law. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			
Miscellaneous Revenue	474	10	10
The Commonwealth receives miscellaneous revenue in the form of transfer of license fees. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			

MILK CONTROL FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Transfer—Appropriation from General Fund	300,000	200,000	200,000
An appropriation is made from the General Fund to the Milk Control Fund for the Commission's use in fulfilling its requirements as set forth in the Milk Control Law. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			
TOTAL—MILK CONTROL FUND REVENUES	$ 949,977	$ 504,046	$ 502,010

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS

The following is a summary by department of 1959-61 actual expenditures, the 1961-62 estimated expenditures and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations and executive authorizations from the Milk Control Fund.

APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of the Treasury	$ 500	$ 250	$ 250
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 500	$ 250	$ 250
EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Milk Control Commission	$ 934,008	$ 547,114	$ 553,974
Department of the Treasury	25	500	500
TOTAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 934,033	$ 547,614	$ 554,474
TOTAL MILK CONTROL FUND EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 934,533	$ 547,864	$ 554,724

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The Milk Control Commission supervises and regulates the entire milk industry of the Commonwealth. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)

PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 178,773	$ 108,026	$ 109,468
Maintains the offices of the Chairman and the Comptroller; performs personnel, public relations, procurement and other staff services; holds public hearings to determine proper prices to be paid producers and charged consumers. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			
Accounts and Statistics	147,232	85,274	84,290
Compiles data and statistics to be presented as testimony for the Commission at public hearings on price regulation; analyzes reports submitted by milk dealers; prepares statistics to determine volume and utilization of milk produced and sold as well as cost of production and distribution. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			

MILK CONTROL FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Enforcement	602,750	351,316	355,407
Licenses milk dealers and handlers; requires them to furnish bond to insure prompt and proper payments to producers; examines milk dealers' records to determine if prices charged are in conformance with Commission rates; receives and investigates complaints; supervises the weighing and testing of milk. (Act of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417 as amended)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	5,253	2,498	4,809
TOTAL	$ 934,008	$ 547,114	$ 553,974
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
Milk Control Fund			
Executive Authorization, General Operations	$ 934,008	$ 547,114	$ 553,974
TOTAL	$ 934,008	$ 547,114	$ 553,974

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The following appropriation and executive authorization are made from the Milk Control Fund to the Department of the Treasury.

Milk Control Fund			
Appropriation, Replacement Checks	$ 500	$ 250	$ 250
Executive Authorization, Refunding Milk Control Licenses and Fees	25	500	500
TOTAL	$ 525	$ 750	$ 750

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all revenue available for Milk Control Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

Licenses and Fees			
Milk Dealers Licenses	$ 583,128	$ 276,643	$ 275,000
Milk Dealers License Transfer Fees	24	21	20
Weighing or Measuring Permit Fees	9,490	3,830	4,075
Milk Testers Certificate Fees	7,788	4,018	3,725
Milk Weighers Certificate Fees	8,295	3,899	3,800
Milk Testers and Weighers Examination Fees	2,205	500	380
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 610,930	$ 288,911	$ 287,000
Fines and Penalties			
Milk Control Act Fines	38,573	15,125	15,000
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Miscellaneous	474	10	10
Transfer—Appropriation From General Fund	300,000	200,000	200,000
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 949,977	$ 504,046	$ 502,010

7—STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The State Farm Products Show Fund is a special revenue fund made up of monies received from the leasing of space to exhibitors and from rentals, entry fees, and other monies received or collected by the State Farm Products Show Commission. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 302)

The Fund is used for salaries and expenses of the State Farm Products Show Commission, for maintenance of the Farm Show building and for prizes and premiums.

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JUNE 1	$ 120,814	$ 95,057	
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JULY 1			$ 45,419
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES	544,367	278,250	487,051
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 665,181	$ 373,307	$ 532,470
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	570,124	327,888	
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATION			494,178
CLOSING SURPLUS, MAY 31	$ 95,057		
CLOSING SURPLUS, JUNE 30		$ 45,419	$ 38,292

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of major State Farm Products Show Fund revenue sources.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Fees	$ 214,818	$ 115,000	$ 119,000
The Commonwealth receives all competitive exhibitor fees, commercial exhibitor fees, and fees from departments, boards and commissions of the State government having exhibits at the Show. (Fiscal Code)			
Miscellaneous Revenue	329,549	163,250	157,900
Miscellaneous revenue is raised through the leasing of the State Farm Show Building for exhibitions, conventions or other purposes; through the collection of service charges, net proceeds and commissions from the sale of exhibits; and through the sale of unserviceable property and the collection of interest on securities and deposits.			
Transfer—Appropriation from General Fund	.....	.....	210,151
An appropriation is made from the General Fund to the State Farm Products Show Fund.			
TOTAL—STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUES	$ 544,367	$ 278,250	$ 487,051

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND (Continued)

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS

The following is a summary by department of 1959-61 actual expenditures, the 1961-62 estimated expenditures and the 1962-63 recommended appropriations and executive authorizations from the State Farm Products Show Fund.

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of the Treasury	$ 100	$ 50	$ 50
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 100	$ 50	$ 50
EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Department of Agriculture	$ 570,024	$ 327,838	$ 494,128
TOTAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 570,024	$ 327,838	$ 494,128
TOTAL STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 570,124	$ 327,888	$ 494,178

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Farm Products Show Commission of the Department of Agriculture stages the annual Pennsylvania Farm Show and manages the Farm Show Building. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1709)

PROGRAM			
Pennsylvania Farm Show	$ 567,776	$ 326,256	$ 492,647
Stages the annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, which serves as a state fair for the Commonwealth; manages the Farm Show Building and property; rents the Farm Show Building for other activities, particularly those concerning Pennsylvania Agriculture. (Admin. Code of 1929, Sec. 1709)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	2,248	1,582	1,481
TOTAL	$ 570,024	$ 327,838	$ 494,128
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
State Farm Products Show Fund			
Executive Authorization, General Operations	$ 570,024	$ 327,838	$ 494,128
TOTAL	$ 570,024	$ 327,838	$ 494,128

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
The following appropriation is made from the State Farm Products Show Fund to the Department of the Treasury.			
State Farm Products Show Fund			
Appropriation, Replacement Checks	$ 100	$ 50	**$ 50**
TOTAL	$ 100	$ 50	$ 50

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all State Farm Products Show Fund revenues available for appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Fees			
Exhibit Fees—Competitive	$ 28,414	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Exhibit Fees—Commercial	177,813	95,000	100,000
Exhibit Fees—State Agencies	8,591	5,000	4,000
TOTAL FEES	$ 214,818	$ 115,000	$ 119,000
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Concession Revenue	$ 140,242	$ 70,000	$ 68,500
Service Charges	23,012	12,000	11,000
Rentals	151,095	70,000	70,000
Sale of Exhibits—Net Proceeds	100	100	100
Sale of Exhibits—Commission	5,238	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,377	4,000	1,000
Interest on Securities and Deposits	4,251	2,000	1,800
Sale of Unserviceable Property	153	100	100
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited to Allocations	29	50	400
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 329,549	$ 163,250	$ 157,900
Transfer—Appropriation from General Fund	.....	.....	210,151
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 544,367	$ 278,250	$ 487,051

8—STATE HARNESS RACING FUND

STATE HARNESS RACING FUND

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The State Harness Racing Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from taxes, license fees and penalties collected by the State Harness Racing Commission in the regulation of harness racing in the State. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended)

The purpose of this fund is to provide for the operation of the State Harness Racing Commission. Surplus money in the fund is transferred annually to the General Fund and to the State Fair Fund in accordance with the law.

	1959-61 (24 months)	1961-62 (13 months)	1962-63 (12 months)
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JUNE 1	.....	$ 16,966	
BEGINNING SURPLUS, JULY 1			$ 33,900
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	$ 63,000	76,758	1,500,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 63,000	$ 93,724	$ 1,533,900
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	46,034	59,824	
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS, EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER			1,357,394
CLOSING SURPLUS, MAY 31	$ 16,966		
CLOSING SURPLUS, JUNE 30		$ 33,900	$ 176,506

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a description of the major State Harness Racing Fund revenue sources.

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Tax Revenues	.....	.....	$ 1,440,880

The Commonwealth receives revenues from various taxes collected by the State Harness Racing Commission in accordance with Act No. 728, Dec. 22, 1959 as amended. A State Admission Tax is levied at the rate of five per cent of the admission price. A tax of five per cent is imposed on the amount wagered each day at the track. A Breakage Tax is collected at the rate of 50 per cent of the odd cents retained after redistribution of all mutuel contributions exceeding a sum equal to the next lowest multpile of ten cents.

Penalties and Interest ....

The Commonwealth receives revenue in the form of all penalties and interest collected in the enforcement of the tax regulation.

STATE HARNESS RACING FUND (Continued)

	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
Licenses and Fees	.....	.....	4,000
For the purpose of maintaining a proper control over harness racing, the State Harness Racing Commission may license drivers and such other persons participating in meets as the Commission may by rule prescribe.			
Transfer—Appropriation from General Fund	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	55,120
An appropriation is made from General Fund to the State Harness Racing Fund for the Commission's use in carrying out the provisions of the act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended. Provision was made in the appropriation acts to repay the General Fund at such time as the State Harness Racing Commission may prescribe.			
TOTAL—STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUES	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	$ 1,500,000

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS

The following is a summary by Department of 1959-61 actual expenditures, 1961-62 estimated expenditures, and 1962-63 recommended executive authorizations from the State Harness Racing Fund.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
State Harness Racing Commission	$ 46,034	$ 59,824	$ 89,020
Payment of General Fund Loans	.....	.....	194,878
Transfer to General Fund	.....	.....	805,122
Transfer to State Fair Fund	.....	.....	268,374
TOTAL HARNESS RACING FUND EXECUTIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	$ 46,034	$ 59,824	$ 1,357,394

STATE HARNESS RACING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The State Harness Racing Commission has jurisdiction over all pari-mutuel harness racing in the State and the corporations engaged therein. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended)

PROGRAM			
Executive and General Administration	$ 45,879	$ 58,979	$ 88,867
Maintains the offices of the Harness Racing Commission; licenses individuals and corporations participating in harness racing with pari-mutuel wagering. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended)			
Auditor General's Audit Costs—Commission	155	845	153
TOTAL	$ 46,034	$ 59,824	$ 89,020

STATE HARNESS RACING FUND (Continued)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
State Harness Racing Fund			
Executive Authorization, General Operations	$ 46,034	$ 59,824	$ 89,020
TOTAL	$ 46,034	$ 59,824	$ 89,020

PROGRAM			
Transfers to General Fund and Pennsylvania Fair Fund and Payment of General Fund Loans	.....	.....	$ 1,268,374
Three-fourths of all monies derived from harness racing not required for the administration of the Act or the payment of General Fund loans are transferred to the General Fund. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended.			
One-fourth of all monies derived from harness racing not required for the administration of the Act or the payment of General Fund loans are transferred to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund. (Act of Dec. 22, 1959, P. L. 1978 as amended)			
TOTAL			$ 1,268,374

SOURCE OF FUNDS			
State Harness Racing Fund			
Executive Authorization, Payment of General Fund Loans	.....	.....	$ 194,878
Executive Authorization, Transfer to General Fund	.....	.....	805,122
Executive Authorization, Transfer to State Fair Fund	.....	.....	268,374
TOTAL			$ 1,268,374

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The following is a detailed list of all revenue available for State Harness Racing Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

Tax Revenue	1959-61 Actual (24 months)	1961-62 Actual and Estimated (13 months)	1962-63 Estimated (12 months)
State Admission Tax	.....	.....	$ 21,000
Wagering Tax	.....	.....	1,299,880
Breakage Tax	.....	.....	120,000
TOTAL TAX REVENUE			$ 1,440,880
Penalties and Interest	.....	.....	.....
Licenses and Fees			
License Fees	.....	.....	$ 4,000
Examination Fees	.....	.....	.....
Transfer—Appropriation from General Fund	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	55,120
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 63,000	$ 76,758	$ 1,500,000

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS FROM OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

The following is a presentation of specific appropriations from the other special funds.

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
MANUFACTURING FUND			
The Manufacturing Fund is a working capital fund which receives revenues from State prison industries operated by the Bureau of Correction of the Department of Justice. The fund is used to purchase materials, equipment and machinery for the operation of these industries. (Fiscal Code, Sec. 302)			
Although monies for the operation and administration of the prison industries are allocated by executive authorization, the following specific appropriations are made from the fund:			
Department of Labor and Industry			
Social Security—State's Share	$ 24,200	$ 17,280	$ **19,200**
Department of State			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	13,828	5,100	**5,100**
State Annuity Accumulation Account	37,519	34,807	**30,473**
Interest Deficiency	3,612*	.....	
TOTAL—MANUFACTURING FUND APPROPRIATIONS	$ 79,159	$ 57,187	$ **54,773**

*1957-59 Interest Deficiency passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

TOLL BRIDGE FUND			
The Toll Bridge Fund is a bond retirement fund made up of toll receipts, charges and bond proceeds. The Fund is used to purchase toll bridges located entirely within the State and to operate and maintain the bridges until tolls are sufficient to liquidate bonds. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IX, Sec. 16; Act of April 22, 1949, P. L. 715)			
Expenditures from the Fund are governed by receipts, but the following specific appropriations were made from this Fund:			
Transfer to the General Fund	.....	$ 158,154	.....
Department of the Treasury			
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements	$ 1,529,700	603,300	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent	1,670	835	.....
TOTAL—TOLL BRIDGE FUND APPROPRIATIONS	$ 1,531,370	$ 762,289	

WORLD WAR II VETERAN'S COMPENSATION FUND			
The World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund is derived from the sale of bonds. The purpose of the Fund is to pay compensation to Pennsylvania veterans of World War II. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IX, Sec. 22; Act of May 18, 1949, P. L. 1451)			
The following specific appropriation is made from this Fund:			

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS (Continued)

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS FROM OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
Department of Military Affairs			
General Government Operations	$ 13,252	$ 30,000	**$ 17,500**
TOTAL—WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS	$ 13,252	$ 30,000	$ 17,500

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund is an enterprise fund composed of premiums paid on policies issued by the State Workmen's Insurance Board, interest on deposits and securities, and proceeds from the sale of unserviceable property purchased by the Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to insure certain employers against liability and to assure payment of compensation claims. (Fiscal Code of 1929)

Although expenditures for general operations are covered by executive authorizations, the following specific appropriations are made from the Fund:

Department of the Treasury			
Replacement Checks	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	**$ 2,500**
Department of Labor and Industry			
Social Security—State's Share	59,351	40,500	**43,500**
Department of State			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	37,118	14,400	13,800
State Annuity Accumulation Account	103,729	99,781	**78,088**
Interest Deficiency	9,988*	.....	.....
TOTAL—STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND APPROPRIATIONS	$ 215,186	$ 157,181	$ 137,888

* 1957-59 Interest Deficiency passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

The Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Fund is derived from the sale of bonds. The purpose of the fund is to pay Pennsylvania veterans of the Korean Conflict. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IX, Sec. 23; Act of July 8, 1957, P. L. 569)

The following specific appropriations are made from this Fund:

Department of Military Affairs			
General Government Operations	$ 800,000	$ 81,000	.....
Department of the Treasury			
Loan and Transfer Agent	9,720	9,760	**$ 11,462**
TOTAL—KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND	$ 809,720	$ 90,760	$ 11,462

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS (Continued)

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS FROM OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

	1959-61 Actual Expenditures (24 months)	1961-62 Estimated Expenditures (13 months)	1962-63 Recommended (12 months)
STATE STORES FUND			
The State Stores Fund is an enterprise fund consisting of all monies collected, received or recovered under provisions of the Liquor Code, with the exception of the Liquor Control Board and as a temporary depository for liquor taxes. (Act of December 20, 1933, P. L. 89; Act Nos. 701 and 702, Sept. 28, 1961) The following specific appropriations are made from this Fund:			
Department of the Treasury			
Replacement Checks	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	**$ 2,500**
Department of Labor and Industry			
Social Security—State's Share	875,239	594,000	**718,310**
Department of State			
State Annuity Accumulation and Reserve Account for Original Members	474,526	190,200	**176,100**
State Annuity Accumulation Account	1,335,235	1,322,679	**1,003,711**
Interest Deficiency	128,563*	.....	.....
Enforcement Officers Benefit Account	.....	.....	**150,000**
TOTAL—STATE STORES FUND APPROPRIATIONS	$ 2,818,563	$ 2,109,379	$ 2,050,621

* 1957-59 Interest Defiiency passed by Legislature after May 31, 1959.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND			
The Public Buildings Construction Fund is a bond fund which receives monies from the sale of bonds. The fund is used for the construction of public buildings, anti-stream pollution projects and flood control projects. (Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. IX; Act of June 28, 1947, P. L. 1062)			
Transfer to the Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund	.....	$ 1,926,260	.....
Department of Forests and Waters			
Capital Improvements, Forests and Park Services	.....	636,415	.....
TOTAL—PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND APPROPRIATIONS		$ 2,562,675	

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS FROM OTHER FUNDS			
Veterans' Compensation Fund (World War I)			
Transfer to the General Fund	.....	$ 229,116	.....
Federal Unemployment Relief Fund			
Transfer to the General Fund	.....	152,107	
The following specific appropriations are made to the Department of the Treasury:			
Liquor License Fund, Replacement Checks	$ 2,500	1,250	**$ 1,250**
Fire Insurance Tax Fund, Replacement Checks	10,000	5,000	**5,000**
Flood Control Fund, Replacement Checks	2,500	1,250	**1,250**
School Employes' Retirement Fund, Replacement Checks	5,000	2,500	**2,500**
State Employes' Retirement Fund, Replacement Checks	5,000	2,500	**2,500**
State School Fund, Replacement Checks	500	250	**250**

SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	June 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961	June 1, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1961
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION SINKING FUND		
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS		
General Fund Appropriations	$ 3,395,020	$ 1,926,260
OTHER RECEIPTS		
Interest on Securities	366,860	169,361
Premiums on Sale of Securities	(69,681)	(11,250)
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 4,232,199	$ 2,084,371
EXPENDITURES		
Public Buildings Construction Bonds Matured	$ 4,000.000	$ 2,000,000
Interest on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	935,020	220,160
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,935,020	$ 2,220,160
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS	$ (702,821)	$ (135,790)
BEGINNING BALANCE	7,608,892	6,906,071
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	$ 6,906,071	$ 6,770,281
ENDING BALANCE		
Cash	$ 106,071	$ 90,281
Investments	6,800,000	6,680,000
TOTAL	$ 6,906,071	$ 6,770,281
TOLL BRIDGE SINKING FUND		
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS		
Toll Bridge Fund Appropriations	$ 1,529,700	$ 603,300
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,529,700	$ 603,300
EXPENDITURES		
Toll Bridge Bonds Matured	$ 1,500,000	$ 600,000
Interest—Toll Bridge Bonds	29,700	3,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,529,700	$ 603,300
WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND		
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS		
General Fund Appropriations	$ 60,250,000	$ 1,258,750
World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 60,250,000	$ 1,258,750
EXPENDITURES		
World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured	$ 54,000,000	.....
Interest—World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	6,250,000	$ 1,258,750
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 60,250,000	$ 1,258,750

( ) Indicates Deduction.

SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT (Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	June 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961	June 1, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1961
KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND		
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS		
Cigarette Tax and Interest	$ 27,044,026	$ 7,355,477*
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 27,044,026	$ 7,355,477
EXPENDITURES		
Interest on Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Bonds	$ 6,351,014	$ 2,116,735
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,351,014	$ 2,116,735

* Actual to November 30, 1961.

1962-63 PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

The following statement shows the appropriation necessary to meet the principal and interest requirements on Public Buildings Construction Bonds, World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds and the Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Bonds. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury for these bonds are requested in the General Fund Budget.

	Principal	Interest	Total
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS (Series "K") JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1963			
October 1, 1962	$ 2,000,000	$ 206,400	$ 2,206,400
April 1, 1963	.....	192,360	192,360
TOTAL	$ 2,000,000	$ 398,760	$ 2,398,760
WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS (Series "M" and "N") JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1963			
August 15, 1962, Series "N"	.....	$ 471,250	$ 471,250
September 1, 1962, Series "M"	.....	585,000	585,000
February 15, 1963, Series "N"	.....	471,250	471,250
March 1, 1963, Series "M"	$ 27,000,000	585,000	27,585,000
TOTAL	$ 27,000,000	$ 2,112,500	$ 29,112,500
WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS (Series "P") JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1963			
August 1, 1962	$ 200,000	$ 20,000	$ 220,000
TOTAL	$ 200,000	$ 20,000	$ 220,000

SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT (Continued)

1962-63 PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

	Principal	Interest	Total
KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS (Series "O") JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1963			
August 1, 1962	$ 6,700,000	$ 2,116,736	$ 8,816,736
February 1, 1963	.....	1,963,039	1,963,039
TOTAL	$ 6,700,000	$ 4,079,775	$ 10,779,775

RECAPITULATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS

Public Buildings Construction Bonds	$ 2,000,000	$ 398,760	$ 2,398,760
World War II—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	27,000,000	2,112,500	29,112,500
World War II—Veterans' Compensation Bonds Series "P"	200,000	20,000	220,000
Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Bonds	6,700,000	4,079,775	10,779,775
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$ 35,900,000	$ 6,611,035	$ 42,511,035

STATEMENT OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, DECEMBER 31, 1961

Legal Reference	Bonds	Series	Interest Rate	Date of Issue	Amount	Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1961
P. L. 455—1947	**Public Buildings Construction**	K	1.375%	Oct 1, 1947	$ 50,000,000	$ 30,000,000 (1)
P. L. 1451—1949	**World War II—Veterans Compensation**	M	1.50	Feb. 16, 1950	375,000,000	105,000,000 (2)
P. L. 1451—1949	**World War II—Veterans Compensation**	N	1.45	Aug. 8, 1950	65,000,000	65,000,000 (3)
P. L. 1451—1949	**World War II—Veterans Compensation**	O	4.60	Aug. 1, 1959	21,000,000	
P. L. 569—1957	**Korean Conflict — Veterans Compensation**		3.25		58,700,000	120,000,000 (4)
			3.375		40,300,000	
P. L. 1451—1949	**World War II—Veterans Compensation**	P	2.00	Aug. 1, 1961	1,000,000	1,000,000 (5)
	Non-Interest Bearing Date and Matured Loans Unclaimed					141,320 (6)
	TOTAL BONDED DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1961					$ 321,141,320
	Less Cash and Investments December 31, 1961:					
	Sinking Fund				$ 169,874	
	Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund				6,770,282	
	Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund ...				26,250,336 (7)	33,190,492
	NET BONDED DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1961					$ 287,950,828

(1) Serial Bonds becoming due at the rate of $2,000,000 each October 1, beginning in 1952.
(2) Serial Bonds becoming due at the rate of $27,000,000 per year 1952 to 1964 and $24,000,000 in 1965.
(3) Serial Bonds becoming due at the rate of $32,500,000 per year 1966 and 1967.
(4) Serial Bonds due annually beginning August 1, 1962.
(5) Serial Bonds becoming due at the rate of $200,000 annually beginning August 1, 1962.
(6) Details in Office of State Treasurer.
(7) Actual as of November 30, 1961.

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
P. O. BOX NO. 1949
CAMDEN 1, N. J.

January 11, 1962.

The Honorable Hiram G. Andrews
Speaker
House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I have the honor to hand your herewith an official copy for the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of the supplemental report made by the Delaware River Port Authority to the Governors and Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, under the terms of the Compact creating the Delaware River Port Authority.

This supplemental report was adopted by the Port Authority at a meeting held on January 10, 1962, and is a supplement to and part of the report on the Southern New Jersey Rapid Transit System made to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey under date of April 19, 1961.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. McWilliams,
SECRETARY

CHMcW:dkv
Enc.

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
P. O. BOX NO. 1949
CAMDEN 1, N. J.

January 10, 1962.

To the Honorable:

Governor David L. Lawrence
Governor Robert B. Meyner
and the
Legislatures of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
and the
State of New Jersey

SUPPLEMENT TO
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM
REPORT
Dated April 19, 1961

Under date of April 19, 1961, the Delaware River Port Authority, in accordance with a resolution of the Authority duly adopted at a meeting held April 19, 1961, submitted a Report, to which this is a supplement, setting forth the plans, cost estimates and means of financing a rapid transit line, with necessary appurtenances, between points in the City of Philadelphia and Kirkwood, New Jersey, and requesting approval of Governor David L. Lawrence and Governor Robert B. Meyner to the construction, erection and operation thereof.

Subsequent to the forwarding of the report, Governor Robert B. Meyner requested the Authority to consider certain modifications and amendments to the plan for the rapid transit line. Upon receipt of such a request, the Authority submitted the suggested changes to Simpson & Curtin, Engineers, for the purpose of obtaining that firm's opinion of the effect of the changes on its prior recommendation that the system was feasible. Simpson & Curtin have completed their study of the proposed changes, and have prepared an addendum to their original report, which addendum is attached hereto and made a part of this Supplemental Report.

Drexel & Co., financial consultants to the Authority, have also studied the suggested revisions and changes, and have prepared an addendum report, also attached hereto and made a part of this Supplemental Report.

On the basis of the facts and recommendations contained in the addendum report of Simpson & Curtin and the addendum report of Drexel & Co. and after careful consideration, the Authority approved, by resolution adopted January 10, 1962, that the changes recommended by Governor Robert B. Meyner as listed in the addendum report of Simpson & Curtin attached hereto be incorporated by supplement in the report dated April 19, 1961. The resolution adopted January 10, 1962, follows:

> BE IT RESOLVED: That the Authority accept and approve the revisions to the proposed rapid transit line suggested by Governor Robert B. Meyner and concurred in by Simpson & Curtin, and Drexel & Co., which revisions and changes are contained in a Supplement to the Report heretofore made to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, under date of April 19, 1961, and
>
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Supplement be and is hereby approved and made a part of the Report dated April 19, 1961, and
>
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the officers of the Authority are hereby directed to transmit the Supplement dated January 10, 1962, to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, requesting approval of the construction, erection and operation of a rapid transit line between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Kirkwood, in Voorhees Township, New Jersey, substantially in accordance with the Report dated April 19, 1961, as amended and revised by the Supplement dated January 10, 1962.

In compliance and conformity with the directions of the Authority contained in the foregoing resolution, the Delaware River Port Authority respectfully requests the approval of His Excellency Governor David L. Lawrence and His Excellency Governor Robert B. Meyner to the construction, erection and operation of a rapid transit line, and necessary appurtenances, extending between points in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Kirkwood, Voorhees Township, New Jersey, substantially in accordance with the plans contained in the Report

dated April 19, 1961, as modified and amended by this Supplement.

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
By Ralph Comell
Chairman

Paul MacMurray
Executive Director

SIMPSON & CURTIN
1405 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
KIngsley 5-8000
TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS

January 10, 1962.

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Bridge Plaza
Camden 1, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request of January 9, 1962, we have reevaluated the engineering, operational and cost aspects of the conclusions forwarded by Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey with his letter dated January 9, 1962, concerning Governor Meyner's action with respect to the report of the Delaware River Port Authority relative to the Southern New Jersey Rapid Transit System, Haddonfield-Kirkwood Line, dated April 19, 1961, and submit the following as an addendum to our report of February 15, 1961.

The design changes recommended by Governor Meyner have been previously studied by us, together with numerous other possible alternate plans, and from an engineering point of view we believe them to be entirely feasible.

These changes are:

(1) The elimination of the third level rapid transit overpass of the Woodbury Branch of the PRSL at Division Street, Camden.
(2) The alteration of PRSL tracks in the Terminal Tower and Pavonia Yard areas in Camden, necessary for rapid transit operations.
(3) The depressing of the single PRSL track and the two rapid transit tracks from West Haddonfield to east of Lincoln Avenue in Haddonfield.
(4) The elimination of the PRSL operations and contemplated single track adjacent to the rapid transit right-of-way from Division Street in Camden to West Haddonfield.

The estimated capital cost of all work necessary to construct a modern rapid transit line as outlined in the Delaware River Port Authority's reported dated April 19, 1961, but amended to incorporate the changes enumerated above, is $54,231,000. These costs are inclusive of 1962-1963 prices.

Deducting $3,000,000 to be allocated by the New Jersey Highway Department toward the cost of grade separations, a reimbursement by the Highway Department of $1,148,000 for expenditures concerning the North-South Freeway and $390,000 for the sale of the existing bridge line cars, the total cost to the Delaware River Port Authority becomes $49,693,000, or $5,093,000 above the comparable estimated cost of $44,600,000 contained in our February 15, 1961 report.

The attached table shows the detailed costs for the major construction items.

The changes recommended by Governor Meyner do not require basic changes in the operating procedure as originally proposed. However, there will be a minor increase in maintenance costs because of the depressed right-of-way in Haddonfield.

It is our finding that the changes recommended by Governor Meyner are feasible from an engineering viewpoint as well as operationally.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMPSON & CURTIN
By: HAWLEY S. SIMPSON

HSS:EMG

ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY RAPID TRANSIT, HADDONFIELD-KIRKWOOD LINE AMENDED AS PER SIMPSON & CURTIN ADDENDUM DATED 1/10/62
1962-1963 PRICES

Track & Structure	$15,281,000
Electrification	6,405,000
Signals & Communications	1,817,000
Stations & Parking Areas	3,726,000
Shops & Buildings	992,000
Equipment	12,128,000
Land	2,023,000
Total	$42,372,000
Overheads, Fees & Charges	$ 2,943,000
Contingencies	3,716,000
Total	$49,031,000
Cost of Railroad Alterations Necessary for Rapid Transit Operations	5,250,000
Total Cost	$54,231,000
Credits:	
Allocations of N. J. Highway Department for Grade Separations	$ 3,000,000
Reimbursement by N. J. Highway Department Because of North-South Freeway	1,148,000
Sale of Old Cars	390,000
Total Cost Less Credits	$49,693,000

DREXEL & CO.
1500 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 1

January 10, 1962.

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Bridge Plaza
Camden 1, New Jersey

Dear Sirs:

We have been informed regarding the supplemental proposal for the "Proposed Rapid Transit System in

Southern New Jersey" which the Authority has under consideration for approval and submission to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for their approval. We have also had the opportunity to confer with members of your transportation and finance committees, your counsel, members of your executive staff and Messrs. Simpson & Curtin, engineers. This revised proposal in the opinion of the engineers represents certain increases and decreases entering into the cost of construction. In our report to you under date of April 19, 1961, which was made a part of your report to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the cost of construction as then estimated by Simpson & Curtin amounted to $44,600,000 after certain credits. Simpson & Curtin advise us their estimate of the net cost of the revised plan of construction will amount to approximately $49,400,000.

As stated in our April 19, 1961 report, we used a total cost figure of $50,000,000 in considering financial feasibility. Simpson & Curtin's revised report estimates that the cost of construction of the revised project is less than the $50,000,000 figure we used in considering financial feasibility. In view of the foregoing we are of the opinion that the revised project is financially feasible.

Very truly yours,
Drexel & Co.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET
AND FINANCE COMMITTEE
FOR
CALENDAR YEAR 1961

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JANUARY 1962

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Senators

Robert D. Fleming, Chairman
Anthony J. DiSilvestro, Vice Chairman
William J. Lane
Henry J. Propert
Raymond P. Shafer
Charles R. Weiner

Representatives

Norman Wood, Secretary
J. Dean Polen, Treasurer
Hiram G. Andrews
Stephen McCann
Ronald L. Thompson
Edwin W. Tompkins

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January 2, 1962

Honorable Anthony J. DiSilvestro, President of the Senate
Honorable Hiram G. Andrews, Speaker of the House
of Representatives
and
Members of the General Assembly
of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The annual report of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee for the calendar year 1961 is herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT D. FLEMING,
Chairman

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Legislative Budget and Finance Committee was created by Act 195, approved August 4, 1959 and amended by Act 645, approved September 20, 1961, as a permanent fiscal review agency of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Powers and Duties

1. Appoint its own officers and sub-committees from its membership.
2. Make rules and regulations governing its proceedings.
3. Keep complete Minutes of its meetings.
4. Appoint Chief Executive Officer to be known as the Executive Director. To select and employ other personnel and establish compensation and salaries.
5. Perform all duties and functions relating to the study of the revenues, expenditures and fiscal problems of the Commonwealth, its officers, boards, committees, commissions, institutions and other State agencies.
6. To request, receive, review, examine, study, ascertain and compare fiscal information concerning the budget, the revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth and to make recommendations to the Legislature, when found advisable, directed to the elimination of unnecessary expenditures and to the promotion of economy in the government of the Commonwealth.
7. To make current examination and, when pertinent, reports concerning the current condition of all State funds, appropriations and other moneys, whether or not such appropriations are being currently expended for the purposes and within the statutory restrictions provided by the Legislature, and concerning the current availability of revenue to meet expenditures under appropriations.
8. By continuous review of State expenditures, revenues and analysis of budget, to ascertain the facts, compare cost, work-load and other data, and make recommendations concerning the State's budget and revenue of the departments, boards, commissions and agencies of the Commonwealth.
9. Report to the General Assembly when they are in session, the Governor and the Auditor General, when it appears that any appropriation is being expended for purposes other than the purposes for which the appropriation was intended, or if it appears that any statutory restrictions or provisions are being violated.
10. Make reports from time to time to the members of the Legislature and upon request to the standing committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to any of its findings or recommendations of a fiscal nature.
11. Make and distribute its final report to the members of the ensuing Legislature not later than ten (10) days after the convening of the regular session of the Legislature.

Meetings

Meetings of the Committee were held in Harrisburg on March 21, April 5, August 16 and November 15, 1961.

* * * * *

On March 7, 1961, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Anthony J. DiSilvestro, appointed or reappointed the following members of the Senate to this Committee:

Hon. Anthony J. DiSilvestro
Hon. Charles R. Weiner
Hon. William J. Lane
Hon. James S. Berger
Hon. Robert D. Fleming
Hon. Henry J. Propert

Senator James S. Berger, Minority Leader of the Senate, advised the Committee on April 19, 1961 that he was resigning from the Committee and designated Honorable Raymond P. Shafer as replacement.

On February 13, 1961, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hiram G. Andrews pursuant to Act 195, approved August 4, 1959, P. L. 587, appointed or reappointed the following members of the House of Representatives to this Committee:

Hon. Hiram G. Andrews
Hon. Stephen McCann
Hon. J. Dean Polen
Hon. Edwin W. Tompkins
Hon. Ronald L. Thompson
Hon. Norman Wood

At the meeting on March 21, 1961, the Committee was reorganized with the following members elected as officers:

Hon. Robert D. Fleming, Chairman
Hon. Anthony J. DiSilvestro, Vice-Chairman
Hon. J. Dean Polen, Treasurer
Hon. Norman Wood, Secretary

Due to the fact that the 1961 Legislature was in session through the summer the Committee did not meet again until August 16, 1961. At this meeting they completed the staff appointments. Mr. Philip Lopresti, Secretary of the House of Representatives, was appointed Executive Director; John A. McKinney was appointed Co-Director; J. Alexander Jacobs, Casper Burns and John Kost were appointed as Analysts. Truman B. Thompson was retained as Legislative Analyst and Mrs. Anne Thomas was retained as Secretary. The position of Clerk-Typist was created. The above appointments were effective September 1, 1961 and Chairman Fleming held an organization meeting on that date. Mrs. Helen McNeill was employed to fill the Clerk Typist position effective October 1, 1961.

During October 1961, the Committee moved to its permanent quarters in Rooms 627-28, Main Capitol Building.

In November 1961 the staff completed the compilation of a report on the Major Programs of State Expenditures in legislative districts by county or counties, where the district contained more than one county, for the biennium June 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961. The reports were mailed to all members of the General Assembly.

The Committee staff is now in process of completing a comprehensive review of all funds of the Commonwealth. This is the first time that such a complete study and report has been made of all funds. This report will be available within a very short time and will furnish the members of the General Assembly information not previously available to them concerning the financial operations of the State government.

The Committee plans to follow up the report on "Funds of the Commonwealth" with a special report with recommendations concerning the possible abolishment of some of the "special' or "dedicated" revenue funds.

A new project to be presented to the Committee for consideration will be the review of the programs and functions of agencies on a selective basis. A report will be prepared for each program or function which will show a description of the program, statutory authority for the program, performance comparison, number of employees assigned to the program, and the cost of carrying on the program.

We believe that reports such as this will be of invaluable assistance to the members of the General Assembly in arriving at the decisions they must make concerning appropriations and other fiscal matters.

On October 24, 1961, Chairman Fleming accompanied Mr. Lopresti, Mr. McKinney and Mr. Thompson on a visit to Baltimore, Maryland, to confer with Mr. John S. Shriver, Director of the Legislative Fiscal Research Bureau, which is the counterpart of our Committee in Maryland, concerning their organization, method of operation and activities. The bureau has been functioning since 1947 and apparently has been very helpful to the legislature in matters involving the fiscal affairs of the State.

One of the main functions of the bureau is to prepare an annual report on local government finances in Maryland for the Governor and the General Assembly. In addition they make special investigations, studies and reports relating to matters involving state taxation and make continuing studies of all state fiscal relationships.

On November 14, 1961, Chairman Fleming, Mr. Lopresti, Mr. McKinney and Mr. Thompson visited Mr. John L. Brown, Legislative Budget and Finance Director for the State of New Jersey at Trenton, to review their organization, method of operation and activities. This committee was organized in 1941, later abolished and then reactivated in 1955.

Under the direction of the Legislative Budget and Finance Director, the staff collects and assembles factual information relating to the fiscal affairs of the State. All budget requests and estimates made by each spending agency are filed with the Legislative Budget and Finance Director at the same time they are filed with the Governor's Budget Office. The requests are carefully analyzed and compared with expenditures of the previous years. The Director attends all budget hearings. The Director makes recommendations to the Joint Appropriations Committee, and his staff assists in the preparation of the appropriation bill.

We believe these visits to other states having a committee such as ours, which has been operating over a period of years have, and can be, very helpful to our committee in studying their operations and accomplishments.

The Governor has been very cooperative and the Office of Administration and the Cabinet members have also cooperated fully with the Committee and the staff.

The Director and staff review all audit reports of State agencies received from the Department of the Auditor General and any deficiencies reported are called to the attention of the Office of Administration with the request that a report be furnished the Committee when deficiency has been corrected. Follow up is made to see that reports are received.

Following is a list of reports prepared for this Committee, under contract, by the Joint State Government Commission:

Public Assistance, Changes in Statutes, Standards, Load, Composition of Load and Commonwealth Costs.

Post High School Education: Sources and Uses of Income of Institutions of Higher Education in Pennsylvania and Selected Reference States and Commonwealth Appropriations, and Allocations for Biennia 1949-51 to 1959-61, inclusive.

Yield of the Selected Sales and Use Tax, 1959-61 and Estimated Annual Yields of Selected Extensions of the Tax.

Statutory Functions and Actual Operating Procedures of the State Tax Equalization Board.

Public School Buildings: Commonwealth Re-Imbursement Procedures and Factors Generating Differences in Costs of Structures.

School Health Services and County Health Units.

SCHEDULE I

EXPENDITURES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1961

Expended For	Expended From 1959-61 Appropriation	1961-62 Appropriation	Total
Salaries	$ 7,499.90	$30,316.59	$37,816.49
Printing	27.00		27.00
Postage	100.00	18.00	118.00
Communications	119.77	175.54	295.31
Travel and Committee Expense	340.00	1,297.40	1,637.40
Furniture and Equipment	4,948.78		4,948.78
Contracted Services	37,000.00		37,000.00
Maintenance Services	161.35	2.96	164.31
Office Supplies		104.71	104.71
Books and Other Publications	14.20	5.00	19.20
Petty Cash Fund		100.00	100.00
Total	$50,211.00	$32,020.20	$82,231.20

SCHEDULE II

STATUS OF 1959-61 APPROPRIATION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

Amount of Appropriation		$200,000.00
Total Amount of Advancements		110,000.00
Balance Available for Requisitioning		$ 90,000.00
Status of Advancement Account		
Total Amount of Advancements		$110,000.00
Expenditures to 12/31/61		
Salaries	$13,333.16	
Printing	68.70	
Postage	200.00	
Communications	186.22	
Travel & Committee Expenses	4,126.05	
Furniture and Equipment	6,009.99	
Contracted Services	67,000.00	
Maintenance Services	161.35	
Office Supplies	91.08	
Insurance, Surety & Fidelity Bonds	376.96	$ 91,553.51
Balance in Bank		$ 18,446.49
Outstanding Commitments		
Equipment	$ 783.14	

SCHEDULE III

STATUS OF 1961-62 APPROPRIATION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

Amount of Appropriation		$108,000.00
Total Amount of Advancements		40,500.00
Balance Available for Requisitioning		$ 67,500.00
Status of Advance Account		
Total Amount of Advancements		$ 40,500.00
Expenditures to 12/31/61		
Salaries	$30,316.59	
Postage	18.00	
Communications	175.54	
Travel & Committee Expenses	1,297.40	
Maintenance Services	2.96	
Office Supplies	104.71	
Books and Other Publications	5.00	
Petty Cash Fund	100.00	$ 32,020.20
Balance in Bank		$ 8,479.80
Cash on Hand (Petty Cash)		$ 100.00
Total Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 8,579.80

SCHEDULE IV

ROSTER OF EMPLOYES

Technical Staff

Philip Lopresti, Executive Director, Appointed 9/1/61
John A. McKinney, Co-Director, Appointed 9/1/61
Truman B. Thompson, Legislative Analyst, Appointed 9/1/60
J. Alexander Jacobs, Analyst, Appointed 9/1/61
Casper Burns, Analyst, Appointed 9/1/61
John D. Kost, Analyst, Appointed 9/1/61

Secretarial Staff

Anne M. Thomas, Appointed 9/16/60
Helen E. McNeill, Appointed 10/1/61

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HARRISBURG, PA.

February 19, 1962

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In compliance with Act No. 712 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, titled the "Lobbying Registration Act," we have today, jointly filed in the Senate of Pennsylvania, for printing in the Journal and Appendix, the attached list containing the names and addresses of the persons who, to date, have registered for the 146th Reg-

ular Session of the General Assembly. This list also contains the names and addresses of the organizations represented by the registrants.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH OMINSKY
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary of Senate

February 19, 1962

LIST OF LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS FILED WITH THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE FOR THE 146th REGULAR SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY PURSUANT TO ACT 712, 1961 SESSION

See attached appendix for alphabetical list of organizations represented

NOTE: Where Lobbyist's business address is not separately shown beside his name it is the same as the address of the first listed organization by whom he is employed.

Duration of employment for registration purposes will terminate upon sine die adjournment unless required notice of termination is filed thereto.

Unless otherwise noted the Lobbyist is employed by and advocates passage or defeat of legislation for the organization(s) listed.

REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

ADAMS, HOWARD D.—3021 Grandview Boulevard, West Lawn, Reading, Pennsylvania
Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania
Post Office Box 703, Lewistown, Pennsylvania
Firemen's Legislative Federation of Pennsylvania
915 Sterner Mill Road, Trevose, Pennsylvania

ATKINSON, STERLING K.
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BAKER, C. A.
Pennsylvania Federation of Fraternal and Social Organizations (Federation of Clubs)
240 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BARNES, GEORGE J.
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Division
1211 Chestnut Street, Room 603, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BAUR, JOHN MARTIN
Independent Association Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Employees
67 Shaver Avenue, Shavertown, Pennsylvania

BLOCK, HARRY
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg Pennsylvania

BOHR, EARL C.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BOOTH, JOHN C.
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BOYER, HARRY
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BURKE, JOSEPH F.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CAHALAN, THOMAS P.
Pennsylvania Bus Association
Locust Street, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CANNING, WILLIAM S.
Keystone Automobile Club
220 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

CLARKE, JOHN C.—212 Arcade Building, 219 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
318 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio

COBAUGH, RAY
Pennsylvania Dental Association
217 State Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

COXE, SPENCER
American Civil Liberties Union, Greater Philadelphia Branch
American Civil Liberties Union of Pennsylvania
260 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

CRAIG, ROBERT H., JR.
Pennsylvania Medical Society
230 State Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CRAWFORD, VIRGIL L.—550 North McKean Street, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Peoples Natural Gas Company
140 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

CRIST, ROBERT GRANT
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CROUCH, PAUL A.
Aluminum Company of America
1501 Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

DANIELS, BELDEN L.
Pennsylvania Bankers Association
23 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

DAVIS, HARRY P.
Sun Oil Company
1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DAVIS, JOHN F.
Outdoor Advertising Association of Pennsylvania, The
1562 Mineral Spring Road, Reading, Pennsylvania

DEW, G. RICHARD
Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association
2717 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

DIRST, LOUISE
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—
3424 Bedford Drive, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EDELMAN, SAMUEL R.—303 Cherry Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes
1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Co-Operative Legislative Committee, Railroad Brotherhoods in the State of Pennsylvania
812 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

EVLETH, RAYMOND E.
Pennsylvania Association of R.E.A. Cooperatives
502 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Bankers Association
23 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
3100 Travis Street, Houston, Texas

EWING, BENJAMIN E. (REV.)
Pennsylvania Temperance League
1633 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylania

FEATHER, RAYFORD G. (REV.)—719 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Temperance League
1633 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FERGUSON, CHARLES F.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

FERGUSON, T. REED
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

FINLEY, THOMAS J., JR.
Pennsylvania Federation of Mutual Insurance Companies
1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

FISSELL, CARL
Philadelphia Merchants Association
1211 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FLYNN, ROBERT E.
Shortline Railroad Association of Pennsylvania
225 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

FRANKENFIELD, PEARL (Mrs. Herbert)—Norristown Public Library, Norristown, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Library Association
518 Towne House, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GEISE, GEORGE H.
Keystone Bottlers Association
320 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GEISINGER, HENRY R.
Pennsylvania Association of Milk Dealers, Inc.
303 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GLASSFORD, WILLIAM A.—c/o United Air Lines, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Air Transport Association of America
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
United Air Lines, Inc.
Post Office Box 8800, Chicago, Illinois

GLENDENNING, I. C.
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GOTTSCHALK, GEORGE
Pennsylvania Optometric Association
218 North Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GRADLER, FRANK A.
Fayette County Development Council
92 East Main Street, Bortz Law Building, Uniontown, Pennsylvania

GRIFFITH, HENRY
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Central Division
520 Washington Street, Reading, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GRIGLAK, MARTIN
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Western Division
919 Third Avenue, Post Office Box 253, New Brighton, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GROVE, KATHRYN JANE
Pennsylvania Nurses Association
2515 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GUNN, W. GUY
Associated Pennsylvania Constructors
600 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

GUTHRIE, W. M.
Pennsylvania State Council of General Contractors, Inc.
212 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

HAFER, GEORGE H.
Hull, Leiby & Metzger, (Employed by)
Post Office Box 26, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia
Blue Cross Plans of Pennsylvania
112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Capital Hospital Service
116 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania
Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Western Pennsylvania
Union Trust Building, Second Floor, Pittburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Hospital Service Plan of Lehigh Valley
17 North 17th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Insurance Company of North America
Life Insurance Company of North America
1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania
Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania—Blue Shield
Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
Nationwide General Insurance Company
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
246 North High Street, Columbus 16, Ohio
Pennsylvania Automotive Association
1925 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Prudential Insurance Company of America
Newark, New Jersey
Universal C.I.T. Credit Corporation
650 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

HARE, FRED P., JR.
Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

HARRINGTON, JOHN J.
Fraternal Order of Police
2604 Dudley Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HATFIELD, HOLLIS A.
Pennsylvania Farmers' Association
21st and Chestnut Streets, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

HAUSER, JOHN L.—Box 250, Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania
Beneficial Management Corporation of America
1300 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

HERTZ, JOHN J.
Pennsylvania State School Directors Association
410 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

HILL, RAY ANDREW
Home Builders Association of Philadelphia & Suburbs
Home Promotions Enterprises, Inc.
42 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HUBER, JOSEPH A.
Equitable Gas Company
420 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

KATZMAN, RONALD M.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association
508 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KELLEY, JOSEPH J., JR.
Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce
222 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KENT, CLIFTON T.
Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers
2121 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KEPPLEY, ELWOOD R.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KING, JAMES B.
Pennsylvania Savings and Loan League
414 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

KOCH, HAROLD J.
Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LAING, ROBERT T.
Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association
Eastern Bituminous Coal Association
Post Office Box 230, Altoona, Pennsylvania

LANDAUER, WILLIAM
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Eastern Division
204 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LEARY, WILLIAM
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LeeDECKER, CHARLES F.
Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs
2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LOFTUS, FRANK J.
Bankers Securities Corporation
1315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LONG, BENJAMIN L.—726 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania League of Cities
2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

McCLESTER, ALBERT B.
Sabbath Association of Western Pennsylvania
432½ North McKean Street, Butler, Pennsylvania

McDONALD, JAMES B.—245 South Whitehall Avenue, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen
Grand Rapids, Michigan

McKISSOCK, ROY W.
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
1835 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

McNEILL, J. HUGH—25 North 31st Street, Paxtang, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
American Legion, The
1825 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Communication Services, Inc.
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Joint Veterans Council
25 North 31st Street, Paxtang, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

McSPARRAN, J. COLLINS
Pennsylvania State Grange
1604 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MEANS, JOHN E.
Pennsylvania Retailers' Association
417 Fulton Bank Building, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM T.—c/o Trans World Airlines, Inc., 620 West 6th St., Los Angeles, California
Trans World Airlines, Inc. (Employed by)
380 Madison Avenue, New York, New York
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Air Transport Association of America
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MILLER, MAX L.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association
508 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MILLER, REUBEN H.
Pennsylvania State Employees Council (AFL-CIO)
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MINICH, KENNETH R.
Pennsylvania Mobilehome Association
Post Office Box 248, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania

MOSER, A. CLAIR
Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MURDOCH, JOHN H., JR.
Eastern Water Company Conference
Suburban Square Building, Ardmore, Pennsylvania

MUSSELMAN, F. W.—222 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and affiliated Insurance Companies
Finance Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

O'BRIEN, A. E.
Associated Pennsylvania Constructors
600 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PALMER, C. L., M.D.—3429 South Park Road, Bethel Park, Pennsylvania
Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania—Blue Shield
Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PARADISI, ROLAND A.
The Philadelphia Public School Council
Administration Building, 21st and The Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

PARKINSON, EDWIN W.
Pennsylvania Automotive Association
1925 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PATTERSON, J. RENWICK
National Reform Association
109 Monitor Avenue, Pittsburgh 2, Pennsylvania

PETRESKY, MICHAEL—Fifth and James Streets, Kelayres, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 3, Michigan

PRICE, JAMES M.
Pennsylvania Retailers' Association
416-18 Fulton Bank Building, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

PUGH, CHARLES E.
Pennsylvania Motor Federation
State Street Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

REESE, DAVID P.—223 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Anthracite Institute
237 Old River Road, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

REIFF, J. HOWARD
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
1835 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

REIGHARD, CLARINDA P.
Pennsylvania Association of Life Underwriters
410 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

REITER, WILLIAM A.
Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania
1022 Transportation Center, Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

RICHARDSON, W. F.
Associated Petroleum Industries of Pennsylvania
Post Office Box 161, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RITTENHOUSE, O. W.
Pennsylvania State Grange
1604 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ROOT, MARGARET
Pennsylvania Federation of Teachers
34 South 17th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

ROSENBERGER, ROBERT B.
Pennsylvania Savings and Loan League
414 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ROYER, ROBERT H.
Pennsylvania Motor Federation
State Street Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RUBENDALL, ROBERT L.
Hull, Leiby & Metzger (Employed by)
Post Office Box 26, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia
Blue Cross Plans of Pennsylvania
112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Capital Hospital Service
116 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania
Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Association of Western Pennsylvania
Union Trust Building, Second Floor, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Hospital Service Plan of Lehigh Valley
17 North 17th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Insurance Company of North America
Life Insurance Company of North America
1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania
Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania—Blue Shield
Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
Nationwide General Insurance Company
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
246 North High Street, Columbus 16, Ohio
Pennsylvania Automotive Association
1925 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Prudential Insurance Company of America
Newark, New Jersey
Universal C.I.T. Credit Corporation
650 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

SCHOFER, J. FREDERICK—1231 Cleveland Avenue, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania
Firemens Legislative Federation of Pennsylvania
915 Sterner Mills Road, Trevose, Pennsylvania

SCHULTEN, WALTER F.—2000 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association
715 Henry W. Oliver Building, Pittburgh 22, Pennsylvania

SCOTT, JOHN Y.
Pennsylvania Association of R.E.A. Cooperatives
502 State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Bankers Association
23 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
3100 Travis Street, Houston, Texas

SLUDDEN, CHARLES J.—812 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
112 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SLUPECKE, J. EDWIN
Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association
2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SPROAT, A. C.
Pennsylvania State School Directors Association
410 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

STEINER, STANLEY J.—615 North 17th Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
East Pennsylvania Conference of Seventh-day Adventists
720 Museum Road, Reading, Pennsylvania
Religious Liberty Association
6840 Eastern Avenue, Washington 12, D. C.

STEWART, M. C.—R. F. D. #2, Homer City, Pennsylvania
Indiana Grange #1656
Indiana, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Christmas Tree Growers
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Lord's Day Alliance
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

STROUSE, MILTON M.
Pennsylvania Realtors Association
306 State Street Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SUTTER, HARRY A.
Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association
1032 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

SWEENEY, RAYMOND C.
Fraternal Order of Police
3458 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SWEETEN, E. CRAIG
University of Pennsylvania
201 South 34th Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

SWENSON, GARRETT W.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association
508 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

TEAMER, HOMER W.
Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Inc., The
408 Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

TELLER, JOHN E.
Philadelphia Board of Realtors
1604 Locust Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

THOMAS, LESTER—400 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
United Mine Workers of America
900 North 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

THOMSON, H. A.—11 South Valley Road, Paoli, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State Association Township Supervisors
1939 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

VOGELER, RUDOLF F.
Drexel Institute of Technology
32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WALSH, JOSEPH M.
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

WENTZEL, FRANK
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh Division
933 Penn Avenue, Room 405, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania—Executive Board
121 North Broad Street, Room 523, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WILLIS, WILLIAM G.
University of Pittsburgh
4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg 13, Pennsylvania

WORMAN, JOHN F.
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania
610 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

WYAND, C. S.
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

YOCUM, CLARENCE J., DR.—719 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society
800 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

APPENDIX TO LOBBYIST REGISTRATION LIST
ORGANIZATIONS

NOTE: See Registered Lobbyists list for organization address and whether it is the employer only or the organization for whom the Lobbyist advocates passage or defeat of legislation or both.
Dates shown are the dates Lobbyists registered.

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Glassford, William A.—1-16-62
Middleton, William T.—1-5-62

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
Crouch, Paul A.—1-11-62

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, GREATER PHILADELPHIA BRANCH
Coxe, Spencer—1-5-62

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Coxe, Spencer—1-5-62

AMERICAN LEGION, THE
McNeill, J. Hugh—1-8-62

ANTHRACITE INSTITUTE
Reese, David P.—1-29-62

ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF PHILADELPHIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

ASSOCIATED PENNSYLVANIA CONSTRUCTORS
Gunn, W. Guy—2-2-62
O'Brien, A. E.—2-2-62

ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA
Richardson, W. F.—1-2-62

ASSOCIATED RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA
Reiter, William A.—12-29-61

BANKERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
Loftus, Frank J.—1-3-62

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA
McKissock, Roy W.—1-3-62
Reiff, J. Howard—1-2-62

BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Hauser, John L.—1-29-62

BLUE CROSS PLANS OF PENNSYLVANIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN
Clarke, John C.—1-16-62

BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES
Petresky, Michael—1-16-62

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN
Sludden, Charles J.—1-15-62

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES
Edelman, Samuel R.—12-29-61

CAPITAL HOSPITAL SERVICE
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
Laing, Robert T.—1-3-62

COMMUNICATION SERVICES, INC.
McNeill, J. Hugh—1-8-62

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Edelman, Samuel R.—12-29-62

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Vogeler, Rudolf F.—1-22-62

EASTERN BITUMINOUS COAL ASSOCIATION
Laing, Robert T.—1-3-62

EASTERN WATER COMPANY CONFERENCE
Murdoch, John H., Jr.—12-26-61

EAST PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS
Steiner, Stanley J.—1-5-62

EQUITABLE GAS COMPANY
Huber, Joseph A.—1-30-62

FAYETTE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
Gradler, Frank A.—1-16-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNVANIA—ACCOUNTING DIVISION
Dirst, Louise—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—CENTRAL DIVISION
Griffith, Henry—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DIVISION
Landauer, William—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—EXECUTIVE BOARD
Barnes, George J.—1-24-62
Dirst, Louise—1-24-62
Glendenning, I. C.—1-24-62
Griffith, Henry—1-24-62
Griglak, Martin—1-24-62
Landauer, William—1-24-62
Leary, William—1-24-62
Wentzel, Frank—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNVANIA—PHILADELPHIA DIVISION
Barnes, George J.—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNVANIA—PITTSBURGH DIVISION
Wentzel, Frank—1-24-62

FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS OF PENNVANIA—WESTERN DIVISION
Griglak, Martin—1-24-62

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Adams, Howard D.—1-24-62

FIREMEN'S LEGISLATIVE FEDERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Adams, Howard D.—1-24-62
Schofer, J. Frederick—1-24-62

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
Harrington, John J.—1-31-62
Sweeney, Raymond C.—1-31-62

HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA & SUBURBS
Hill, Ray Andrew—1-3-62

HOME PROMOTIONS ENTERPRISES, INC.
Hill, Ray Andrew—1-3-62

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Booth, John C.—1-22-62
Crist, Robert Grant—1-17-62
Worman, John F.—1-2-62

HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN OF LEHIGH VALLEY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

HULL, LEIBY & METZGER
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD EMPLOYEES
Baur, John Martin—1-10-62

INDIANA GRANGE #1656
Stewart, M. C.—1-9-62

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

INSURANCE FEDERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC., THE
Teamer, Homer W.—1-2-62

KEYSTONE AUTOMOBILE CLUB
Canning, William S.—1-17-62

KEYSTONE BOTTLERS ASSOCIATION
Geise, George H.—1-24-62

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

MEDICAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA—BLUE SHIELD
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Palmer, C. L., M.D.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION
Patterson, J. Renwick—1-9-62

NATIONWIDE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS & BRAKEMEN
McDonald, James B.—1-16-62

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE
Davis, John F.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA AFL-CIO
Block, Harry—1-4-62
Bohr, Earl C.—1-4-62
Boyer, Harry—1-4-62
Burke, Joseph F.—1-4-62
Ferguson, Charles F.—1-4-62
Keppley, Elwood R.—1-9-62
Walsh, Joseph M.—1-4-62

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS
Reighard, Clarinda P.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF MILK DEALERS, INC.
Geisinger, Henry R.—2-1-62

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF R.E.A. COOPERATIVES
Evleth, Raymond E.—1-2-62
Scott, John Y.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA AUTOMOTIVE ASSOCIATION
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Parkinson, Edwin W.—12-29-61
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS ASSOCIATION
Daniels, Belden L.—1-10-62
Evleth, Raymond E.—1-2-62
Scott, John Y.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA BUS ASSOCIATION
Cahalan, Thomas P.—12-28-61

PENNSYLVANIA CHIROPRACTIC SOCIETY
Yocum, Clarence J., Dr.—2-6-62

PENNSYLVANIA CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS
Stewart, M. C.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Cobaugh, Ray—1-23-62

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
Hatfield, Hollis A.—1-17-62

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (FEDERATION OF CLUBS)
Baker, C. A.—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
Finley, Thomas J., Jr.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
Root, Margaret—1-12-62

PENNSYLVANIA JOINT VETERANS COUNCIL
McNeill, J. Hugh—1-8-62

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE OF CITIES
Long, Benjamin L.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Frankenfield, Pearl (Mrs. Herbert)—1-8-62

PENNSYLVANIA LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE
Stewart, M. C.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND AFFILIATED INSURANCE COMPANIES
Musselman, F. W.—12-22-61

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY
Craig, Robert H., Jr.—1-23-62

PENNSYLVANIA MOBILEHOME ASSOCIATION
Minich, Kenneth R.—1-3-62

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR FEDERATION
Pugh, Charles E.—1-16-62
Royer, Robert H.—1-16-62

PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ASSOCIATION
Slupecke, J. Edwin—1-10-62

PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
Dew, G. Richard—1-31-62

PENNSYLVANIA NURSES ASSOCIATION
Grove, Kathryn Jane—2-5-62

PENNSYLVANIA OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION
Gottschalk, George—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
Katzman, Ronald M.—12-28-61
Miller, Max L.—12-28-61
Swenson, Garrett W.—12-28-61

PENNSYLVANIA REALTORS ASSOCIATION
Strouse, Milton M.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION
Means, John E.—12-27-61
Price, James M.—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE
King, James B.—12-28-61
Rosenberger, Robert B.—12-28-61

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
Kent, Clifton T.—2-7-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF BOROUGHS
LeeDecker, Charles F.—1-3-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS
Thomson, H. A.—1-25-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Kelley, Joseph J., Jr.—12-29-61

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF GENERAL CONTRACTORS, INC.
Guthrie, W. M.—2-13-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Hare, Fred P., Jr.—12-26-61
Koch, Harold J.—12-26-61
Moser, A. Clair—12-26-61

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYEES COUNCIL (AFL-CIO)
Miller, Reuben H.—1-9-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE
McSparran, J. Collins—1-2-62
Rittenhouse, O. W.—1-2-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION
Hertz, John J.—1-23-62
Sproat, A. C.—1-23-62

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
Ferguson, T. Reed—1-11-62
Wyand, C. S.—1-11-62

PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
Ewing, Benjamin E. (Rev.)—1-2-62
Feather, Rayford G. (Rev.)—1-2-62

PEOPLES NATURAL GAS COMPANY
Crawford, Virgil L.—1-2-62

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REALTORS
Teller, John E.—1-4-62

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
Fissell, Carl—1-2-62

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL COUNCIL, THE
Paradisi, Roland A.—2-5-62

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ASSOCIATION
Steiner, Stanley J.—1-5-62

SABBATH ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
McClester, Albert B.—1-9-62

SHORTLINE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
Flynn, Robert E.—1-8-62

SUN OIL COMPANY
Davis, Harry P.—12-29-61

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
Atkinson, Sterling K.—1-4-62

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORPORATION
Evleth, Raymond E.—1-2-62
Scott, John Y.—1-2-62

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.
Middleton, William T.—1-5-62

UNITED AIR LINES, INC.
Glassford, William A.—1-16-62

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Thomas, Lester—1-2-62

UNIVERSAL C.I.T. CREDIT CORPORATION
Hafer, George H.—1-2-62
Rubendall, Robert L.—1-2-62

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Sweeten, E. Craig—1-2-62

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
Willis, William G.—1-2-62

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION
Schulten, Walter F.—2-5-62
Sutter, Harry A.—1-30-62

February 28, 1962

To the Honorable the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

In compliance with Act No. 712 of the 1961 Session of the General Assembly, titled the "Lobbying Registration Act", we herewith jointly present a supplementary list containing additional names and addresses of the persons who, to date, have registered with the 146th Regular Session of the General Assembly. This list also contains the names and addresses of the organizations represented by these registrants.

Respectfully submitted by,
JOSEPH OMINSKY
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

PAUL C. MOOMAW
Secretary of Senate

February 28, 1962

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS FILED WITH THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE FOR THE 146th REGULAR SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY PURSUANT TO ACT 712, 1961 SESSION

See appendix below for alphabetical list of organizations represented.

NOTE: Where Lobbyist's business address is not separately shown beside his name it is the same as the address of the first listed organization by whom he is employed.
Duration of employment for registration purposes will terminate upon sine die adjournment unless required notice of termination is filed prior thereto.
Unless otherwise noted the Lobbyist is employed by and advocates passage or defeat of legislation for the organization(s) listed.

REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

MACHMER, CLYDE L.
Independent Miners and Associates
2nd and Norwegian Streets, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH P.
Beacon Agency, Inc., The (Employed by)
Western Saving Fund Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Advocates passage or defeat of legislation for:
Mutual Savings Banks of Philadelphia (Philadelphia Savings Fund Society)
12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THOMPSON, JAMES W.
Independent Miners and Associates
2nd and Norwegian Streets, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENTARY LOBBYIST REGISTRATION LIST

ORGANIZATIONS

NOTE: See Registered Lobbyists list for organization address and whether it is the employer only or the organization for whom the Lobbyist advocates passage or defeat of legislation or both.
Dates shown are the dates Lobbyists registered.

BEACON AGENCY, INC., THE
McLaughlin, Joseph P.—2-26-62

INDEPENDENT MINERS AND ASSOCIATES
Machamer, Clyde L.—2-27-62
Thompson, James W.—2-27-62

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF PHILADELPHIA (Philadelphia Savings Fund Society)
McLaughlin, Joseph P.—2-26-62

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

ONE-HUNDREDTH and SEVENTH
Annual Statement
JANUARY 1, 1962

Saving Fund Society of Germantown
and its Vicinity
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Main Office
5458 Germantown Avenue at School Lane

East Germantown Office
1244 East Chelten Avenue at Wister Street

Chestnut Hill Office
8601 Germantown Avenue at Evergreen Avenue

Rising Sun Office
5951 Rising Sun Avenue at Comly Street

Northeast Office
Cottman-Bustleton Shopping Center
2141 D Cottman Avenue

Frankford Office
5135 Frankford Avenue

Willow Grove Office
37-39 Easton Road, Willow Grove, Pa.

Huntingdon Valley Office
793 Huntingdon Valley Shopping Center
Huntingdon Pike and Rockledge Avenue

Feasterville Office
15 Feasterville Shopping Plaza
Bustleton Pike and Street Road

Wynnewood Office
Wynnewood Shopping Center
40 East Wynnewood Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

BANKING HOURS

Main—East Germantown—Chestnut Hill—Rising Sun—Northeast—Frankford
Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Fridays 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Willow Grove
Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Fridays 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.—5. P. M. to 8 P. M.
Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 Noon

Huntingdon Valley—Feasterville
Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Fridays 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Wynnewood
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Wednesdays and Fridays 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

When a Legal Holiday falls on Friday, all offices except Willow Grove and Wynnewood will remain open the preceding Thursday evening

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK—CHARTERED 1854
Insured in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY
January 1, 1962

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Edward Starr, Jr.
of Drexel & Co.

Richard P. Brown
Director Emeritus, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

William Adamson

Edward G. Budd, Jr.
President, The Budd Company

William L. Dempsey
of Drexel & Co.

S. Wyman Rolph

William S. Crowder
of W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.

Edward J. Thomas
President

John Butler Prizer
Vice President and General Counsel The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Philip Dechert
General Counsel, Philco Corporation

Lane Taylor
President, Hamilton Paper Company

John R. Wanamaker
Chairman of the Board John Wanamaker, Philadelphia

William J. Hitschler, M.D.

Alfred Steel
President, E.T. & W.N.C. Transportation Co.

William G. Foulke
Executive Vice President, Provident Tradesmens Bank & Trust Co.

Roland Rodrock Randall
Real Estate Counselor

Sydney L. W. Lea
President, Lea Associates, Inc.

Gerald F. Rorer
President, Wm. H. Rorer, Inc.

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY
January 1, 1962

OFFICERS

Edward J. Thomas
President

Howard B. Solly
Vice President

Mildred Moore
Secretary

Marie B. Bechtold
Assistant Vice President

George H. Moore
Auditor

Joseph V. Rowe, Jr.
Mortgage Officer

Lloyd N. Kendig
Assistant Treasurer and Branch Manager

William G. Raupp, 3rd
Vice President and Treasurer

John P. Kichline
Vice President

Neilson C. Bridger
Assistant Vice President and Assistant Secretary

William M. Boenning, Jr.
Assistant Vice President

E. Jane Thiry
Assistant Secretary

Robert L. Aucott
Assistant Treasurer and Branch Manager

William F. Staier
Assistant Treasurer and Branch Manager

Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz
Solicitors

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1962

ASSETS

Cash on Hand in Banks	$ 3,732,857.18
United States Government Bonds	23,705,362.30
Government Agency Obligations	6,155,943.75
Canadian Bonds	194,750.00
State, County, Municipal and Authority Bonds	8,059,673.67
Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates	3,191,332.45
Railroad Bonds	2,803,248.25
Public Utility Bonds	25,474,645.30
Industrial Bonds	8,619,582.50
Stocks—Bank and Corporate	5,886,512.36
F. H. A. Insured and V. A. Guaranteed Mortgages	52,600,916.19
Other First Mortgages on Real Estate	39,585,078.12
Bank Premises Owned	362,818.73
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,081,280.72
Other Assets	367,712.86
	$181,821,714.38

LIABILITIES

Due 93,449 Depositors	$163,378,737.97
Reserves	2,091,280.00
Surplus	13,952,089.79
Other Liabilities	2,399,606.62
	$181,821,714.38

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

INVESTMENTS—BONDS

December 31, 1961

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
	United States Government Bonds		
$ 2,000,000.00	Treasury Bills	Disc.	1962
1,270,000.00	Treasury Certificates	3	1962
500,000.00	Treasury Notes	3¼	1962
200,000.00	Treasury Notes	4	1963
500,000.00	Treasury Notes	4¾	1964
500,000.00	Treasury Notes	4⅞	1963
360,000.00	Treasury Notes	5	1964
8,700,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2½	1969-1972
2,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2¾	1980
1,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3	1995
800,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3¼	1983
1,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3⅜	1966
5,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3½	1990-1998
$23,830,000.00			
	Government Agency Obligations		
$ 950,000.00	Federal Home Loan Bank	3	1962
250,000.00	Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	3	1962
250,000.00	Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	3.05	1962
300,000.00	Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	3.20	1962
500,000.00	Federal Land Banks	3¼	1962
750,000.00	Federal Land Banks	4	1965
500,000.00	Federal Land Banks	4½	1970
500,000.00	Federal National Mortgage	3⅝	1964
500,000.00	Federal National Mortgage	4	1964
1,000,000.00	Federal National Mortgage	4⅛	1966-1970
600,000.00	Federal National Mortgage	4⅞	1962
5,800.00	Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	3⅜	1981
16,500.00	Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	3½	1981
8,200.00	Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	3¾	1981
35,600.00	Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	4⅛	1981
$ 6,166,100.00			
	State, County, Municipal and Authority Bonds		
$ 200,000.00	Austin, Texas	2¾	1973-1975
200,000.00	Baltimore County, Md.	2¼	1977
100,000.00	Boston, Mass.	2¾	1983
100,000.00	California Toll Bridge Authority	3⅞	1992
15,000.00	Chambersburg Area Joint School Authority, Pa.	3¼	1971
85,000.00	Chambersburg Area Joint School Authority, Pa.	3⅜	1972-1975
300,000.00	Cheltenham Township School District Authority, Pa.	4½	1991
100,000.00	Chicago Sanitary District, Ill.	2¼	1972
100,000.00	Dallas, Texas	2½	1972
321,000.00	Delaware River Port Authority	3½	1983
107,318.38	Food Distribution Center of Philadelphia, Pa.	5	1979
200,000.00	Fort Worth, Texas	2¾	1977-1978
50,000.00	Greater Greenville Sewer District, S.C.	4½	1967
500,000.00	Illinois Toll Highway Commission	3¾	1995
300,000.00	Indiana Toll Road Commission	3½	1994
100,000.00	Jacksonville, Florida	2½	1963
100,000.00	Jones Beach State Parkway Authority, N. Y.	2⅞	1988
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Cal.	2¼	1973
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Cal.	2.80	1981
125,000.00	Maryland Bridge and Tunnel Revenue	3	1994
400,000.00	Massachusetts Turnpike Authority	3.30	1994
200,000.00	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	3	1988
450,000.00	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	3⅜	1988
300,000.00	New York Housing Authority, N. Y.	2½	1975-1977
95,000.00	New York, N. Y.	3	1980
400,000.00	New York State Thruway Authority	3.10	1994
500,000.00	Ohio Turnpike Revenue	3¼	1992
200,000.00	Pennsylvania General State Authority	2.70	1979-1980
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3	1982
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3.10	1993
500,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	2¾	1990-1995
50,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3⅛	1966
95,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3¼	1975
324,000.00	Port of New York Authority, N. Y.	3	1982
100,000.00	St. Petersburg, Florida	3	1967
100,000.00	Springfield, Montgomery County, School Authority, Pa.	3¼	1973-1974
300,000.00	Texas Turnpike Authority	2⅞	1995
300,000.00	Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	2⅛	1967-1969
$ 8,117,318.38			
	Canadian Bonds		
$ 200,000.00	Montreal, Canada	5	1978
$ 200,000.00			
	Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates		
$ 175,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	4¼	1965
242,000.00	Fruit Growers Express	4½	1963
214,759.36	Kansas City Southern Conditional Sales Agreement	4½	1962-1974
400,000.00	Missouri Pacific Series E	4½	1962-1963
100,000.00	Norfolk & Western Series E	4	1963
186,375.13	Pennsylvania Conditional Sales Agreement	3½	1962-1967
500,000.00	Pennsylvania Conditional Sales Agreement	5½	1965-1974
100,000.00	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	4	1962
200,000.00	Southern Pacific Series CC	2⅛	1964
150,000.00	Trailer Train Conditional Sales Contract	4⅜	1965
350,000.00	Trailer Train Conditional Sales Contract	4½	1963-1966
459,601.50	Trailer Train Conditional Sales Contract	5	1962-1966
129,000.00	Western Fruit Express	4.20	1965
$ 3,206,735.99			
	Railroad Bonds		
$ 100,000.00	Canadian Pacific Consolidated	4	Perpetual
149,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	3½	1996
75,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	1992
212,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	3⅛	1985
35,000.00	Chicago & Erie	5	1982
98,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	4½	1995
335,000.00	Erie	3⅛	1990-2000
140,000.00	Erie	3¼	1964
100,000.00	Erie (Ohio Division)	3¼	1971
50,000.00	Great Northern	5	1973
122,000.00	Jacksonville Terminal	3⅜	1977
50,000.00	Kentucky Central	4	1987
127,000.00	Northern Pacific	4	1997
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Company	5¼	1985
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie	2⅞	1996
54,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	4½	1963
250,000.00	Reading	3⅛	1995
55,000.00	St. Paul & Duluth	4	1968
107,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal)	3⅜	1975
88,000.00	Southern	5	1994
15,000.00	Southern (Memphis Division)	5	1996
200,000.00	Union Pacific	2⅞	1976
184,000.00	Western Maryland	4	1969
$ 2,896,000.00			
	Public Utility Bonds		
$ 200,000.00	Alabama Power	3⅞	1988
200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2⅝	1986
200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1980-1982
100,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1987
100,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	3⅞	1990
100,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	4⅜	1985
500,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	4¾	1992-1998
200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	5	1983
200,000.00	Appalachian Electric Power	3¼	1970
300,000.00	Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	3	1974
200,000.00	Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	4¾	2001
95,000.00	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric	3	1973
200,000.00	Buffalo Niagara Electric	2¾	1975
200,000.00	California Electric Power	4½	1988
250,000.00	Central Illinois Light	3¼	1963
200,000.00	Central Illinois Light	4⅝	1987
200,000.00	Central Illinois Public Service	4⅛	1988
200,000.00	Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone	4½	1993
300,000.00	Cleveland Electric Illuminating	3	1982
100,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	2¾	1999
294,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	3	1999
200,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	3⅞	2008
64,000.00	Connecticut Light & Power	2¾	1984
200,000.00	Connecticut Light & Power	3⅞	1988
150,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2⅝	1977
350,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2¾	1982
100,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	3½	1983
400,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	5	1987-1990
200,000.00	Consolidated Natural Gas	4⅜	1983
300,000.00	Consolidated Natural Gas	5	1982

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
300,000.00	Consumers Power	2⅞	1975-1977
174,000.00	Consumers Power	4¾	1987
200,000.00	Detroit Edison	2¾	1982
250,000.00	Duke Power	2⅞	1979
200,000.00	Duke Power	4⅞	1982
500,000.00	Duquesne Light	2¾	1977
100,000.00	Florida Power	3⅞	1986
300,000.00	Florida Power	4¾	1990
300,000.00	Florida Power & Light	4⅛	1988
300,000.00	Florida Power & Light	5	1989
200,000.00	Florida Power & Light	5¼	1989
250,000.00	General Telephone of California	4⅛	1988
200,000.00	Georgia Power	3⅝	1986
200,000.00	Georgia Power	4⅞	1988
300,000.00	Gulf States Utilities	2⅝	1976
300,000.00	Gulf States Utilities	5¼	1989
200,000.00	Houston Lighting & Power	4¾	1987
300,000.00	Idaho Power	4½	1988
250,000.00	Illinois Bell Telephone	2¾	1981
250,000.00	Illinois Bell Telephone	4⅜	1994
200,000.00	Indianapolis Power & Light	2⅞	1979
200,000.00	Metropolitan Edison	4⅞	1987
300,000.00	Michigan Bell Telephone	4⅝	1996
100,000.00	New England Telephone & Telegraph	3	1982
300,000.00	New Jersey Bell Telephone	3⅞	1993
300,000.00	New Jersey Bell Telephone	4⅞	2000
200,000.00	New York Power & Light	2¾	1975
240,000.00	New York Telephone	2¾	1982
300,000.00	New York Telephone	4½	1991
300,000.00	New York Telephone	4⅝	1997
400,000.00	Niagara Mohawk Power	4⅞	1987
191,000.00	Northern Illinois Gas	3½	1979
400,000.00	Northern States Power	2¾	1975-1979
200,000.00	Northern States Power	4	1988
200,000.00	Northern States Power	5	1990
250,000.00	Ohio Edison	4¼	1988
200,000.00	Ohio Power	3	1978
150,000.00	Ohio Power	3¼	1968
200,000.00	Ohio Power	4⅞	1987
100,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	2⅞	1980
600,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	3	1977-1983
100,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	4½	1993
200,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1986
100,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	3⅛	1987
200,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	4⅜	1988
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Power & Light	3	1975
323,000.00	Pennsylvania Water & Power	3¼	1964-1970
200,000.00	Philadelphia Electric	2⅞	1978
200,000.00	Philadelphia Electric	5	1989
300,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Power	2⅝	1975
300,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water	4⅛	1988
200,000.00	Public Service of Colorado	2⅞	1977
188,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	3	1963
250,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	4⅜	1986
100,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	4⅝	1988
300,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	5⅛	1989
100,000.00	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1987
300,000.00	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph	4⅝	1993
300,000.00	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph	5	1997
230,000.00	Southern California Edison	3⅛	1973
183,000.00	Southern California Gas	5⅛	1983
200,000.00	Southern New England Telephone	4⅛	1991
200,000.00	Southwestern Bell Telephone	2¾	1985
200,000.00	Southwestern Bell Telephone	4¾	1992
200,000.00	Tampa Electric	4¼	1988
179,000.00	Tennessee Gas Transmission	5¼	1977
89,000.00	Tennessee Gas Transmission	5⅜	1979
200,000.00	Texas Electric Service	2¾	1975
200,000.00	Texas Electric Service	4¾	1987
279,000.00	Union Electric	3⅜	1971
100,000.00	Union Electric	3.75	1986
200,000.00	Union Electric	4⅜	1988
300,000.00	Union Electric	4¾	1990
200,000.00	Virginia Electric & Power	2¾	1975
260,000.00	Virginia Electric & Power	4½	1987
200,000.00	Washington Water Power	4⅛	1988
200,000.00	Washington Water Power	4¾	1989
200,000.00	Washington Water Power	4⅞	1987
165,000.00	West Penn Power	3½	1966
200,000.00	West Penn Power	4⅞	1987
300,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power	2⅝	1976
300,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power	5	1990
91,000.00	Wisconsin Public Service	3¼	1971
$25,495,000.00			

Industrial Bonds

$ 400,000.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	3½	1978
300,000.00	Aluminum Company of America	3⅞	1983
200,000.00	Aluminum Company of America	4¼	1982
100,000.00	Aluminum Company of Canada	4½	1980
400,000.00	American Can	3¾	1988
197,000.00	American Tobacco	3	1969
200,000.00	Armco Steel	4.35	1984
235,000.00	Atlantic Refining	3¼	1979
250,000.00	Continental Oil	3	1984
200,000.00	Continental Oil	4½	1991
192,000.00	Firestone Tire & Rubber	3¼	1977
300,000.00	General Electric	3½	1976
300,000.00	General Motors	3¼	1979
200,000.00	General Motors Acceptance	4	1979
500,000.00	General Motors Acceptance	5	1980
98,000.00	Koppers Company	3	1964
193,000.00	Lehigh Portland Cement	4⅞	1979
100,000.00	P. Lorillard	3	1976
200,000.00	May Department Stores	2⅝	1972
141,000.00	Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	3.10	1972
250,000.00	National Steel	3⅞	1986
300,000.00	National Steel	4⅝	1989
191,000.00	Phillips Petroleum	2¾	1964
200,000.00	Phillips Petroleum	4¼	1987
120,000.00	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	3	1967
200,000.00	Sears Roebuck	4¾	1983
200,000.00	Shell Oil	4⅝	1986
300,000.00	Shell Union Oil	2½	1971
300,000.00	Sinclair Oil	4⅜	1986
300,000.00	Socony-Vacuum Oil	2½	1976
350,000.00	Standard Oil (Indiana)	4½	1983
405,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2⅜	1971
170,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2¾	1974
255,000.00	Texas Corporation	3	1965
300,000.00	United States Steel	4	1983
200,000.00	United States Steel	4½	1986
$ 8,647,000.00			

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

INVESTMENTS—STOCKS

December 31, 1961

Number of Shares	Description
	Bank and Insurance Company Stocks
1,500	Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association
375	Connecticut General Life Insurance Company
2,600	First National City Bank of New York
7,000	First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company
3,000	Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank
1,000	Great American Insurance Company
1,000	Insurance Company of North America
700	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
2,900	Philadelphia National Bank
2,850	Provident Tradesmens Banks and Trust Company
400	Travelers Insurance Company
1,300	Valley National Bank of Arizona
	Industrial Stocks
700	American Can
1,000	American Stores
1,000	Armstrong Cork
2,000	Atlantic Refining
1,200	Borden
1,300	Bristol-Myers
1,200	Campbell Soup
1,200	Caterpillar Tractor
1,500	Container Corporation
1,000	Dow Chemical
400	E. I. DuPont de Nemours
2,000	E. I. DuPont de Nemours 4½% Preferred
700	Eastman Kodak
2,100	Firestone Tire & Rubber
1,500	Ford Motor
1,000	General Electric
2,000	General Motors
1,000	General Motors $5 Preferred
2,200	Gulf Oil
75	International Business Machines
2,100	International Paper
500	Lehigh Portland Cement
1,100	Monsanto Chemical
600	Pittsburgh Plate Glass
600	Richardson Merrell
2,000	Rohm and Haas 4% Preferred
900	Scott Paper
1,000	Sears Roebuck
1,500	Socony Mobil Oil
3,100	Standard Oil (New Jersey)
1,600	Texaco
1,000	United States Steel
1,000	United States Steel 7% Preferred
800	Westinghouse Electric
	Public Utility Stocks
2,500	American Telephone & Telegraph
1,100	Carolina Power & Light
1,500	Cincinnati Gas & Electric
2,200	Commonwealth Edison
1,100	Consolidated Natural Gas
3,000	Consumers Power
1,200	Delaware Power & Light
2,100	Duke Power
1,000	Duquesne Light 4.10% Preferred
1,000	Duquesne Light 4.20% Preferred

Number of Shares	Description
2,000	Gulf States Utilities
1,600	Ohio Edison
1,000	Pacific Gas & Electric
200	Pennsylvania Power & Light 4½% Preferred
3,200	Philadelphia Electric
360	Philadelphia Electric 4.40% Preferred
1,200	Public Service of Colorado
2,200	Southern
2,000	Virginia Electric & Power

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Regular Savings Accounts	Number of Christmas and other Club Accounts	Tota Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits	Surplus
June 1, 1855 ...	273			$ 12,788.84	
June 1, 1859 ...	811			75,023.85	$ 923.24
January 1, 1867 ...	1,273			133,631.84	3,566.52
January 1, 1872 ...	2,196			361,847.87	23,196.73
January 1, 1876 ...	3,543			581,996.50	44,970.08
January 1, 1880 ...	4,547			875,144.55	52,514.96
January 1, 1884 ...	7,190			1,439,825.15	99,722.55
January 1, 1890 ...	11,285			2,361,209.14	206,548.53
January 1, 1895 ...	13,052			2,810,673.13	309,696.41
January 1, 1900 ...	16,294			4,233,238.96	354,268.28
January 1, 1905 ...	20,966			6,171,098.37	425,000.00
January 1, 1910 ...	24,511			7,803,287.60	625,000.00
January 1, 1915 ...	28,748			10,493,595.63	830,000.00
January 1, 1920 ...	32,648			13,826,887.62	1,000,000.00
January 1, 1925 ...	35,649	5,026	40,675	19,378,508.30	1,483,451.37
January 1, 1930 ...	38,354	5,387	43,741	24,830,384.57	2,729,630.55
January 1, 1935 ...	45,414	3,485	48,899	28,340,528.05	3,567,366.39
January 1, 1940 ...	48,788	5,217	54,005	38,207,013.31	4,713,842.41
January 1, 1945 ...	56,976	7,361	64,337	54,724,768.02	6,421,117.51
January 1, 1946 ...	59,088	7,294	66,382	61,611,004.82	7,477,911.66
January 1, 1947 ...	60,730	8,944	69,674	66,641,734.02	8,194,394.80
January 1, 1948 ...	61,863	11,553	73,416	70,467,971.38	8,369,191.07
January 1, 1949 ...	62,479	13,103	75,582	74,290,430.67	8,878,596.16
January 1, 1950 ...	63,013	14,436	77,449	78,261,961.19	9,224,770.54
January 1, 1951 ...	63,725	15,086	78,811	82,656,661.18	9,572,549.36
January 1, 1952 ...	63,679	15,555	79,234	86,063,093.83	9,962,600.28
January 1, 1953 ...	63,382	16,913	81,295	90,030,146.51	10,604,549.10
January 1, 1954 ...	64,659	17,767	82,426	98,676,816.29	11,433,450.53
January 1, 1955 ...	66,325	19,930	86,255	106,583,914.74	11,936,867.05
January 1, 1956 ...	68,213	19,455	87,668	113,394,686.99	12,478,425.14
January 1, 1957 ...	69,143	19,422	88,565	119,603,233.33	13,004,015.47
January 1, 1958 ...	71,278	17,232	88,510	125,495,784.44	13,255,359.15
January 1, 1959 ...	72,857	15,741	88,598	136,283,018.33	13,797,367.19
January 1, 1960 ...	76,703	16,230	92,933	145,149,198.07	14,403,631.73
January 1, 1961 ...	78,639	15,201	93,840	153,888,668.53	14,787,337.31
January 1, 1962 ...	79,358	14,091	93,449	163,378,737.97	16,043,369.79

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization $72,485,868.51

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.
Interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

of

Pennsylvania and New Jersey

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

P. O. Box No. 1949

CAMDEN 1, N. J.

January 11, 1962

The Honorable Dennis T. Mulvihill
Chief Clerk
Senate
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mulvihill:

I have the honor to hand you herewith an official copy for the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of the supplemental report made by the Delaware River Port Authority to the Governors and Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, under the terms of the Compact creating the Delaware River Port Authority.

This supplemental report was adopted by the Port Authority at a meeting held on January 10, 1962, and is a supplement to and part of the report on the Southern New Jersey Rapid Transit System made to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey under date of April 19, 1961.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. McWilliams,
Secretary

CHMcW:dkv
Enc.

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

of

Pennsylvania and New Jersey

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

P. O. Box No. 1949

CAMDEN 1, N. J.

January 10, 1962

To the Honorable:

Governor David L. Lawrence

Governor Robert B. Meyner

and the

Legislatures of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

and the

State of New Jersey

SUPPLEMENT TO

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

REPORT

Dated April 19, 1961

Under date of April 19, 1961, the Delaware River Port Authority, in accordance with a resolution of the Authority duly adopted at a meeting held April 19, 1961, submitted a Report, to which this is a supplement, setting forth the plans, cost estimates and means of financing a rapid transit line, with necessary appurtenances, between points in the City of Philadelphia and Kirkwood, New Jersey, and requesting approval of Governor David L. Lawrence and Governor Robert B. Meyner to the construction, erection and operation thereof.

Subsequent to the forwarding of the report, Governor Robert B. Meyner requested the Authority to consider certain modifications and amendments to the plan for the rapid transit line. Upon receipt of such a request, the

Authority submitted the suggested changes to Simpson & Curtin, Engineers, for the purpose of obtaining that firm's opinion of the effect of the changes on its prior recommendation that the system was feasible. Simpson & Curtin have completed their study of the proposed changes, and have prepared an addendum to their original report, which addendum is attached hereto and made a part of this Supplemental Report.

Drexel & Co., financial consultants to the Authority, have also studied the suggested revisions and changes, and have prepared an addendum report, also attached hereto and made a part of this Supplemental Report.

On the basis of the facts and recommendations contained in the addendum report of Simpson & Curtin and the addendum report of Drexel & Co. and after careful consideration, the Authority approved, by resolution adopted January 10, 1962, that the changes recommended by Governor Robert B. Meyner as listed in the addendum report of Simpson & Curtin attached hereto be incorporated by supplement in the report dated April 19, 1961. The resolution adopted January 10, 1962, follows:

> BE IT RESOLVED: That the Authority accept and approve the revisions to the proposed rapid transit line suggested by Governor Robert B. Meyner and concurred in by Simpson & Curtin, and Drexel & Co., which revisions and changes are contained in a Supplement to the Report heretofore made to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, under date of April 19, 1961, and
>
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Supplement be and is hereby approved and made a part of the Report dated April 19, 1961, and
>
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the officers of the Authority are hereby directed to transmit the Supplement dated January 10, 1962, to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, requesting approval of the construction, erection and operation of a rapid transit line between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Kirkwood, in Voorhees Township, New Jersey, substantially in accordance with the Report dated April 19, 1961, as amended and revised by the Supplement dated January 10, 1962.

In compliance and conformity with the directions of the Authority contained in the foregoing resolution, the Delaware River Port Authority respectfully requests the approval of His Excellency Governor David L. Lawrence and His Excellency Governor Robert B. Meyner to the construction, erection and operation of a rapid transit line, and necessary appurtenances, extending between points in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Kirkwood, Voorhees Township, New Jersey, substantially in accordance with the plans contained in the Report dated April 19, 1961, as modified and amended by this Supplement.

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

By Ralph Comell, Chairman.

SIMPSON & CURTIN

1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Kingeley 5-8000

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS

January 10, 1962

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Bridge Plaza
Camden 1, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request of January 9, 1962, we have reevaluated the engineering, operational and cost aspects of the conclusions forwarded by Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey with his letter dated January 9, 1962, concerning Governor Meyner's action with respect to the report of the Delaware River Port Authority relative to the Southern New Jersey Rapid Transit System, Haddonfield-Kirkwood Line, dated April 19, 1961, and submit the following as an addendum to our report of February 15, 1961.

The design changes recommended by Governor Meyner have been previously studied by us, together with numerous other possible alternate plans, and from an engineering point of view we believe them to be entirely feasible.

These changes are:

(1) The elimination of the third level rapid transit overpass of the Woodbury Branch of the PRSL at Division Street, Camden.

(2) The alteration of PRSL tracks in the Terminal Tower and Pavonia Yard areas in Camden, necessary for rapid transit operations.

(3) The depressing of the single PRSL track and the two rapid transit tracks from West Haddonfield to east of Lincoln Avenue in Haddonfield.

(4) The elemination of the PRSL operations and contemplated single track adjacent to the rapid transit right-of-way from Division Street in Camden to West Haddonfield.

The estimated capital cost of all work necessary to construct a modern rapid transit line as outlined in the Delaware River Port Authority's report dated April 19, 1961, but amended to incorporate the changes enumerated above, is $54,231,000. These costs are inclusive of 1962-1963 prices.

Deducting $3,000,000 to be allocated by the New Jersey Highway Department toward the cost of grade separations, a reimbursement by the Highway Department of $1,148,000 for expenditures concerning the North-South Freeway and $390,000 for the sale of the existing bridge line cars, the total cost to the Delaware River Port Authority becomes $49,693,000 or $5,093,000 above the comparable estimated cost of $44,600,000 contained in our February 15, 1961 report.

The attached table shows the detailed costs for the major construction items.

The changes recommended by Governor Meyner do not require basic changes in the operating procedure as originally proposed. However, there will be a minor increase in

maintenance costs because of the depressed right-of-way in Haddonfield.

It is our finding that the changes recommended by Governor Meyner are feasible from an engineering viewpoint as well as operationally.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMPSON & CURTIN
By: HAWLEY S. SIMPSON.

HSS:EMG

ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY RAPID TRANSIT,
HADDONFIELD-KIRKWOOD LINE
AMENDED as per SIMPSON & CURTIN,
ADDENDUM date 1/10/62

1962-1963 PRICES

Track & Structure	$ 15,281,000
Electrification	6,405,000
Signals & Communications	1,817,000
Stations & Parking Areas	3,726,000
Shops & Buildings	992,000
Equipment	12,128,000
Land	2,023,000
Total	$ 42,372,000
Overheads, Fees & Charges	$ 2,943,000
Contingencies	3,716,000
Total	$ 49,031,000
Cost of Railroad Alterations Necessary for Rapid Transit Operations	$ 5,250,000
Total Cost	$ 54,231,000
Credits:	
Allocation of N. J. Highway Department for Grade Separations	$ 3,000,000
Reimsbursement by N. J. Highway Department Because of N. S. Freeway	1,148,000
Sale of Old Cars	390,000
Total Cost Less Credits	$ 49,693,000

DREXEL & CO.

1500 Walnut Street

Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania

January 10, 1962.

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Bridge Plaza
Camden 1, New Jersey

Dear Sirs:

We have been informed regarding the supplemental proposal for the "Proposed Rapid Transit System in Southern New Jersey" which the Authority has under consideration for approval and submission to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for their approval. We have also had the opportunity to confer with members of your transportation and finance committees, your counsel, members of your executive staff and Messrs. Simpson & Curtin, engineers. This revised proposal in the opinion of the engineers represents certain increases and decreases entering into the cost of construction. In our report to you under date of April 19, 1961, which was made a part of your report to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the cost of construction as then estimated by Simpson & Curtin amounted to $44,600,000 after certain credits. Simpson & Curtin advise us their estimate of the net cost of the revised plan of construction will amount to approximately $49,400,000.

As stated in April 19, 1961 report, we used a total cost figure of $50,000,000 in considering financial feasibility. Simpson & Curtin's revised report estimates that the cost of construction of the revised project is less than the $50,000,000 figure we used in considering financial feasibility. In view of the foregoing we are of the opinion that the revised project is financially feasible.

Very truly yours,
DREXEL & CO.

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Anstaett, Herbert B.
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Bard, Catherine Roberts
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11, 447.
Reported, 67, 471.
Confirmed, 67, 476.

Burke, Joseph F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 290.
Confirmed, 295.

DuVal, Benjamin L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11, 447.
Reported, 67, 471.
Confirmed, 67, 476.

Fox, Leonard P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Gallagher, James J. A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

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Greenaway, Emerson.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 290.
Confirmed, 295.

Greenfield, Albert M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 290.
Confirmed, 295.

Hazard, Mary C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Pore, Harry R., Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Wagner, Paul L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Aldermen—

Allegheny County.

Zappa, A. Albert.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 69.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Butler County.

Regis, Stanley Carl.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.

Lackawanna County.

Lukeski, Charles J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 387.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Lebanon County.

Good, Herman.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.

Luzerne County.

Evanish, John.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 199.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Northampton County

Boksan, Edward
Nominated, referred to Committee, 387.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Westmoreland County

Gibson, John C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 107.
Reported, 201.
Confirmed, 205.

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Schlanger, Ted.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 475.

Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority

Baldwin, J. Robert.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.
Reported, 108.
Confirmed, 112.

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Lee, Asbury W., III.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 476.

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Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers

Bream, John H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Britton, Joseph H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 447.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 476.

Rosenberry, Frank.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

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Hatch, Theodore F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 447.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Kunde, Edward F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 447.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Longaker, L. B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 199.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Sullivan, Lawrence X.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10, 447.
Reported, 51, 472.
Confirmed, 52, 477.

Assistance

Adams County

Riley, Lorraine M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Armstrong County

Steim, Katherine E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Bedford County

Wilson, Perry C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

Berks County

Crystal, Betty.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Jackson, Harold R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Rubenstein, Raymond.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—ASSISTANCE—Continued.

Blair County

McCullough, John B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Bradford County

Tiala, Lauri Dehn.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Butler County

Bovard, David L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 101.
Confirmed, 101.

Rhodes, Mark H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Rosenblum, Joel W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Cameron County

Baldwin, Donald B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 119.
Confirmed, 121.

Henry, Kathryn W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 130.
Confirmed, 132.

Carbon County

Engler, Mary R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 119.
Confirmed, 121.

Centre County

Guest, Pearl.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Chester County

Cotter, Edward J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 129.
Confirmed, 132.

Morris, Samuel W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 129.
Confirmed, 132.

Clarion County

Still, Iris.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Clearfield County

Fullington, J. Roy.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 41.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—ASSISTANCE—Continued.

Clinton County

Good, LeRoy H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Nevins, James G.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Columbia County

Lewis, Jacqueline E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 132.

Melito, Anthony
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 129.
Confirmed, 132.

Dauphin County

Schreckengaust, Barbara Starr
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.

Delaware County

Geddes, Evelyn
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 476.

Elk County

Cole, Joseph W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 130.
Confirmed, 132.

Dambacher, Marie S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Franklin County

Hafer, Edward Ralph
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Schenkel, Caryl H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Statler, Mary C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Fulton County

Garland, Blair
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 295.

Reeder, Charles L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 295.

Greene County

King, Earl
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—ASSISTANCE—Continued.

Longstreth, Thomas M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Piper, Lawrence E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Huntingdon County

Coen, J. Kenneth
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Indiana County

Miller, John O.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 42.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Jefferson County

Brandon, Patricia S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Kristiansen, Sigurd, Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Juniata County

Armstrong Helen
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Lengle, Stuart H.

Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Lackawanna County

Cicerini, Ernest R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 295.

Lebanon County

Bratton, McCune
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 107.
Confirmed, 112.

Hoffman, Harper L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 107.
Confirmed, 112.

Staeger, Florence A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Lycoming County

Pesotine, Joseph W.
Nominated, 43.
Reported, 129.
Confirmed, 132.

Mifflin County

Freet, Earl D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—ASSISTANCE—Continued.

Monroe County

Holbrook, Iva Scott
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Montgomery County

Bronner, Edwin B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Montour County

Cain, R. R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 130.
Confirmed, 132.

Purpur, Arthur K.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 130.
Confirmed, 132.

Northampton County

Smith, George A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Perry County

Rippman, Janet E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Philadelphia County

Kallick, Katherine
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Mann, Silvia
Nominated, referred to Committee, 43.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Mitosky, Ralph E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Pike County

Kurz, John J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 120
Confirmed, 122.

Potter County

Wiley, Joseph J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 120
Confirmed, 122.

Somerset County

Carter, Eva H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.

Snyder County

Anderson, Benton L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 281.
Confirmed, 281.

Ritter, Kermit R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 281.
Confirmed, 281.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—ASSISTANCE—Continued.

Sullivan County

McCarty, Richard D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 130.
Confirmed, 132.

Worthington, Marjorie S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 130.
Confirmed, 132.

Union County

Huntington, Bickel B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 281.
Confirmed, 281.

Smith, Elizabeth S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 281.
Confirmed, 281.

Venango County

Ossoff, Paul B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Warren County

Marshall, Margaret
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Washington County

Burson, William A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 44.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Coehn, H. M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Cowan, J. Benjamin.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Greenlee, John B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Wayne County

Dein, Margaret.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Wyoming County

Crispell, Helen.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

DeWitt, Thomas.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Nordahl, Margaret.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—ASSISTANCE—Continued.

York County

Bullard, Herbert.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Strachan, Alexander.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 45.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Banking Board

Harris, W. Carlton.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Hosick, H. R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 107.
Reported, 119.
Confirmed, 121.

Building and Loan Board

Gilroy, J. Howard.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Coal Research Board

Zink, Charles G.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 285.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Highway Professional Personnel Board

Creese, James.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Recalled by Governor, 95.
Returned to Governor, 97.
Reported, 108.
Confirmed, 112.

Kent, Clifton T.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Pease, Robert B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 13.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Walter, George R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 13.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

Cohn, A. D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

State Board for the Examination of Public Acountants

Dent, John F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

State Board of Chiropody Examiners

Cercone, Edward Lee.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 359.
Reported, 393.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—Continued.

State Board of Chiropractic Examiners

Milani, Albert D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 447.

Mountz, John G.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 285.
Reported, 380.
Confirmed, 382.

State Board of Examiners of Architects

Goldberg, David I.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

State Board of Funeral Directors

Casher, Norman P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

Sweeny, William H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

State Board of Optometrical Examiners.

Lipak, Gregory J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.

State Board of Osteopathic Examiners

Agresti, Ben L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 446.
Confirmed, 447.

Orth, Harvey C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 446.
Confirmed, 447.

Rickolt, Charles S. W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 446.
Confirmed, 447.

Rothman, David.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 446.
Confirmed, 447.

Salkind, Leopold.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

State Plannng Board

Clark, Joseph S., Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.

Hopkinson, Edward, Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.

Robin, John P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.

Williams, Alfred H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

State Registration Board for Professional Engineers

Miller, Robert F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

Trustees

Allentown State Hospital

Fleckenstine, R. Jean.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Wieand, Wilbert N. J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—TRUSTEES—Continued.

Ashland State General Hospital

Callaghan, Al R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.

Diehl, Franklin P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.

Land, Joseph.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.

O'Haren, Joseph.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.

Paulosky, Joseph A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.

Cheyney State College

Berkowitz, Malcolm W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96
Reported, 120
Confirmed, 122.

Clarks Summit State Hospital

Derenick, John.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 96.
Confirmed, 101.

Coaldale State General Hospital

Berrang, James.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Donahue, James J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Dougherty, Helen.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 285.

Eagan, John J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Evans, Frank H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 285.

Holden, Joseph F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Hughes, Joseph A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Kadah, Anna C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 285.

McFadden, Charles J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 285.

Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation.

Hess, Warren K.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 471.

McElroy, William S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 69.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Saxe, Natalie
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Shapiro, Harry
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Sodeman, William A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—TRUSTEES—Continued.

Stein, Louis
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute.

Burney, Leroy E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 295.

Cameron, Charles S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Taggart, Harold A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Embreeville State Hospital

Williams, W. Ernest
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.
Reported, 473.
Confirmed, 477.

Farview State Hospital

Carmody, John D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Whipple, Benton H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Hamburg State School and Hospital

Douds, Edith
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 97.
Confirmed, 101.

Kotzen, Herman F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 97.
Confirmed, 101.

McCartney, Agnes
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Harrisburg State Hospital

Cressman, Herbert D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Recalled by Governor, 341.
Returned to Governor, 380.

Jacobs, Robert Lee
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 108.
Confirmed, 113.

Lane, Thomas H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Morganthaler, Wendell P. C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Stager, Frank W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Hazleton State General Hospital

Nuss, Carden L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Smith, Earl J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Hollidaysburg State Hospital

Wilson, George C., III
Nomniated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—TRUSTEES—Continued.

Kutztown State College

Berman, Muriel Mallin
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

Weber, Karl F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 425.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 476.

Laurelton State School and Hospital

Briggs, John C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Charles, Claude H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Hoffman, Park L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448*.
*Shown as Huffman.

Machmer, Russell S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Mattern, R. Spangler
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Purnell, Marie S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.

Sharadin, A. J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Locust Mountain State General Hospital

Bindie, Victor J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Chaplinsky, Peter J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Engle, Stephen J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Gray, Israel D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Kershetsky, Joseph T.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Navitsky, Joseph V.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Scott, James
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Swoboda, Peter J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Troy, Raymond
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Lock Haven State College

Waters, Caroline P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—TRUSTEES—Continued.

Mayview State Hospital

Crannan, T. E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Miller, Guy S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 69.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Schlesinger, Janet B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Walgren, Margaret Lee
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Young, Edward P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Millersville State College

Spaid, G. Marlin
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Winterling, George C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Nanticoke State General Hospital

Loughran, Francis H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Strong, Leonard
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Waslofski, Walter
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Norristown State Hospital

Clark, Herbert G.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Donahue, Joseph J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Flory, Clyde R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Gouley, Henry
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 476.

Hartman, Paul G., Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Sharpless, Catherine D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—TRUSTEES—Continued.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

Harkins, Bernard J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 121.
Confirmed, 123.

Jiuliante, J. S., Sr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 121.
Confirmed, 123.

Rzepka, Leon S.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 121.
Confirmed, 123.

Vicks, Albert P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 121.
Confirmed, 123.

Philadelphia State Hospital

Clark, Esther F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.

Eilberg, Gladys C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 143.

Marcucci, Dorothy T.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.

Nurock, Leon C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.

Polk State School and Hospital

Hartwell, Terence C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 476.

Park, Boyd N.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 476.

Sharpnack, W. Forrest
Nominated, referred to Committee, 387.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Retreat State Hospital

Korpusik, Chester J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

McHugh, Ronald
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 97.
Confirmed, 101.

Mondlak, John
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 476.

Selinsgrove State School and Hospital

Gass, William E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 281.
Confirmed, 281.

Rice, Charles A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Somerset State Hospital

Philson, John
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
BOARDS—TRUSTEES—Continued.

Womer, W. R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 295.

Torrance State Hospital

Cernuto, Joseph
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

DelVitto, Paul A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

Marini, Orlando
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 380.
Confirmed, 382.

Miller, George F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Morgan, Clair
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 380.
Confirmed, 382.

Peace, John T.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Queer, Clark
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Wisyanski, Stephen
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 380.
Confirmed, 382.

Warren State Hospital

Fehrenbach, George J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Wernersville State Hospital

Ulmer, Ronald J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

Woodville State Hospital

Foley, Robert A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 475.

Harmuth, Charles
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.

Herron, Vernon M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Recalled by Governor, 37.
Returned to Governor, 97.

Livingston, Ruth J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 390.
Confirmed, 393.

Plesset, Rosemary
Nominated, referred to Committee, 450.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 476.

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BOARDS—Continued.

Unemployment Compensation Board of Review

Abrams, Maurice
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Workmen's Compensation Board

Mirarchi, Eugene J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Cabinet—

Secretary of Commerce

Monaghan, Thomas J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.
Reported, 51.
Confirmed, 52.

Coroner, Pike County—

Crellin, James
Nominated, referred to Committee, 37.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Commissions—

Air Pollution Commission

Brandt, Allen D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Jukkola, W. H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Parrish, E. M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Queer, Elmer Roy
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Schrenk, H. H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission

Donohue, John P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.

Fisher, Mary K.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Kaprielyan, S. Peter
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Great Lakes Commission for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Mahady, Paul W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Goddard, Maurice K.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Rudisill, Harold B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 448.
Reported, 472.
Confirmed, 477.

Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Sheely, W. Clarence
Nominated, referred to Committee, 39.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
COMMISSIONS—Continued.

Milk Control Commission

Smith, John A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.

Navigation Commission for the Delaware River and its Navigable Tributaries

Coopersmith, William J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 10.

Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

Clinger, W. Floyd
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Duncan, Charles P., Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Johnson, Thomas G.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Magner, Harold J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Snee, William E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Wylie, James R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission

Bughman, Leonard W.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 449.
Reported, 471.
Confirmed, 476.

Down, Ralph J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 69.
Reported, 108.
Confirmed, 112.

Lane, William J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 69.
Reported, 108.
Confirmed, 112.

Pennsylvania Fish Commission

Smith, R. Stanley
Nominated, referred to Committee, 69.
Reported, 99.
Confirmed, 101.

Pennsylvania Game Commission

Mervine, Russell L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.
Reported, 119.
Confirmed, 121.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Cassidy, Gilbert
Nominated, referred to Committee, 11.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission

Cayce, James B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
COMMISSIONS—Continued.

Pennsylvania Securities Commission

Connor, James J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.

Soil Conservation Commission

Smith, Glenn E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.
Reported, 390.
Confirmed, 393.

State Art Commission

Bush-Brown, James
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

State Athletic Commission

Crowley, James H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 37.

Klein, Alfred M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 37.

Sullivan, Paul G.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 37.

State Civil Service Commission

Baker, Susan H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

Graper, Elmer D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

McCarthy, John A. M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 38.

State Real Estate Commission

Shields, Carl E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 387.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Wood, Vernon M., Sr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.

State Veterans' Commission

Bruno, George F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Hreha, Joseph
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Lane, John J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Porter, Joseph
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Radko, John T.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 66.
Confirmed, 67.

Valley Forge Park Commission

Bracken, John P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 70.
Reported, 108.
Confirmed, 112.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
COMMISSIONS—Continued.

Dallas, Constance H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Reynolds, Carl, Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 387.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Robinson, Aaron A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

Washington Crossing Park Commission

DeLacey, Donald E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

Finestone, Sol
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.

Hutton, Ann Hawkes
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

Lever, Emil J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

Molloy, J. Carroll, Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

Raab, George Edward
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.

Ridge, Elinore R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

Shrager, Isadore A.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

Thompson, Sam
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.

Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County—

Alpern, Anne X.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 95.
Reported, 119.
Confirmed, 121.

Justices of the Peace—

Adams County

Crawford, Harry R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Klosterman, Fred
Nominated, referred to Committee, 425.
Reported, 446.
Confirmed, 447.

Allegheny County

Hampton, Jess M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 116.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

Shane, Edwin B.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 116.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

Bucks County

Smith, Wayne C.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

Butler County

Taylor, Agnes M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.

Twentier, Lawrence E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 296.

Cambria County

Nairn, John P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Carbon County

Somers, George L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 116.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Centre County

Quick, Sara M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 389.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

Chester County

Crawford, Charles F., Sr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.

Clearfield County

Harter, James M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 116.
Reported, 382.
Confirmed, 382.

Lackawanna County

Browning, Cyril R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 287.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

Iyoob, George S., Jr.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Saxe, Charles I.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 296.

Lebanon County

Ross, James M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 70.

Luzerne County

Natafalusy, Agnes D.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Zamgulis, Joseph P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.

McKean County

Homan, Stanley L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.

Montgomery County

Richard, C. Daniel
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

Northampton County

Boyer, Herbert R. H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.
Reported, 390.
Confirmed, 393.

Thuemmler, Paul E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.
Reported, 390.
Confirmed, 393.

Northumberland County

Bird, C. David
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.
Reported, 393.
Confirmed, 393.

Karpiak, Henri
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Kidron, Charles V.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Potter County

Bosak, John H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 96.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Sullivan County

Wood, Mary M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 341.
Reported, 446.
Confirmed, 447.

Tioga County

Zellner. John
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.
Reported, 392.
Confirmed, 393.

Warren County

Farrell, Victor L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 296.

Wiler, LeRoy J.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 201.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 296.

Washington County

Bowman, F. Earl
Nominated, referred to Committee, 307.
Reported, 350
Confirmed, 352.

Fetcko, Robert E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 447.
Confirmed, 447.

McGraw, Thomas
Nominated, referred to Committee, 40.
Reported, 98.
Confirmed, 101.

Pecuch, Raymond M.
Nominated, 388.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

Straight, Paul E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 70.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

Wayne County

Krawitz, Eugene L.
Nominated, referred to Committee 116.
Reported, 280.
Confirmed, 281.

Westmoreland County

Varsafsky, Martin
Nominated, referred to Committee, 70.
Reported, 100.
Confirmed, 101.

York County

Elfner, J. Gerald
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 291.
Confirmed, 295.

Hershey, Edith A.
Nominated, referred to Committtee, 307.
Reported, 350.
Confirmed, 352.

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Washington County—

Douglas, Josephine M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 143.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.
Remarks on, by
Lane, 205.

Workmen's Compensation Referees—

Abrahams, Michael M.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

Alessandroni, John
Nominated, referred to Committee, 286.
Reported, 349.
Confirmed, 352.

Brunner, John L.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

Diehl, Harry E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Donlan, Fraser P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

Eaby, David R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Herman, Mayer E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 388.
Reported, 391.
Confirmed, 393.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—Continued.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES—Continued.

Hildebrand, Merle H.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 307.
Reported, 380.
Confirmed, 382.

Kline, Ernest P.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Krasno, Isadore E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Lenahan, John R.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

Miller, William E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 115.
Reported, 120.
Confirmed, 122.

Moraca, Virgil F.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 12.
Reported, 381.
Confirmed, 382.

Vittone, Felix E.
Nominated, referred to Committee, 200.
Reported, 202.
Confirmed, 205.

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FLACK, HAROLD E., Senator from Luzerne County (part of), 20th District.

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FLEMING, ROBERT D., Senator from Allegheny County (part of), 40th District.

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Volunteer fire company equipment, vehicles, fuels used in, excluding from tax (Senate Bill No. 22), 136, 292.

Volunteer fire company equipment, vehicles, liquid fuels consumed in, reimbursement for taxes paid on (Senate Bill No. 21), 136, 292.

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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.

Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962, Act No. 47A.

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LOWE, WESLEY: Condolence extended to family (Resolution). Read and adopted, p. 151.

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Returned from Senate without amendment, p. 400.
Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 27A.

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Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 65A.

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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 46A.

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MURRAY, JOHN J., (D), Representative from Allegheny County, Sixteenth District.

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PASHLEY, KATHRYN GRAHAM, (D), Representative from Philadelphia County, Twenty-third District.

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PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION: Markers to be placed at site of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, Freeland. (Resolution). Read and adopted p. 423.

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Signed by Speaker, p. 420.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 5A.

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Second reading, p. 192.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 34A.

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PERRY, PETER E., (D), Representative from Philadelphia County, Sixteenth District.

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PETROSKY, ANTHONY J., (D), Representative from Westmoreland County, Second District.

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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 38A.

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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 24A.

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Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 25A.

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POLEN, J. DEAN, (D), Representative from Washington County, First District.

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Second reading, p. 196.
Third reading and final passage, p. 266.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 422.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 49A.

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POULTRY, Selective Sales and Use Tax Act, exemption for processing.

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Bill introduced by,
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Signed by Speaker, p. 422.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 59A.

SOIL SURVEY, Department of Agriculture, expenses.

House Bill No. 67.
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Second reading, p. 189.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 420.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 9A.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: Commemoration (Resolution). Read and adopted, p. 276.

ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCH: Freeland, marker to be placed at site of (Resolution). Read and adopted, p. 423.

STANK, JOHN F., (R), Representative from Northumberland County, First District.

Roll call, p. 14.

STATE COLLEGES: Joint Committee to investigate alleged political pressure exerted upon administrative (Resolution No. 6, Serial No. 6). Referred, p. 57.

STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT SYSTEM, Department of State, certain obligations.

House Bill No. 60.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, p. 30.
Reported with amendment, p. 149.
First reading, p. 159.
Second reading, p. 197.
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STATE GOVERNMENT: Attorney-General to inform the public of steps taken to eliminate corruption in the various departments (Resolution No. 35, Serial No. 36). Referred, p. 354.

STATE SCHOOL FUND, School districts, safety standards, assistance.

House Bill No. 66.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 422.
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STECKEL, WILLIAM A., (R), Representative from Lehigh County, Second District.

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STIMMEL, R. P., (R), Representative from Lehigh County, First District.

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Resolution offered by,
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STITELER, W. JOHN, Jr., (R), Representative from Somerset County

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STONE, CHARLES D., (D), Representative from Beaver County, Second District.

Bill introduced by,
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No. 90.

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STRAUSSER, ALBERT E., (R), Representative from Columbia County.

Bill introduced by,
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No. 74.

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Harness racing act, General Assembly to declare its intention of amending in the 1963 session, p. 454.

Resolution (concurrent) offered by,
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SULLIVAN, JOSEPH A., (D), Representative from Philadelphia County, Twenty-First District.

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SULLIVAN, THOMAS F., (D), Representative from Allegheny County, Sixteenth District.

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SUPPORT: Parents by their children, Joint State Government Commission to study (Resolution No. 16, Serial No. 17). Referred, p. 153.

TATE, HONORABLE JAMES H. J.: Well wishes extended to acting Mayor of Philadelphia (Resolution). Read and adopted, p. 75.

TAXATION, Selective Sales and Use Tax Act, pipe nipples, extending exemption for processing to include.

House Bill No. 88.
Referred to Committee on Rules, p. 209.

TAYLOR, MARTIN J., (D), Representative from Philadelphia County, Twenty-First District.

Leaves of absence granted, p. 164; 305; 355; 403.

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TELEPHONES: Public, erection, federal highway system, Congress memorialized to permit (Resolution No. 30, Serial No. 31). Referred, p. 306. Read and adopted, p. 485.

TELEVISION: Shows, movies, avoid exploitation of crime, etc. (Resolution No. 55, Serial No. 58). Referred, p. 484.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Maintenance, etc., and for School of Medicine.

House Bill No. 18.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.

Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 18A.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, Philadelphia, codification of statute laws, making a study, preparing plans for.

House Bill No. 92.
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TEXTBOOKS, Selective Sales and Use Tax, exempt.

House Bill No. 86.
Referred to Committee on Rules, p. 153.

THOMPSON, RONALD L., (R), Representative from Allegheny County, Fifteenth District.

Leaves of absence granted, p. 127; 146.

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TOMASCIK, JOSEPH G., (D), Representative from Luzerne County, Seventh District.

Bill introduced by,
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TOMPKINS, EDWIN W., (R), Representative from Cameron County.

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School reorganization Act of 1961, moratorium to be declared, p. 145.

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TOURIST PROMOTIONAL ASSISTANCE, Department of Commerce, payment to local agencies.

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Second reading, p. 188.
Third reading and final passage, p. 244.
Returned from Senate without amendment, p. 399.
Signed by Speaker, p. 420.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 3A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Replacement checks, payment, various funds.

House Bill No. 2.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, p. 27.
Reported with amendment, p. 146.
First reading, p. 155.
Second reading, p. 188.
Third reading and final passage, p. 243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, p. 399.
Signed by Speaker, p. 420.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 2A.

TRUSIO, PAT C., (D), Representative from Fayette County, Second District.

Birthday greetings, p. 35.

Roll call, p. 14.

UJOBAI, JOSEPH P., (R), Representative from Chester County, Second District.

Bill introduced by,
(For key to index, see index under "Bills Introduced").
No. 90.

Leave of absence granted, p. 58.

Roll call, p. 14.

UNITED NATIONS: Assembly, be developed into a Parliament of the World (Resolution No. 5, Serial No. 5). Referred, p. 31.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, Anniversary celebration, Department of Commerce.

House Bill No. 7.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, p. 27.
Reported without amendment, p. 147.
First reading, p. 156.
Second reading, p. 188.
Third reading and final passage, p. 246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, p. 400.
Signed by Speaker, p. 420.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 7A.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Maintenance, School of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine.

House Bill No. 17.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, p. 28.
Reported without amendment, p. 147.
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Second reading, p. 190.
Third reading and final passage, p. 250.
Returned from Senate without amendment, p. 400.
Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 17A.

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House Bill No. 16.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 420.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 420.

Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 13A.

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY: Basketball teams, congratulations extended to (Resolution). Read and adopted, p. 72.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S WEEK: Governor to proclaim one week out of the year (Resolution No. 53, Serial No. 55). Referred, p. 455.

WALL, ARTHUR J., (R), Representative from Wayne County.

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WALSH, JOHN T., (D), Representative from Allegheny County, Thirteenth District.

Remarks by, on
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Congratulations extended by Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr., p. 419.

Congratulations, McKeesport Little Tiger football team, p. 198.

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Roll call, p. 14.

WARGO, JOSEPH G., (D), Representative from Lackawanna County, Third District.

Remarks by, on

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WARREN BOROUGH: Congratulations extended to, for high command representation in the Armed Services (Resolution). Referred, p. 484.

WEIDNER, LeROY A., (R), Representative from Berks County, Second District.

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WEIDNER, MRS. A. LORRAINE: Condolence (Resolution). Read and adopted, p. 35.

WELSH, JOHN J., (D), Representative from Philadelphia County, Thirteenth District.

Roll call, p. 14.

WESCOTT, HAROLD G., (R), Representative from Susquehanna County.

Member of Special Committee, p. 71.

Roll call, p. 14.

WESTERN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND CLINIC, Maintenance.

House Bill No. 45.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, p. 29.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 45A.

WHITE, HUGH V., Jr., Executive Director of the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government: Welcomed to House, p. 452.

WHITTAKER, JOHN E., (R), Representative from Lycoming County, First District.

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WILLARD, JAMES E., (R), Representative from Mercer County, Second District.

Leaves of absence granted, p. 71; 164.

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WILLAREDT, HERMAN B., (R), Representative from Montgomery County, Third District.

Amendments offered by, to
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Bill introduced by,
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WILLIAMS, ALAN D., Jr., (R), Representative from Bucks County, First District.

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WILLIAMS, EVAN S., (R), Representative from Bradford County.

Bill introduced by,
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Third reading and final passage, p. 257.
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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 32A.

WILT, RAYMOND E., (R), Representative from Allegheny County, Seventeenth District.

Bill introduced by,
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Signed by Speaker, p. 421.
Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 21A.

WOOD, NORMAN, (R), Representative from Lancaster County, Second District.

Amendments offered by, to
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Guests:
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Signed by Governor, March 7, 1962. Act No. 62A.

WORLEY, FRANCES, (R), Representative from Adams County.

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U. S. Government to submit to the jurisdiction of the World Court, p. 31.

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Constitution, new, joint committee to draft, p. 58.

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WYND, ELISABETH S., (R), Representative from Wyoming County.

Birthday greetings, p. 160.

Motions by, to
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Movies, television shows, to avoid exploitation of crimes, etc., p. 483.

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YETTER, VAN D., Jr., (D), Representative from Monroe County.

Bill introduced by,
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Telephones, public, erection of along federal highway system, Congress memorialized to permit, p. 305.
Volunteer Firemen's Week, proclaiming, p. 455.

Roll call, p. 14.

ZEMBER, GERALD S,. (R), Representative from Berks County, First District.

Amendments offered by, to
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No. 77.

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Resolution offered by,
Attorney-General to inform the public of steps taken to eliminate corruption in the various State departments, p. 354.

Roll call, p. 14.

ZIMMERMAN, LESTER H., (R), Representative from Juniata County.

Amendments offered by, to
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Remarks by, on
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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Special Session 1962. 147th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 40. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1962. No. 1.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1962.

This being the day and hour fixed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Special Session, the Members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) called the Senate to order at 12:00 m., Eastern Standard Time.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O Lord God, Thou Who art the source of light and truth, we lift our voices in gratitude for the revelation of Thy love to us in so many wonderful ways. Continue to support us in the work of this day with Thy divine guidance and strength.

Hear us in the Name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

The President then read the Proclamation of the Governor as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG
PROCLAMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 12 of the Constitution, I, David L. Lawrence, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session, to meet in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Monday, January 22, 1962, at twelve o'clock Noon, to consider legislation upon the subject of Congressional Reapportionment.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

(SEAL)

/s/
DAVID L. LAWRENCE

BY THE GOVERNOR:
/s/ E. James Trimarchi, Jr.
Secretary of the Commonwealth

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease for a moment.

(The Senate was at ease.)

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTION OF RULES

Mr. HALUSKA offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 22, 1962.

RESOLVED, That the standing rules of the Senate during the 1962 Regular Session be adopted for the government of the Senate for the present Extraordinary Session.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. MULLIN offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 22, 1962.

RESOLVED, That the present Standing Committees serve for this Extraordinary Session.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

NOTIFICATION TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 22, 1962.

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the Senate is convened in Extraordinary Session in conformity with the Proclamation of the sixteenth day of January, and is ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee also inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now convened in Extraordinary Session and ready to proceed to business.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the resolution just adopted, the Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to notify the Governor and the House that the Senate is now convened in Extraordinary Session: the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Lane, Chairman; the gentleman from Luzerne, Mr. Murray; and the gentleman from Carbon, Mr. Scott.

The committee may leave immediately to discharge

its duties. The Senate will now be at ease, awaiting the report of this committee.

(The Senate was at ease.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair now recognizes the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Please bring them forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable William J. Lane.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I have the honor to report that the committee, appointed on behalf of the Senate by the President pro tempore, to wait upon the Governor and the House of Representatives and inform them that the Senate is organized and ready to proceed to business, has performed its duty.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair discharges the committee with the thanks of the Senate.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS ORGANIZED

The PRESIDENT. The Chair again recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT. Please bring them forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable James Musto.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. President, we have been appointed as a committee on the part of the House to inform the Senate that the House is ready to convene in Extraordinary Session, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. The Chair thanks the entire committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TIME OF NEXT MEETING OF REGULAR SESSION

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Regular Session of the Senate will convene on Wednesday, January 24, 1962, at 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Special Session do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 24, 1962, at 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:27 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 22, 1962

SPECIAL SESSION

The SPEAKER, the Honorable Hiram G. Andrews, called the House to order.

The SPEAKER. This being the day and the hour fixed by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Honorable David L. Lawrence, in his Proclamation convening the General Assembly in Special Session by virtue of the authority conferred upon him under Article IV, section 12 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the members of the House of Representatives here assembled will come to order.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

O God of all grace and protector of all mankind, it is with heartfelt thanks and boundless praise that we come before Thee in this hour. We pray that Thou wilt look mercifully upon our infirmities, and in all our dangers and necessities stretch forth the right hand of Thy Majesty to help and defend us. In the decisions of this hour we pray that Thou wilt be our strength and stay, and guide us by the counsel and might of Thy Spirit: through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to Whom be glory, honor and praise, world without end. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The House will be at ease awaiting the arrival of the respective floor leaders.

The Chair would remind the respective whips that it will shortly be in order to determine the presence of a quorum.

If the respective whips can assure the Chair that a quorum is present, we can proceed with the order of the day.

COMMUNICATION

FROM SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary to the Governor which was read by the chief clerk as follows:

January 16, 1962.

Hon. Joseph Ominsky
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Ominsky:

I am attaching hereto the Governor's Proclamation convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session to meet at the Capitol, Harrisburg, on Monday, January 22, 1962, at twelve o'clock Noon, to consider legislation upon the subject of Congressional Reapportionment.

Very truly yours,
Roy A. Schafer

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

The Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor was read by the chief clerk as follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 12 of the Constitution, I, David L. Lawrence, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session, to meet in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Monday, January 22, 1962, at twelve o'clock Noon, to consider legislation upon the subject of Congressional Reapportionment.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE
Governor

(Seal)

BY THE GOVERNOR:
E. James Trimarchi Jr.
Secretary of the Commonwealth

The SPEAKER. The Proclamation of the Governor will be printed in full in the Legislative Journal.

ROLL CALL

The Speaker. For the purpose of ascertaining a quorum, members will indicate their presence by using the "aye" voting switch. The chief clerk will record the names and the total number of members present. Note your presence by using the "aye" voting switch.

MEMBERS PRESENT—196

Adams,	Fry,	Lee, A. M.,	Riley,
Anderson, J. H.,	Fulmer,	Lee, K. B.,	Rovansek,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Leonard,	Royer,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	Limper,	Rubin,
Ashton,	George,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gibbons,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Long, Wm Jos.,	Scarcelli,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Lutty,	Schaaf,
Blair,	Goodrich,	Magee,	Schuster,
Boles,	Gramlich,	Manbeck,	Seltzer,
Bonner,	Gray,	Markley,	Shelton,
Bossert,	Greenlee,	Marsh,	Sherman,
Bower,	Gremminger,	Maxwell,	Shupnik,
Bowman,	Gross,	May,	Simmons,
Branca,	Guthrie,	McCandless,	Slack,
Breth,	Hamilton,	McCann,	Snare,
Buchanan,	Hankins,	McCormack,	Stank,
Bush,	Hartley,	McDevitt,	Steckel,
Capano,	Haudenshield,	McDonald,	Stimmel,
Capitolo,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Stiteler,
Cauley,	Heffner,	McLaughlin,	Stone,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	McNally,	Strausser,
Cioffi,	Hocker,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Clarke,	Holl,	Merry,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Cooley,	Holliday,	Miller,	Taylor,
Crossin,	Holman,	Mills,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Horst,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Irvis,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Donaldson,	Jim,	Murray,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Johnson, A. W.,	Musto,	Wall,
Doughten,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Dell,	Walsh,
Down,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wargo,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Keiser,	Odorisio,	Welsh,
Elvey,	Kelly,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Parlante,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kessler,	Pashley,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	King,	Perry,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Petrosky,	Williams, E. S.,
Fetterolf,	Klein,	Piper,	Wilt,
Filo,	Knecht,	Polaski,	Wood,
Fineman,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Flynn,	Kornick,	Prendergast,	Wynd,
Foerster,	Korns,	Price,	Yetter,
Foor,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Zember,
Fox,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Zimmerman,
Frascella,	Lawson,	Renwick,	Andrews, Speaker

MEMBERS ABSENT—14

Comer,	Guesman,	Murphy,	Sakulsky,
Eshback,	Henzel,	Needham,	Varner,
Gelfand,	McKeever,	Reidenbach,	Willard,
Gibb,	Mihm,		

The SPEAKER. One hundred ninety-six members having responded to their names, a quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION SENATE IS ORGANIZED

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Committee on the part of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are a Committee on the part of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate is now organized in extraordinary session and ready to proceed with the business of the session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the Committee on the part of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leaves of absence were granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. NEEDHAM for today.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. REIDENBACH for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. McKEEVER for the week.

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. GELFAND for the week because of illness.

Mr. Tompkins for Mr. ESHBACK for today to attend funeral.

RULES

The SPEAKER. Under the provisions of Article II, section 11, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, this House in 1961 adopted rules to govern its procedure which will continue to be the rules for this extraordinary session, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The standing committees and the members thereof as constituted by the House in the 1961 regular session will remain the same for this special session, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON SENATE

Mr. MUSTO offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, Monday, January 22, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House of Representatives is convened in Special Session, pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth and is ready to proceed with the business of the session.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is in session and ready to proceed with business, Messrs. Musto, Filo and Tompkins.

The committee will now proceed in the performance of its duties.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR

Mr. McCANN offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives
Monday, January 22, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon His Excellency, The Governor of the Commonwealth, and inform him that the House of Representatives is convened in Extraordinary Session in conformity with his proclamation and is ready to receive any communication he may wish to make.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee to wait upon the Governor and notify him the House is convened, the gentleman from Greene, Mr. McCann, the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, and the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dougherty.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed to inform his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, that the 1962 special session of the House of Representatives is convened has completed its duty and is here to state that there is no other official business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee and the committee is discharged.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON SENATE

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Senate.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the part of the House to inform the Senate that the 1962 special session of the House of Representatives has convened and is ready to proceed with business has performed its duty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee and the committee is discharged.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. McCANN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. McCANN, A. W. JOHNSON, DOUGHERTY, Mrs. KERNAGHAN, Messrs. PETROSKY, ESLER, SHERMAN, LAMB and KORNICK.

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts.

Referred to the Committee on Congressional Apportionment.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. McCANN asked and obtained permission for the

Committee on Congressional Apportionment to meet during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the House will be at ease awaiting the return of the committee.

STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. If the House will be in order, the Chair would like to make a brief statement of possible interest to some members of the House.

As perhaps some members of the House have noted, when the legislature in its wisdom increased the emoluments of the members of the General Assembly, it knocked out the compensation for special sessions. However, as a result of an inadvertence, the $1,000 paid to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House was not knocked out. It was not the intention of either presiding officer that that appropriation should stand. Now I have this problem: I can either let the appropriation lapse, which is contrary to all legislative practice, you know, or I can use it for some cause which in my discretion I deem appropriate. What I want to do is this: divide the $1,000 into three equal sums.

Some members of the House have liberal arts colleges in their senatorial districts which have student loan funds. Now, if those members will just send to the Speaker's office their names and the names of the institutions to which they would give $333 to a students' loan fund, the Chair will appoint a committee and the committee will pull two of the slips out of the hat. I would like to control one of the three.

I hope I have made myself clear. Any member of the House who has in his district a college which has a student loan fund and will send to the Speaker's office a slip of paper with his name and the name of the institution to which he would give $333, we will put them all in a hat and we will have a responsible and reputable committee draw them out of the hat.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather historic day in that it is the first time, I believe, in Pennsylvania's history that we have had a concurrent special session running along with a regular session. I believe it would be in keeping to make a few observations of the dilemma, shall I say, in which Pennsylvania finds itself.

Several years ago we all read about the situation that prevails in California, where they have a special session generally running at the same time as a regular session is running. It was predicted that if we adopted the plan we have in Pennsylvania we would also get into that unfortunate situation, which is where we find ourselves today.

I think this General Assembly could well consider our situation. I have been attending the budget hearings. We find it is very difficult to even estimate what a fair expenditure by departments will be for one year. We used to do it for two years and everybody said that was an almost impossible task. We find, too, that in trying to estimate revenues for one year we are not assured of any greater accuracy on a one-year basis than we were when we used to be on a biennial basis, and the real reason for having annual sessions was to make it easier to budget and easier to estimate revenues than when we did it on a biennial plan. Now we find that it is very, very difficult to estimate revenues on an annual basis, and this current budget that we are in shows that for this present fiscal year there are $16 million in lapses, which goes to show you that we were in here just last September and we were told we had a tight budget, that there was no money in it for the schools, yet there is $16 million worth of lapses in the bill.

I would say this, at this session of the General Assembly we, as Republicans and Democrats, should sit down on a nonpartisan basis and determine where we go from here, should we go back to having biennial sessions rather than annual. An awful lot of thought should be given to that. Maybe we would save money. Perhaps to save a skyrocketing budget we should go back to biennial sessions.

Someone made the statement that if we went into annual sessions, the first thing we knew we would have an annual General Fund budget of one billion dollars. Folks, here we are in our second annual session and already our budget is one billion dollars for the one year, whereas in 1953 it was a billion dollars for two years.

We should sit down and seriously examine this whole problem. Should we go back to the old two-year session? Should we, then, go on an annual basis and have a general session so that we could do anything, or should we have a general session with a cutoff date of about April 1st or May 1st? Or should we adopt the plan of the Committee on Constitutional Revision which provides for a continuing session and give your committees and everything a continuance the same as they do in the National Congress. Certainly what we are doing is not right. I do not think it is good for the Commonwealth. It does not seem to be answering the situation. We could well sit down, all of us, find out what other States have done, what their experience is, and get a new constitutional amendment to straighten out the situation so that we will not have another situation like the one here today, that we have a special session superimposed on a regular session. It has now opened the door and a precedent has been established, and in the future you may see many special sessions during the same year as the fiscal session. And that is not good government.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an announcement of interest to the Republican side of the House.

I have just confirmed with Mr. McCann that this extraordinary sesison will reconvene tomorrow at 1 o'clock. The Republican plan will be to come here on the floor at 1 o'clock and ask the Chair for a brief recess for the purpose of a Republican caucus. Mr. McCann has agreed to this, and, without objection, we would like to have that as our plan for tomorrow.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. GREENLEE from the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, reported as committed, House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, to be laid aside for second reading.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, we will adjourn the special session in a minute, and I ask the membership to come back to the hall of the House at 2 o'clock, at which time the fiscal session will begin. This will give them an opportunity to get a bite to eat at the cafeteria. Before they leave I would like also to meet now with the chief clerk, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Eilberg, at the end of the extraordinary session.

When this House adjourns now, it will reconvene at 2 o'clock for the fiscal session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RENWICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that this day's special session do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 23, 1962, at 2 p. m., e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 1:03 p. m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 23, 1962

SPECIAL SESSION

The House met at 2 p m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, in the beauty of this day we come before Thee with thanks and praise for the many blessings which are ours. We know that Thou hast granted to us the privilege of living and laboring in a land of glorious opportunity. We ask that Thou wilt bless the members of this House of Representatives; and instill within each one the sincere realization of their dependency upon Thee, the frank understanding of the problems which face them, and the utmost need of calling upon Thee and receiving from Thee the guidance which Thou hast to give. In Thy dear name. Amen.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of Mrs. Beatrice Z. Miller, a former member of this House from Philadelphia County. If she is present, will she stand?

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, as announced yesterday, the hour having arrived, we would like permission to hold a brief caucus not to exceed one-half hour on the Republican side, immediately.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic members of the House will not caucus but I will ask that they remain nearby so that when the Republican members do return we will proceed immediately on the reapportionment session.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair will declare a recess of one-half hour.

The Chair hears none, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, January 22, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Dougherty for Mr. MIHM for the week because of illness.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. A. M. Lee.

Mr. A. M. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendments and, if the clerk will read them in a short way, I will explain my amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the clerk the short way and explained at length by the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. A. M. LEE offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 1 to 3, by striking out "first second, third, fourth" in line 1, all of lines 2 and 3 and inserting: "twenty-fourth, twenty-seventh, thirty-fourth, fortieth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth, fifty-first and fifty-second wards of the City of Philadelphia.

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 4 to 7, by striking out "seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth" in line 4, all of lines 5 to 7, and inserting: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-sixth, thirtieth, thirty-sixth, thiry-ninth and forty-eighth wards of the City of Philadelphia.

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 8 to 11, by striking out "fifth, sixth, eleventh, twelfth" in line 8, all of lines 9 to 11 and inserting: nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-

third, thirty-seventh, forty-third and forty-seventh wards of the City of Philadelphia.

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 12 to 14, by striking out "twenty-second, thirty-fifth" in line 12, all of lines 13 and 14 and inserting: twenty-first, twenty-second, thirty-eighth, forty-second, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-ninth wards of the City of Philadelphia.

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 15 to 17, by striking out "twenty-third, twenty-fifth" in line 15, all of lines 16 and 17 and inserting: twenty-third, thirty-fifth, forty-first, forty-fifth, fifty-third, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth wards of the City of Philadelphia.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee.

Mr. A. M. LEE. Mr. Speaker, the amendments which I offer to this bill only affect section one of the bill which has to do with the apportionment of congressional districts in the City of Philadelphia. It has no effect upon the apportionment of any of the other 66 counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I think everyone in this House is familiar with the reapportionment plan written into this bill which was received from Congressman Green, the chairman of the Democratic City Committee in the City of Philadelphia.

The amendments which I offer would create in Philadelphia five congressional districts which are essentially equal in population, which are contiguous and which are compact. By that I mean that these districts, each of them, would be in a recognized community within the City of Philadelphia where there is a community of interest. For the information, especially, of my colleagues from the City of Philadelphia, I would say that my amendments would create five districts, one in Northwest Philadelphia, one in Northeast Philadelphia, one in North Philadelphia, one in South Philadelphia, and one in West Philadelphia. I think that these amendments, if they are adopted, will give the City of Philadelphia a fair and equitable reapportionment plan, something that we were promised in these deliberations, but which unfortunately has not come about because the districts submitted by Congressman Green have the most fantastic shapes imaginable. I am not going to dwell on it. I think that everyone is familiar with the type of gerrymandering that went on in creating those districts in Philadelphia. I can only say this, Mr. Speaker, and that is that the congressional reapportionment plan for the City of Philadelphia is vicious, it is arrogant, and it is a fraud on the people in the City of Philadelphia, and the only thing that I cannot understand is how Boss Bill Green expects to get away with it, how he thinks that the people of Philadelphia are going to take this thing lying down.

There is a lot of argument among knowledgeable people in the City of Philadelphia as to when the era of good government, so-called, ended. These knowledgeable people give various estimates and almost everybody in Philadelphia knows that for a long, long time the Democratic organization in Philadelphia has been parading under the false colors of good government, but I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that when this reapportionment plan was presented to this legislature by Boss Green, it was the end of an era because now they have dropped even the pretense of good government. They do not even pretend to be for good government any more.

I would like to say to my friends, my 38 colleagues from the City of Philadelphia, when they advanced this plan, and if they are going to support it, they should be ashamed of themselves. And I say to them and I warn them that the people of the City of Philadelphia are not going to let them get away with it.

Now I would also like to say a word to the other Democrats on the other side of the House, the ones who come from outside Philadelphia, I have a certain sympathy for them. I watched them all through the regular session in 1961 and they took this dirty wash from the City of Philadelphia and they laundered it to the best of their abilities, and they went down the line. I know that from time to time it was pretty tough for them to take, but this caps them all. They are going to have to get all the soap products that were ever advertised on television to try to get this load of dirty wash clean because it just is not going to wash.

We are now approaching a moment of truth, Mr. Speaker. It reminds me of a story which may be aprocryphal but it has always made a great impression upon me. It is sort of topical because it has to do with French Colonialism. Some of you may have been familiar with the Island of Haiti when back around 1800 the Island of Haiti was trying to throw off the colonial yoke of France. They had a terrible war in Haiti and it was a vicious, vicious time.

There was an Emperor of Haiti, a native Emperor, whose name was Henri Christophe. His headquarters were in a citadel, away up in the mountains, on the Island of Haiti. And the Emperor's castle was up on this great promontory in the mountains. This particular piece of land was surrounded on three sides by sheer cliffs; the drop was a thousand feet to the rocks below; and on the fourth side was the castle, the citadel.

As the story goes, one day Henri Christophe, the Emporer, had some visiting dignitaries and in order to impress these people, the visiting dignitaries, with the obedience and the loyalty of his troops, he sent out a company commander and a hundred of his soldiers on the parade ground which was surrounded by this tremendous precipice. Then he had the company commander give these hundred soldiers the command, "Forward, March," and they marched forward and their loyalty was so great to the Emperor of Haiti that they marched right off the edge of that cliff and fell a thousand feet to their deaths.

Now I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that we see a similar situation here today. This is an attempt to frustrate the will of the people in the City of Philadelphia. "Emporer" Green has given the orders and I wonder what the response will be. I suspect that the members on the other side of the aisle are going to take that command and march right off the cliff and fall the thousand feet as these soldiers did.

I think we approach the moment of truth today in another way, Mr. Speaker, because we are going to find out, and the people of Pennsylvania are going to find out, exactly who runs this legislature of ours. Is it the people of Pennsylvania or is it Bill Green? He ran it in the last session; the question will be whether he still runs it today, here and now.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of these amendments.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, rise?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Rather than read about this amendment in the paper tomorrow to learn what it is, I would like to know how the amendment changes the districts in Philadelphia. Is there any way I can see that now?

Mr. A. M. LEE. I give the gentleman this map, Mr. Speaker, which has it all blocked out.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Eilberg.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendments which have been offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee.

I should like to point out that since the incorporation of the City of Philadelphia in 1854, over a hundred years ago, the Republican Party ever since then has had the responsibility and has reapportioned the City of Philadelphia as it saw fit, with the exception of 1940, when we were temporarily in control and when they promptly reorganized Philadelphia after 1940. So I think it is important to note that the majority party does have this responsibility and somebody has to do it, but now that we are in control they scream bloody murder.

I would like to say further that it was the position of Philadelphia that by relinquishing the one seat, six to five, it made possible a settlement of the picture statewide, one which will prevent a state-wide election at large. I feel that we are entitled to some credit for making possible a state-wide settlement of the situation, which nobody is happy with but which we all have to live with.

I was somewhat amused, Mr. Speaker—and I am going to conclude my remarks very shortly—by the statements which were made by the gentleman, Mr. Lee. I have been in this legislature four terms now and I have listened with considerable interest whenever he took the floor, because he represented to me an intelligent, factual kind of person. I am amazed, amused, irritated, delighted, when he just completely goes "off the handle." All he is capable of saying is "fantastic," "arrogant," "dirty wash." These are expressions which I have come not to expect from a gentleman like Mr. Lee. He does not talk about the merits of the proposal, or the demerits. He says the people of Philadelphia are against it. Well, the people of Philadelphia have expressed themselves over many, many years now as to just what their preferences are.

I think it is very clear, Mr. Speaker, that the voice we have just heard was not the voice of Philadelphia but the voice of Wilbur Hamilton, without a doubt. So let us vote these amendments down.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Williams, desire to be recognized?

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlemen from Bucks, Mr. Williams.

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee. In the adjoining county of Bucks County, adjoining Philadelphia, we very recently have seen what our citizens thought of the Bill Green—what we call the "Green Grab." What this present reapportionment will do in Philadelphia—we have called it the "Greenmander" and, as far as we are concerned, it is no better.

Bill Green has robbed, as I understand it, the citizens of Philadelphia of fair, compact and regional representation for only one purpose, as we see it, an effort to protect himself in his own district, which I think went to the opposite party in this last election.

In addition, Bill Green has robbed the women of Philadelphia of their one representative. I think the women of Philadelphia and the women of Pennsylvania are taking recognition of this fact.

The amendments offered by Representative Lee make sense. They are fair and they serve the best interests of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, just a brief comment. I did not intend to speak on this, but when the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee, said that we in Philadelphia should be ashamed of ourselves, I really want to accept the challenge and address myself to the merits of his amendments as opposed to the bill that is before us.

I disagree with the gentleman's choice of language. I do not think anybody here has any reason to be ashamed of themselves, either if they vote for the bill as it is in its present form or as it will be if it is amended.

I think the true answer to the gentleman's contention is that these amendments are going to go down and they are going to go down on a bipartisan basis, and I think that is proof of the pudding that the bill before us, without the gentleman's amendments, might very well be a good one.

We must recognize that this is political. We are politicians. We are dealing in politics. There are men here on both sides of the aisle who like some phases of this reapportionment plan and dislike other phases. That is to be expected. I do not care what type of plan you have or who submits the plan for reapportionment, that is necessarily so.

Now, factually, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee, says that these districts in his amendments are contiguous and compact, unlike the districts that are in the bill before us. But looking at the gentleman's amendments, we have in here the very situation about which some of the opposition have been critical, namely, that one or more of the districts run from river to river, from the Schuylkill River to the Delaware River, and under this gentleman's amendment, in District C we have the congressional district running from the Schuylkill River clear across the city to the Delaware River. Now, if that is contiguous and if that is compact, then I submit that I do not understand the English language as well as some of the other members who are using it.

Another thing, to show you this is clearly political, Congressman Green's district—Congressman Green, the dean of the Philadelphia delegation and the chairman of the party, is ward leader in the 33rd ward. All of his wards, except one or two, are taken away from him. His own ward is taken away from him and given to Representative Nix. Now is that political? It seems to me it is, Mr. Speaker. As I say, you just cannot submit a reapportionment program that is not political.

If you want to argue on a state-wide basis, all you have to look at is one of the districts that was just changed that goes from Northumberland clear across to Berks

County. If that is compact and contiguous, then, Mr. Speaker, I do not know what those words mean. How many people are in that district? Five hundred and fifty-two thousand as opposed to the mean of 400,000. Is that political? Sure it is. We are politicians.

Is this not a clue that the amendments of the gentleman from Philadelphia are clearly 100 percent political, the fact that he is restricting his amendment to the City of Philadelphia? I do not blame him for doing this. This is a political issue, but that is all it is, and I want to make sure that when you vote for or against it you realize that he is talking politics.

I think the plan we have before us is about as fair a plan state-wide as any you can conceive of. I think it is something we need and I do not think the gentleman's amendment will really help the situation any.

As a very prominent Republican said, when he heard of the opposition of the Republicans in Philadelphia to this Philadelphia reapportionment, if the Republican party in Philadelphia—and I am not quoting him verbatim—is going to build itself up, it had better start building on stronger legs than congressional reapportionment.

So I think those words should be absorbed by the local leadership in Philadelphia. You cannot get the confidence of the people of Philadelphia by being negative, by being critical all the time. You have to develop a program that appeals to the people and you are not doing it when you are submitting political amendments like this to a bill that a lot of people worked on.

Furthermore, and in conclusion, I resent the implication contained in Wilbur Hamilton's letter to the members of the legislature that this is a reapportionment plan perpetrated by the Democrats and perpetrated, in particular, by Congressman Green. Most of this program, it seems to me, was dictated by "Georgie" Bloom. He is the one responsible for what is happening here today. Therefore, I think not only is Wilbur Hamilton unfair in the implication and inferences contained in that letter, but he is factually inaccurate. For that reason I think we should pass this bill without the amendments and let the Senate work on it.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Lamb, has requested to be heard. Will the majority leader yield to the gentleman from Allegheny?

Mr. McCANN. I will, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Lamb.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I rise in opposition to these amendments. As I sat listening to the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee, speak, mention was made that he was about to lead Philadelphia and that part of the Commonwealth back into good government by these amendments.

I want to point out one fact, Mr. Speaker. An attempt was made to fairly, and I say fairly, reapportion this Commonwealth. I think that if we look at this analytically and factually, we would say that to fairly apportion congressional districts in this Commonwealth you would divide the total population by the number of districts and, doing that, you would come up with approximately 419,000 to 420,000 persons per district. With that figure you would attempt to move across the State and create legislative districts as near as possible to that figure.

The SPEAKER. The question before the House is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. LAMB. Inasmuch as I felt that the discussion went far afield from that, Mr. Speaker, I will get back to the subject.

The SPEAKER. The discussion has gone rather far afield and the Chair would be very much pleased if the members would confine the discussion to the amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee. We will have an opportunity later on to pass upon the bill as a whole, and then we will discuss reapportionment throughout the State.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the amendments are to the congressional districts in Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. That is right.

Mr. LAMB. May I just point out then, Mr. Speaker, that, as I said earlier, an attempt was made that would create certain districts in Philadelphia which might go beyond the boundary of Philadelphia, with the idea of giving fair reapportionment, that is, keeping the districts within size, and the same proponents of these amendments and those who offered to support them at this time cried county line, do not go over the county line, do not disturb present congressional districts. I only wish to point out, Mr. Speaker, I may have been a little far afield of the actual amendments themselves, but in the attempt to pin the blame where it rightfully belongs, if the State is not apportioned fairly I do not believe it is the fault of the Democratic forces in this State or any other particular leader.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I think all those who served on the committee know the problems as we worked week after week, and where we are here today in this special session. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee, has offered amendments to the sections dealing with the congressional seats in the City of Philadelphia. Now, I read on page 2 of the present bill, on line three, that it contains the 51st and 60th wards, and as I read the gentleman's amendments, I find that he is presenting to us an unconstitutional amendment in which he eliminated the 60th ward in the City of Philadelphia, which does exist. If this amendment were to be adopted, the bill could be unconstitutional and the entire reapportionment program would be thrown out by the courts and we would have all the congressmen running at large. I say to the gentleman from Philadelphia, unless there is an additional page to your amendment, I cannot find the 60th ward in any congressional district which you have outlined for this House. I would like to question the gentleman from the City of Philadelphia, Mr. Lee.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. A. M. Lee, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. A. M. LEE. I will, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The majority leader will proceed.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Philadelphia tell me where the 60th ward appears in his amendment?

Mr. A. M. LEE. Mr. Speaker, when I gave the instructions yesterday to the gentleman from the Legislative Reference Service, I pointed out to him that on the map that I had, the 46th ward had been subdivided and what was the 46th on this also included the 60th, and that that

should be added in the amendments. Now, apparently, they were not included in the amendments. However, I would refer the gentleman to page 6 of the bill, section 3, which says and I will give you it in words to this effect, that if there is any district that is omitted and it is completely surrounded by other parts of the district, what was omitted is to be included in the district. I submit, Mr. Speaker, the amendments probably should have had 60th in there. If the gentleman thinks that it is important, I will ask permission to insert that, but I would also say that under the terms of the bill itself, the 60th ward would be included in this particular congressional district.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell us in which section of the amendments the 60th should appear properly?

Mr. A. M. LEE. It should be in the same as the 46th.

Mr. McCANN. In your amendments, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. M. LEE. It says amend section, the first part of the amendments where it says 24th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 44th, 46th, it should also include 51st, 52nd and 60th.

Mr. McCANN. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Lee.

Mr. Speaker, on the amendment then the 60th ward would appear in this section. Mr. Speaker, we have worked long and hard and it seems that there are Democrats not satisfied and Republicans not satisfied. And I say to our membership here that we stand behind the commitment we make, that these amendments will be voted down, and I ask the membership to vote "no" on these amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. A. M. Lee. I think they have been discussed very thoroughly; the position has been well taken, and I ask that both Republican and Democratic Members support the measure by voting "no" on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. A. M. LEE. I asked for a roll call, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is the demand for a roll call seconded?

Mr. McCANN. It is agreed to, Mr. Speaker, that the roll call will be of record.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. A. M. LEE and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—65

Adams,	Fulmer,	Knecht,	Price,
Anderson, J. H.,	George,	Kooker,	Pursley,
Ashton,	Gramlich,	Korns,	Seltzer,
Auker,	Gross,	Lee, A. M.,	Simmons,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Lee, K. B.,	Slack,
Bossert,	Henzel,	Lippincott,	Snare,
Bower,	Holl,	Magee,	Stiteler,
Buchanan,	Holliday,	Manbeck,	Ujobai,
Bush,	Holman,	Marsh,	Whittaker,
Davis,	Horst,	May,	Willaredt,
Dengler,	Isaacs,	McCandless,	Williams, A. D.,
Dennison,	Johnson, R. P.,	McInroy,	Williams, E. S.,
Elvey,	Kernaghan,	Merry,	Worley,
Ewing,	Kessler,	Miller,	Wynd,
Fetterolf,	King,	Odorisio,	Zember,
Foor,	Kistler,	Piper,	Zimmerman,
Fox,			

NAYS—134

Anderson, S. A.,	Gailey,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,
Arlene,	Gallagher,	McCann,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	McCormack,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	McDevitt,	Scarcelli,
Boles,	Gray,	McDonald,	Schaaf,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Bowman,	Gremminger,	McNally,	Shelton,
Branca,	Guesman,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Breth,	Hamilton,	Mills,	Shupnik,
Capano,	Hankins,	Monroe,	Stank,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	Morley,	Steckel,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	Mullen,	Stimmel,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	Munley,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Murphy,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Hocker,	Murray,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cooley,	Irvis,	Musto,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Crossin,	Jenkins,	O'Dell,	Taylor,
Curwood,	Jim,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Thompson,
Donaldson,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Tomascik,
Dougherty,	Jones,	Ogilive,	Tompkins,
Doughten,	Kamyk,	Parlante,	Trusio,
Down,	Keiser,	Pashley,	Varner,
Edwards,	Kelly,	Perry,	Verona,
Eilberg,	Klein,	Petrosky,	Wall,
Ehrhback,	Kornick,	Polaski,	Walsh,
Eshleman,	Kramer,	Polen,	Wargo,
Esler,	Lamb,	Prendergast,	Weidner,
Farabaugh,	Lawson,	Reibman,	Welsh,
Filo,	Leonard,	Renwick,	Wescott,
Fineman,	Limper,	Riley,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rovansek,	Wood,
Foerster,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Royer,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Lutty,	Rubin,	Andrews,
Fry,	Markley,		Speaker

NOT VOTING—11

Comer,	Gibbons,	McKeever,	Reidenbach,
Gelfand,	Goodrich,	Mihm,	Willard,
Gibb,	Heffner,	Needham,	

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring.

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. ADAMS offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 18 and 19 by striking out "Northumberland"" and inserting: Lebanon

Amend Sec. 1, page 3, line 19 by striking out "Lebanon" and inserting: Northumberland

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, briefly, what this amendment does is swap Northumberland for Lebanon County. It takes Northumberland out of the proposed Berks-Schuylkill district and moves it in with the Dauphin County district and takes Lebanon away from the Dauphin County district and moves it in with Berks and Schuylkill.

It pleased me to note that the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, pointed out the grotesqueness of the Northumberland-Schuylkill-Berks district as proposed in the present bill, and here we will give him an opportunity, along with all the other members, to try to remedy at least that situation.

In addition to the proposed setup of Northumberland, Schuylkill and Berks Counties, I do not think it is fair, especially to people of Northumberland and Berks County being strung out in this monstrosity of a district which runs all the way down from Boyertown to Susquehanna, around Sunbury, a hundred or more miles with many mountains in between, and people who are not as kindred as the people in Berks and Lebanon Counties. Schuylkill County lies between these two districts. They are not contiguous. Schuylkill, Berks and Lebanon would be contiguous districts. In addition, the population as proposed in the bill before us of 552,000 would be reduced to 539,000 which is closer to the theoretically correct figure. It would also increase the size of the district which includes Dauphin County. It will figure closer to the

419,000 than what it is now. It is considerably below that figure.

Also, I believe this district, which I propose, of Berks, Schuylkill and Lebanon, would probably be the closest district in political registration of any district of the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There would be 143,400—some Democrats and 143,800 Republicans, less than 400 difference in the registration of the two districts. I think that pretty well sums up the situation. The present bill is not fair. This will make it fair.

I am pleased to see that the majority leader is amused and not angry. He isn't always that way every time I take the microphone.

I noted in the previous bill here there were 65 yeas and 133 nays. Now that means 65 would not go over the cliff, as the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee, pointed out. One hundred thirty-three did go over. Now I am going to give the 65 that did not go over another opportunity to go over; and if there are any amongst the 133 that went over the 1,000-foot drop and survived it, they are going to get a second crack at it.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, may I say by way of humor, I can see where now he has moved Ehrgood against Fenton against Rhodes and is going against Harvey Taylor. May I say to you, please vote "no" on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams. And I thoroughly enjoyed his explanation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Berks asks for a roll call and I presume the request is seconded.

Mr. McCANN. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. ADAMS and McCANN and were as follows:

YEAS—8

Adams,	Holl,	Kistler,	Price,
Dennison,	King,	Marsh,	Stiteler,

NAYS—187

Anderson, J. H.,	Fry,	Limper,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fulmer,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Arlene,	Gailey,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Ashton,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sakulsky,
Auker,	George,	Lutty,	Scarcelli,
Bachman,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Backenstoe,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Manbeck,	Schuster,
Blair,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Shelton,
Boies,	Gray,	Maxwell,	Sherman,
Bonner,	Greenlee,	May,	Shupnik,
Bower,	Gremminger,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Bowman,	Gross,	McCann,	Slack,
Branca,	Guesman,	McCormack,	Snare,
Breth,	Guthrie,	McDevitt,	Stank,
Buchanan,	Hamilton,	McDonald,	Steckel,
Bush,	Hankins,	McInroy,	Stimmel,
Capano,	Hartley,	McLaughlin,	Stone,
Capitolo,	Haudenshield,	McNally,	Strausser,
Cauley,	Heavey,	Meholchick,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	Merry,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Cioffi,	Henzel,	Miller,	Taylor,
Clarke,	Hocker,	Mills,	Thompson,
Cooley,	Holliday,	Monroe,	Tomascik,
Crossin,	Holman,	Morley,	Tompkins,
Curwood,	Horst,	Mullen,	Trusio,
Davis,	Irvis,	Munley,	Ujobai,
Dengler,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Jim,	Musto,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Wall,
Doughten,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Walsh,
Down,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Wargo,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Elvey,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Wescott,
Eshback,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Whittaker,
Eshleman,	Kessler,	Perry,	Willaredt,
Esler,	Klein,	Petrosky,	Williams, A. D.,
Ewing,	Knecht,	Piper,	Williams, E. S.,
Farabaugh,	Kooker,	Polaski,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Kornick,	Polen,	Wood,
Filo,	Korns,	Prendergast,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kramer,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Flynn,	Lamb,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foerster,	Lawson,	Renwick,	Zember,
Foor,	Lee, A. M.,	Riley,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Lee, K. B.,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Leonard,	Royer,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—15

Bossert,	Gibbons,	McKeever,	Reidenbach,
Comer,	Goodrich,	Mihm,	Seltzer,
Gelfand,	Heffner,	Murray,	Willard,
Gibb,	Jenkins,	Needham,	

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1, page 3, line 12 by striking out "fourth" where it appears the first time.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, these amendments are a printer's error. The original bill contained only one "fourth", and the bill you have in front of you on line 12 repeats the word "fourth" two times and this will strike it out. It is a correction of the printer's error, and I ask the membership to vote aye on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second to fifth sections inclusive and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

PUBLIC HEARING, APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, Mr. Polen, chairman, immediately after today's session for hearing on the revenue raising measures, in Room 245.

APPROPRIATIONS, Mr. Polen, chairman, Room 245, Wednesday, January 24, at 10 a. m.

INTERROGATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I will, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The minority leader will proceed.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, as I understand our timetable for tomorrow, this extraordinary session reconvenes tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of acting on this bill. How are we to have a simul-

taneous meeting of the Appropriations Committee as well as having a session here on the floor?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Johnson, it will only take a matter of a few minutes. It deals with the three deficiency bills and nothing else, sir. They will be back on the floor of the House in a short period of time. Nothing else is before the Appropriations Committee at the meeting at 10 a. m. That is your question?

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Then you do not contemplate budget hearings at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning?

Mr. McCANN. No, sir. There will be no hearings, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning at 10 a. m.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Wargo.

Mr. WARGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WARGO. Is it in order for me to present amendments to House bill No. 1 on third reading?

The SPEAKER. It is.

BIRTHDAYS

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Sullivan, Mr. Kenneth Lee, and the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Anderson, have birthdays. Will Mr. Dengler proceed?

Mr. DENGLER. First, let us sing to Sarah Anderson, "Happy Birthday, dear Sarah."

The next one is to Kenneth Lee. How about, "Dear Ken."

(Members joined in singing "Happy Birthday")

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to read from section 12 of the Constitution.

> "The Governor shall have power to convene the Senate in Extraordinary Session by proclamation for the transaction of executive business."

This session has been referred to popularly as an extraodinary session. It is not an extraordinary session; it is a special session. That is its official designation. When the Governor convenes the Senate for the purpose of passing on executive business, which means the approval of the appointments desired, that is an extraordinary session. This is a special session. Our bill is so labeled.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. POLASKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that this day's special session of the House do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 24, 1962, at 10 a.m., e.s.t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4:03 p.m., e.s.t.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Special Session 1962. 147th of the General Assembly.

Vol. 40. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1962. No. 3.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1962

The Senate met at 3:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Bless, we beseech Thee, merciful Lord, our Country and all our people. Give Thy special aid and grace to the Senators of this Commonwealth. Be their counselor and their defense. Give them faith, wisdom, courage, health and patience to bear the burden of their office. Grant that, relying upon Thee and seeking to do Thy will, wise laws may be enacted which will be administered justly, so that the welfare of all people may be assured, through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. SEYLER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence **HB 1,** which was referred to the Committee on Reapportionment.

RECESS

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I request a ten minute recess of the Senate for the purpose of holding a meeting of the committee on Reapportionment, to be held in the President pro tempore's office.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a ten minute recess of the Senate.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. EHRGOOD, from the Committee on Reapportionment, reported, as committed, **HB 1.**

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was as follows: **HB 1.**

And said bill having been read at length for the first time.

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Special Session do now adjourn until Thursday, January 25, 1962, at 10:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:23 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1962

SPECIAL SESSION

The House met at 10 a. m., e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend David R. Hoover, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou in whom we live and move and have our being, it is with reverence, respect, and assurance that we look to Thee. We pray that we may always honor Thee and give Thee first place in our lives. Teach us the value of acknowledging our trust and confidence in Thee as well as the awareness that Thou can'st bring calm to troubled waters. And implant Thy Word and the truth thereof within our hearts and minds, so that calling upon Thee we may find the strength and power to labor diligently for Thee and Thy kingdom. Through Him who has given us the goal of life itself, we humbly pray. Amen.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. It is the thought of the respective floor leaders and of the Chair that at the termination of this special session today, instead of waiting for the convening of the fiscal session upon the adjournment of the special session until next Monday, that we immediately go into the fiscal session. This arrangement will enable the members to make an earlier departure than would otherwise be possible.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, January 23, 1962, will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Wargo.

Mr. WARGO. Mr. Speaker, I was prepared at this time to offer two separate amendments. However, after the vote was taken on the various amendments yesterday, I feel that it would only be a waste of my time and the time of this House.

When the so-called bipartisan committee had its meeting a week ago Sunday, I feel that the decision was then made and its was made for political expendiency. Although it is shabby treatment to an industrial area like Lackawanna County, I feel nothing that could be said here would change the position of the men here.

I would say this to the fellows who represented the Democratic Party at this conference, I think when the Republican State Chairman insisted that Bradford County be included in the Tenth District, that our conferees should have held out and made their decision perfectly clear that it was not fair. If you look at this reapportionment as it stands right now, Philadelphia did give up one seat, there is a swing district, and the old Tenth District should not have been touched.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question.

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman, desire to be recognized at this time, or does he prefer to yield to the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee?

Mr. SHERMAN. I shall yield to anyone else, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. I think the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman, should be privileged to conclude the debate.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee.

Mr. A. M. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I spoke yesterday briefly in connection with this bill and I do not intend to retrace that particular debate.

I do, however, want to say that this is the same bill today that we had before us yesterday. The sections which gerrymander the City of Philadelphia are exactly the same and they are just as indefensible today as they were yesterday. I certainly hope that this bill will be defeated.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, the most eloquent argument which was made against this particular piece of legislation as respects Philadelphia was the fact that yesterday there was not a single person on the other side of this House who got up and said one word in defense of the plan for the City of Philadelphia. They talked about a number of things, dealt in personalities, and so forth, and some collateral issues, but not one of them was willing to get up and defend the plan that "Boss" Green sent up here for the City of Philadelphia.

Now, if this bill should pass and if it should be signed into law, I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that the people of the city of Philadelphia will have but one recourse, and that will be in the voting machine. As far as this business of "Greenmandering" is concerned, it was submitted to a vote of the people once before, because it was an issue in this last fall's campaign, and I am sure that the same sort of decision will be rendered by the people of the City of Philadelphia when they have an opportunity to express their will in this matter.

I ask everyone who can to vote against this vicious piece of legislation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Petrosky.

Mr. PETROSKY. Mr. Speaker, on the question before us and because of the type of heat that could be engendered on the matter that the House is considering, I would like to make these observations:

I want to commend the leadership of this House on both sides of the aisle. I want, too, to commend the leadership of both of our great political parties of this

Commonwealth for being the kind and type of individuals and personalities who were able to sit down and reach accord in an agreement which, in effect, is today House bill No. 1 on reapportionment.

This in itself has lent itself to good government in Pennsylvania, because it has eliminated the havoc that would have ensued had the 27 Congressmen been made to run at large.

I also want to commend the select committee on both sides of the aisle that worked so diligently in this area. I say to the membership of this House on both sides of the aisle, it was a job well done between two political parties and the leadership of those parties should be complimented on it, and the members on both sides of this House should be complimented upon receiving it as an agreement in good faith.

I would recommend that the House on both sides should unanimously pass this so we can get on with the representation, the kind of representation that the people in each of their local areas would want to vote for Pennsylvania in our United States Congress.

The SPEAKER. Does the lady from Lackawanna, Mrs. Munley, desire to be recognized?

Mrs. MUNLEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time, in order to save the time of the House, I would like to insert into the record an editorial which appeared in our Scranton Times last week. This editorial expresses my sentiments.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection and the editorial will be inserted into the record.

Mrs. MUNLEY submitted the following editorial for the record:

THE SCRANTON TIMES

We Take It on the Chin

Ten years ago a Republican-controlled Legislature, in a reshuffling of the state's congressional districts, made Lackawanna County the pawn in a ruthless game of power politics. This county was robbed of the preferred status it had enjoyed since 1887 as a separate congressional district.

For no other reason than to overcome Lackawanna County's Democratic leanings, this county was tied to five rural and predominantly Republican counties in the newly created 10th Congressional District. Protests of civic leaders were brushed aside. No heed was paid to the fact that Lackawanna, as an industrial county, had little in common with the adjoining counties, whose interests are largely agricultural and dairying.

We are now apparently about to see history repeating itself on a smaller scale. Under an agreement purportedly reached by a 14-member legislative committee and the state chairmen of the two major political parties, the forthcoming special session of the Legislature is to be asked to drop sparsely populated Pike County from the 10th District and substitute bigger Bradford County, with its far heavier Republican voter enrollment, for Pike.

If ever there was a case of adding insult to injury, this is it. The political motivation is obvious and it is not at all surprising to see Harrisburg dispatches noting that the deal to boost the Republican registration in the 10th District by nearly 7,000 is the result of pressure exerted from the office of incumbent Republican Congressman William W. Scranton. The GOP state leaders, it is reported, would not approve the over-all reapportionment plan unless Democratic spokesmen agreed to this gerrymandering scheme intended to make it easier for Congressman Scranton, or some Republican successor, to be elected next Fall.

Aside from its strong political overtones, this proposed realignment of the 10th Congressional District is an unconscionable injustice to a county which is striving mightly to establish itself as an industrial community and which can only be handicapped by having more rural territory hitched to it by congressional reapportionment. Since reapportionment has already been made an accomplished fact by the revamping of three other districts in the state, there is no excuse whatsoever for tampering with the 10th District.

Why should Lackawanna County take it on the chin merely to satisfy the political ambitions of a single Republican officeholder? Sen. Hugh J. McMenamin and members of the House of Representatives from this county should ask themselves this question and prepare to oppose, with all the force at their command, this unfair political grab even before it gets to the point of being voted on at the special session of the Legislature opening Monday.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams, desire to be recognized?

Does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman, yield?

Mr. SHERMAN. I yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman, yields to the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adams.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand why anybody on either side is complaining about lack of fair play after what happened yesterday or what is happening today on this bill. Yesterday, when I appealed for fair play and a better shake for Berks County, there was not one Democrat on the other side that felt that way, including the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Wargo, who complains about it today. There were only seven on this side of the aisle who could see it that way too. Let us face up to it, it seems that political expediency was the most important thing on both sides, So why complain about it?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Wargo.

Mr. WARGO. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Berks County, Pennsylvania is a large State. I am very familiar with my area. I also voted against the amendments offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee. Now, I know less than a pot of beans about Philadelphia and I am surely not that familiar with his area. As we stand here, we represent an area and, if there is shabby treatment, we let our position be known. In this particular case, to my knowledge and my understanding, this was a 12:30 at night deal where the Republican State Chairman had taken the position, take it or I will pick up my marbles and go home. I, personally, would say, go home.

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman, who will conclude the debate. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. A. M. Lee, rise?

Mr. A. M. Lee. I would just like to say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not know what Pandora's box is about to be opened, but if there is anything in there of interest to me, I want to reserve the right to comment on it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would hold that someone

has the right to conclude the debate. The proper person, in the opinion of the Chair, to conclude the debate, which has to end sometime, is the chairman of the committee concerned.

Mr. A. M. LEE. I appreciate that, Mr. Speaker, and may I say in my own defense, I do not think that I unduly trespass upon the time of this House in the debate of legislation. It is my right, as I understand it, under the rules to speak twice, and no more than twice, on any particular question. And again I say that if the gentleman is going to discuss the subject which I feel should be answered, I want to reserve the right to make that answer. I can assure the Chair that the answer will be succinct and to the point, as I have tried to make it my practice in the past.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, rise?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in order to protect my rights as a member, I merely want to say to the Speaker that it is not for the Speaker to decide when the debate ends but for the majority members of this House. And if I, as a member, want to answer Mr. Sherman, in case he says something that I do not like, I want the right to answer.

The SPEAKER. While the Chair has never used it, the Chair would remind the gentleman from Philadelphia that recognition depends upon the ability of the Chair to see the gentleman who asks for recognition. We have never used that, but it is within the power vested in the Speaker to recognize those whom he can see. I do not propose to debate the prerogatives of the Chair with the gentleman from Philadelphia, who has so frequently transgressed the rules and has not been called to order by the Chair.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the Speaker wants to be a dictator, I cannot stop that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. You can if you have the votes. It is funny why the gentleman from Philadelphia, from the time he came to this House, has picked on the Chair. We are a sensitive plant, the Chair, and we would like to have the esteem and confidence of the gentleman from Philadelphia, but he just does not like the Chair; he never has and he probably never will.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman. And we will, at the conclusion of any statement made, in answer to it, again recognize the chairman of the committee if he desires recognition.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, I wish to express my thanks to the House for having been appointed as chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment. I do consider it a great privilege. It is very difficult for the public to recognize the important yet difficult task that confronts a committee of that nature. That committee, no doubt, had to yield to what is termed practical politics and practical considerations in discussions of a bill of this great magnitude.

My main object in getting up is to express my thanks to those who deserve the thanks. Perhaps I may omit some, but you do know that I try to be fair at all times in my remarks.

First, let me express my thanks to the many students throughout Pennsylvania and to the educators, and I may say that even to the newspaper reporters, who have been kind enough to convey some ideas to myself as chairman and to the other members of the committee.

I also express, as you may say, thanks to the Hamilton faction in Philadelphia, and perhaps to Mr. Lee, their Representative, for doing their part by their failure to have a bill introduced in the past session and, also, for their failure to bring even one thought to our chairman for proper consideration by the committee. I well remember, as do a good many others, the Hamiltons of the twenties, the thirties, and the forties, and I hesitate to think what they would have done to a bill of this kind if they were in the majority in Philadelphia.

May I say to Mr. Lee, our State Representative, that he has been nice enough to know that he has been on the defensive before any remarks are made concerning him. He is not on the offensive; he has pleaded a defense. So I ask him where he has defended himself in acting like Brutus in knifing Caesar? Where he has in any way benefited our City of Philadelphia by failure to submit one idea to the chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment? Where he has taken up the cudgels in defending our City of Brotherly Love so that they should have six Congressmen instead of five? Would it not have been to the advantage of men like the Hamiltons and the Lees and their representatives to try to protect the interests of our City of Brotherly Love, rather than knifing them as Brutus stabbed Caesar?

It is unfortunate and we do render complete apology to the Congressmen who may have lost. I say as far as the Philadelphia Congresswoman who may have lost in Philadelphia, we selected on the basis of districts and for no other reason. It is unfortunate that it worked out that way, but the only reason that she lost and has to surrender voluntarily, with the niceness of her, the district in which she resides is because we failed from a practical standpoint to have one additional Senator in the State of Pennsylvania. For the lack of a Senator we lost a Congressman in Philadelphia, and for no other reason.

May I give thanks at this time to the others who participated, to the three wise men, if I may so refer to them apologetically but with good intentions, to Harvey Taylor, a shrewd but intelligent politician, to George Bloom, who did his utmost in trying to benefit the Republicans, and I assure the Republicans that with Harvey Taylor, George Bloom and your leader, Mr. Johnson, and the others who sat on that select committee, you were amply and well protected and no apology is owed.

May I also give thanks to our State chairman, Otis Morse, who did as fine a job as he could under the circumstances, an intelligent man who will make a name for himself in the near future.

We have divided, as Mr. Lee wishes to say, Philadelphia. We originally started with the idea that 419,000 is the average in Pennsylvania, that we would come to a division between the number 357,000 and 479,000. What have we done? In our City of Brotherly Love the lowest number is 387,000, well within about seven or eight percent of 419,000. The districts are well represented in the apportionment.

What have we done to the rest of the State? We have eliminated and distributed as few districts as possible, in fact, only three districts outside of Philadelphia. There has been some disturbance, of course, to the par-

ticular Congressmen affected, but all in all they knew in advance that someone had to be hurt. We tried to hurt the least and in doing so the select committee, together with the leaders of the State of Pennsylvania, came through with an apportionment bill, which they had to under the circumstances. No bill could have come through that you could say would be a Democratic bill or a Republican bill. No bill could have passed the Senate, with an evenly divided body, that would be greatly beneficial to the Democrats or greatly beneficial to the Republicans, or even pass the House, for that matter.

Therefore, let me once again express my thanks to both the Republican and Democratic leaders of the State of Pennsylvania, to the select committee, to those who served so faithfully long into the wee hours of the morning, to the students, to the educators, to the newspaper reporters who came up with ideas, good or bad, so that finally we could save the State of Pennsylvania and come through with an apportionment bill reducing the Congressmen from 30 to 27, which from practical and political considerations is the best bill that could be arrived at under all the circumstances. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, the gentleman from Philadelphia has opened the door to consideration of the bill as a whole. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. A. M. Lee.

Mr. A. M. LEE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman did open up Pandora's box. I listened quite attentively and I could not quite figure out what he was trying to say. He did convey to me the impression that apparently there were some students who had something to do with this reapportionment bill. I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that if any students did have anything to do with it, our school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in a lot worse shape than even we suspect. As far as students are concerned, if you would examine these districts in the City of Philadelphia, perhaps the students involved were kindergarten students who were engaged in finger painting, because that is exactly the way some of these districts in the City of Philadelphia look. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, regardless of what the gentleman from Philadelphia may say, it still is a bad bill; it is bad for the people of the City of Philadelphia, and I am absolutely and utterly opposed to it.

The SPEAKER. It was the opinion of the Chair that a bill, in which there was a predetermined result, should have reduced to a minimum the debate, but that view has not prevailed and the bill is open for general discusion. Does the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Piper, desire to be recognized?

Mr. PIPER. I do, Mr. Speaker. I am not pleased with this reapportionment bill. As a member of the Berks delegation, I am not going to oppose it. I would much rather have seen our district remain as it is at the present time. However, since both parties have labored and put in many hours trying to arrive at a non-partisan bill, I am not going to be an obstructionist for publicity and, therefore, I will vote for this bill.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—182

Anderson, J. H.,	Fry,	Leonard,	Royer,
Anderson, S. A.,	Fulmer,	Limper,	Rubin,
Arlene,	Gailey,	Lippincott,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	Gallagher,	Long, Wm. Jas.,	Rutherford,
Bachman,	George,	Long, Wm. Jos.,	Sakulsky,
Backenstoe,	Gibb,	Lutty,	Scarcelli,
Blair,	Goldstein, J. H.,	Magee,	Schaaf,
Boles,	Goldstein, M. H.,	Manbeck,	Schuster,
Bonner,	Goodrich,	Markley,	Seltzer,
Bossert,	Gramlich,	Marsh,	Shelton,
Bowman,	Gray,	Maxwell,	Sherman,
Branca,	Greenlee,	May,	Shupnik,
Breth,	Guesman,	McCandless,	Simmons,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	McCann,	Slack,
Bush,	Hamilton,	McCormack,	Snare,
Capano,	Hankins,	McDonald,	Steckel,
Capitolo,	Hartley,	McInroy,	Stimmel,
Cauley,	Haudenshield,	McLaughlin,	Stiteler,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McNally,	Stone,
Cioffi,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Strausser,
Clarke,	Henzel,	Merry,	Sullivan, J. A.,
Comer,	Hocker,	Mills,	Sullivan, T. F.,
Cooley,	Holl,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Crossin,	Holman,	Morley,	Thompson,
Curwood,	Irvis,	Mullen,	Tomascik,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Tompkins,
Dengler,	Jenkins,	Murray,	Trusio,
Dennison,	Jim,	Musto,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Johnson, A. W.,	O'Dell,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Johnson, R. P.,	O'Donnell, J. A.,	Wall,
Doughten,	Jones,	O'Donnell, J. P.,	Walsh,
Edwards,	Kamyk,	Odorisio,	Weidner,
Ellberg,	Keiser,	Ogilvie,	Welsh,
Elvey,	Kelly,	Parlante,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kernaghan,	Pashley,	Whittaker,
Esler,	Kessler,	Perry,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	King,	Petrosky,	Williams, A. D.,
Farabaugh,	Kistler,	Piper,	Wilt,
Fetterolf,	Klein,	Polaski,	Wood,
Filo,	Kooker,	Polen,	Worley,
Fineman,	Kornick,	Pursley,	Wynd,
Flynn,	Korns,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foerster,	Kramer,	Renwick,	Zember,
Foor,	Lamb,	Riley,	Zimmerman,
Fox,	Lawson,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lee K. B.,		Speaker

NAYS—20

Adams,	Gross,	Lee, A. M.,	Prendergast,
Auker,	Heffner,	McDevitt,	Price,
Bower,	Holliday,	Miller,	Stank,
Eshback,	Horst,	Munley,	Wargo,
Gremminger,	Knecht,	Needham,	Williams, E. S.,

NOT VOTING—8

Down,	Gibbons,	Mihm,	Ujobai,
Gelfand,	McKeever,	Reidenbach,	Willard,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

REASONS FOR VOTE

Mr. McDEVITT filed the following reasons for his vote on House Bill No. 1:

My chief concern as to Congressional Reapportionment is naturally the Congressional district including Reading and Berks County . . . as represented by Congressman George M. Rhodes.

There are other districts (notably Philadelphia) where this dissatisfaction has been expressed from both sides of the aisle. My vote on the Reapportionment Bill was determined mainly on the belief that a combination restricted to Berks and Schuylkill Counties would have been more practical and efficient and more equitable.

However, I also recognize that the chaos of electing 27 Congressmen at large on a state-wide basis would be unthinkable.

REASONS FOR VOTE

Mr. GREMMINGER filed the following reasons for his vote on House bill No. 1:

The problem of re-apportionment has not been resolved to my satisfaction: nor has it been resolved to the satisfaction of the people of my legislative district or the adjoining districts in Delaware County. I feel very strongly about this matter, and it is for this reason that I stand before you today to cast my vote against a program of political blackmail that is advocated at the expense of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I should like to remind my fellow colleagues here in the House of Representatives, that in Novermber 1961 the Republican Party of Delaware County made re-apportionment the major issue of their campaign. It was upon this issue, which they proceeded to inflate completely out of proportion to the real issues, that our voters were falsely led to believe that they were casting their votes for or against last November.

The great solution that these voters were told would be brought forth by the Republican Party after the election, disappeared into the ranks of obscurity. Indeed this was nothing new to the people in Delaware County, for they have seen their many promises made by the Republican Party evaporate within days after each election.

Instead of an intelligent solution aimed at giving adequate representation to the people of Delaware County, the Republican Party forced the creation of a so-called swing district elsewhere in Pennsylvania, that imposed the same lack of representation on the people in that district as we have in Delaware County.

Using an implied threat of an "at large election" the Republican organization of this state forced a solution that insures Delaware County the same inadequate representation that it has had in the past, and creates the same chaotic conditions elsewhere.

The Republican Party of Pennsylvania is guilty of political blackmail. The Democratic Party is at fault for becoming a party, even though an unwilling one, to this scheme.

I do not purport to speak for people other than from my area, but I am voicing their sentiments in regards to other areas of the state. I should like to call the attention of the House of Representatives, to the fact that Delaware County continues to be inadequately represented. Delaware County is the largest Congressional District in the state, and is being acted against prejudicially in this arrangement. The Republican Party has failed to give the people of Delaware County the help and assistance that they should have.

It appears as though the only solution to this problem will be the election of a clear majority of Democrats to both the Senate and the House, in order to end the intolerable situation that has been created.

The Republican Party has been an "aginner party." They have been against aid towards establishment of a port in Chester; they have been against aid towards our school districts; they have been against better conditions in our State Hospitals in Delaware County; they have been against high speed cross county expressways; they have been against cleaning up conditions of vote fraud in the City of Chester; they have been against confirming the Governor's appointments to non salaried agencies and commissions from Delaware County, in short, they have been "agin" anything and everything that meant progress in Delaware County; and now of more recent date they have been against fair and equitable re-apportionment.

For these reasons I today cast my vote "agin" the Republican Party's reapportionment fiasco.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clearfield, Mr. Breth.

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind all members of the task force of the Joint State Government Commission on Juvenile Laws, that the meeting called for today will proceed immediately after the close of these sessions in the Assembly Room at the Penn-Harris Hotel. I would certainly appreciate House members of that task force going at once to the Assembly Room at the Penn-Harris Hotel to participate in the meeting of the task force on juvenile laws.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that this day's special session of the House do now adjourn until Monday, January 29, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon, e. s. t.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:53 a.m., e. s. t.) the House adjourned.

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SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1962.

The Senate met at 10:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Father, Who art the true guide of all who put their trust in Thee, we commend ourselves to Thy gracious keeping. Guide us when we come to the cross-roads of decision. Help us to choose the better part and direct our feet into paths of righteousness and truth. Deliver us alike from lingering doubt and hasty decision. Inspire us with calmness and self-control. Be our leader as we move into the unknown future. Whether we meet adversity or prosperity, grant us the awareness of Thy presence. Preserve us in our going out and our coming in from this time forth and even forevermore.

In the name of Christ, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

HB 1 (Pr. No. 2)—The bill was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

Mr. YATRON offered the following amendments:

> Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 18 and 19 by striking out "Northumberland".
>
> Amend Sec. 1, page 3, line 19 by inserting after "Lebanon": Northumberland

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. YATRON. Mr. President, I would like to state that I am in favor of reapportionment, but I feel that I would like to see a reapportionment of districts which is equitable to all the people in the counties that are involved.

In my particular district of Berks County, this proposal will be tied in with Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties. The average ratio of the Congressional Districts will be about 419,000. Now with the three counties of Berks, Schuylkill and Northumberland, it will give us a population of 552,000 people. This is 133,000 over the average ratio of 419,000. This will make our district the second largest of the twenty-seven districts, only a few hundred below Delaware County, which is a much smaller district, geographically. The three counties would extend over 100 miles in length and they would encompass a wide diversity of community interests. It would be an area of 2,100 square miles. By contrast, Berks and Schuylkill alone would be 448,000, still 29,000 over the proper ratio. However, this would certainly be much fairer than throwing in Northumberland County with 103,000 more people.

My proposal calls for placing Northumberland County with the present Four-county district of Juniata, Perry, Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, which is presently 66,000 under the fair ratio. Under this proposal, in House Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 2, if it would go through as it is, with those four counties combined and the other three of Berks, Northumberland and Schuylkill, there will be a difference of 200,000 in population.

In my opinion, I do not feel that it is fair. I do not feel that it is fair to the people who reside in Northumberland, Schuylkill or Berks Counties. I do not feel that they will be receiving the proper type of representation.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to request a roll call on my amendments.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I more or less agree with Senator Yatron when he made the statement that this is not an equal representation when it comes to our Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania. However, the Members of the Majority and the Minority of the Senate, and the House of Representatives, had a series of meetings with reference to Congressional Reapportionment. We arrived at the conclusion that the present plan is the best we can have at this particular time. There is an agreement with both sides that we will try to have this plan enacted into law.

I might say, Mr. President, that in my opinion this is just a temporary reapportionment program for our Congressional Districts because it is a political question. Here in the Senate of Pennsylvania we have a division of twenty-five Democrats and twenty-five Republicans. Therefore, whoever may win a majority next year, in the House and Senate, will probably have a new reapportion-

ment program. Therefore, I wish to say to my distinguished colleague from Berks, Senator Yatron, that this is temporary. This is the best we can do under present circumstances. I, for one, have committed myself with the leadership of the other side to support the present program and that I must do. I sympathize with the gentleman's position, but he knows politics as well as I do. We are confronted with the problem of having Congressional Reapportionment passed now. If we do not pass it at this particular time, we may get into a hassle whereby we will be confronted with all of our Congressmen running at large. I do not believe that calls for representative government.

Therefore, Mr. President, I must object to the passage of the amendments and vote for this bill.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendments offered by the gentleman from Berks, probably for the same reason which prompted him to offer them. I think it would be completely unfair to the Congressional District in which I hold my residence. I certainly agree that it would be advantageous to the Democratic Party to have Berks County and Schuylkill County hooked together, because it would give a traditionally Democratic county an advantage of two to one, population-wise, over a traditionally Republican County. That particular hookup of Schuylkill and Berks, I opposed in the special committee. I also opposed a number of other arrangements about which I certainly am not particularly happy.

If we must have a temporary arrangement which is going to be uncomfortable to both political parties, each of which will long for the day when they can control a different kind of Congressional Reapportionment, then, at least, we should take a proposed swing district, which the gentleman is dealing with in his amendments and give it some semblance of fairness and some semblance of proper proportion.

Traditionally, Berks County would, barring a miracle, win nine times out of ten over Schuylkill County in a Congressional fight. As the matter stands now, the combined populations of Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties would be about equal to the population of Berks County, which is equitable.

I must take this opportunity to say that I am quite uncomfortable and quite disappointed that we Republicans, apparently, have not been as successful in protecting our loyal Congressmen as you Democrats have been. I complimented and commended the Democratic Members of the committee because they so well protected and insured the re-election of Congressman Walter in the counties of Northampton and Carbon, because he is the Dean of their Delegation in Congress. He is a good public servant and should have the advantage in the redistricting. On the other hand, Doctor Fenton, the Congressman from the Twelfth District of Schuylkill and Northumberland, is the Dean of the Republican Congressmen. He is one of the finest gentlemen and finest public servant and finest personal friend whom I have ever known.

Mr. President, as matters now stand, I am unhappy and I shall probably feel impelled by my conscience to vote against this reapportionment bill. We have not done right by our venerable and revered Congressman from Mahanoy City. However, certainly, under no circumstances, will I vote for or refrain from asking my colleagues to vote against the amendments which have been offered here tonight.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I listened very carefully to the remarks just made. Although a great deal of water has gone over the dam and a great deal of discussion has been had on this matter, I do not think it would be amiss nor do I think that the record would be complete unless we took a few minutes and reviewed exactly how this all came about and why we are here at this moment and going into this very issue.

Pennsylvania has been reduced from thirty Congressmen back to twenty-seven. That meant, in some areas of the Commonwealth, we had to reduce people who had served well in the Congress. I think that what I am now about to state is not revealing any confidence. However, I think I would be less than candid if I did not reveal it here. The Republican position on this is that they began this discussion with the people who were in it by stating that we must lose one Congressman in Philadelphia and then we would talk about the Congressman we would lose. It is all very well for the gentleman from Schuylkill to commend us for the great job which we have done. If I were he, I would do likewise because if I would have gotten off as easy as the Republicans have in this matter, I would also commend my colleagues on the other side who have aided and abetted in this program. However, let us look at this realistically for just two minutes.

What has happened? In Philadelphia, we have six Democratic Congressmen and we are losing one. In the other part of the Commonwealth, where the Republicans are giving up a Congressman, one of the gentlemen who is being talked about as being one of the people who is giving up his seat is a gentleman who is moving up to another office. Whether he will get to that other office or not, I do not know. However, they are discussing him as a candidate for running for a higher officer. Actually, therefore, no one has been lost.

In the swing district that we speak of, where they are putting two Congressmen together, one from each Party, to run against each other, what are they doing? They are taking a man who is in an area which, at the moment, is Democratic, and putting him into an area which has been, almost traditionally, Republican. They have also taken a number of other counties that are heavily Republican and attaching them onto districts which are marginal Democratic districts.

Therefore, how the Democrats have done well under this bill certainly escapes me. I will be glad to listen to anything anybody has to say to correct the error, if I am in error.

To go one step further, Mr. President, I admit—and anyone who is honest and looks at this bill honestly, I believe must admit—there is no question about it that the gentleman from Berks has taken his position and taken it well. However, we agreed that we must have reapportionment and we agreed that this is the best measure that we can work out. We also agreed that if we do not do this, there will be chaos in the sense that there will be great numbers of people running for the office of Congressman throughout Pennsylvania, at great expense to the Commonwealth and possibly a loss in the standing of some of the Members who are now in Congress and who have built up seniority on the committees. I agree

that we must come to some understanding and this possibly might be the only vehicle with which we can arrive at it. The reason for that is a very simple one.

I think the political facts of life must also be faced. In the House, we have a very narrow margin which is Democratic. In the Senate, there is no margin because the number of Members is even up, consisting of twenty-five Members on each side and it takes twenty-six votes to pass any measure. What we have here is a matter that has been hammered out as the best the parties were able to do. With that in mind, Mr. President, we cannot change, ask for any change or support any amendments. To do so, would mean to go back to where we were almost a year or two years ago. This would be quite impossible and practically infeasible to do because February 20, which is almost the first day for filing petitions, is almost at hand.

I would just like to address myself for one more moment to one other phase of this bill and then I will stop.

Concerning the criticism which has been hurled in the area of Philadelphia, all of us I think who are in the arena of politics realize that this is strictly political when they have gone into the fact that we have taken a woman's seat away in the Philadelphia area. To some women, this is a complete catastrophe. I think the loss of any woman's seat—using that term in its ludicrous sense and its facetious sense—might not be as bad a loss as some of us think. However, in a serious vein, what other party in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has done more for women? What other party in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has run women on a State-wide ticket? For example, the Secretary of Internal Affairs happens to be a woman and has served two terms in that office. As another example, the present Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania happens to be a woman. All these people were nominated and elected, if you please, by the Democratic Party putting them up for office and the people of the Commonwealth, both Democrat and Republican, helping to elect them.

Let us just go back to this past November. We nominated a lady for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. This has never been done in the Commonwealth. We nominated this woman, and where was she defeated? She was defeated in the northern tier counties of the State, which happen to be Republican.

I do not know of anything further that anybody can do to show that they are interested in the women. I do not know of anything that any Party can do to manifest this interest, as we have done in Philadelphia. We do have a Councilwoman who happens to be Democratic, and we had a prior Councilwoman who was Democratic. Many of the women Representatives over in the House are Democratic women who have been there for a number of terms, and who have served well.

It was not by design that Mrs. Granahan lost her position in Congress. It was done after evaluating all of the facts and evaluating the seniority on the committees on which they have served. I have seen some texts which say that she has served a longer term than one or two of the other Congressmen who are there. This does not happen to be absolutely accurate. I think that the record will reveal that Mrs. Granahan has served since 1956, and she has served well.

As a matter of fact, we have been accused in all of the newspapers up and down the State—and I believe that some of the gentlemen on the other side used this to advantage in the subburban areas, holding up Philadelphia as the villain in this piece—of absolutely refusing to take out one of our Congress Members. Having done so now, we are the villain again because we have done it to someone whom they feel should not have been removed.

I do not know how we could get down to five seats from six without taking somebody out. If they can demonstrate that this evening, I will be very happy to amend this bill to meet that contingency.

Now there is one other facet of this which I think ought to be brought to the attention of all of the Members and for the purpose of the record. This is not a fair bill from the Democratic viewpoint. It is not only not a fair bill, but I think that some of the areas have been gerrymandered pretty badly.

It is the type of thing that we must face, as I stated before, from a realistic point of view where you do not have hundreds of people running for an office and creating a chaotic condition in a State such as ours where all of the help is needed.

I just want to leave one thought with you, and then I will conclude. Where we are having so much difficulty and where the greatest number of people of the State are living, in the urban areas, is it fair to remove people who represent those urban areas and who have been trying for years to keep these hubs where the economic lifeblood of the heart of the State flows and where one-fifth of the population lives? Is it proper to decrease the number of people who represent them when you are trying and hoping against hope to keep these areas not only alive but thriving, and when you need the terrific competition that is being met on all sides in the National Congress, as well as the State Assemblies, in order to keep up the number and the personnel to continue this valiant fight which has caused the areas surrounding the city of Philadelphia to be reborn and grow? If you have any doubt about this, all you need to do is look around the Country. You will see some of the large urban areas where this has not gone on, where there has not been forward leadership, and where there has not been any desire to do anything about it. You will see these cities dying slowly in their very tracks. This has not happened in the city of Philadelphia. It has become the very model for rebirth and regeneration. This is the area that needs representation at the national level.

I think to remove someone who has seniority and who has been fighting this fight not only for the city of Philadelphia, but for the State of Pennsylvania, while the tax dollars grow, is not only a grievous error, but almost an act of gross negligence, which I hope that we in this State will not live to regret.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I am certain that the apology of the gentleman will be well considered, but whether it will be accepted or not, I do not know.

However, Mr. Persident, concerning these amendments offered by Senator Yatron, I want to say that the reapportioning of Pennsylvania's Congressional Districts has been a difficult and deadlocked situation for over a year. This bill that we have on the Calendar now represents the only program that could be agreed upon by the committee which was working upon the question, and then only after

plan after plan had been rejected either by the Democrats or by the Republicans working on that committee.

I want to say, however, that the agreement which was finally reached did not include the Philadelphia Districts. That part of the bill was later developed and completely espoused by the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee, of which Congressman William Green is the Chairman.

The Republican City Committee, the Members of the Bipartisan Committee, and the Republican State Chairman were not consulted, although they felt—and rightly felt—that they would be given a chance to inspect the proposed Philadelphia Districts prior to their inclusion in the agreed upon bill. That this was not done is a reflection only on the method by which Philadelphia has been carved up. No chance to protest was given either to the Democratic or Republican citizens until the bill became an accomplished fact and was in the House of Representatives for action.

There have been strong protests and strong representations made to the Members on both sides of this Senate to oppose the bill on this ground. However, Mr. President, we consider the possible hazard of such action, which would result in no bill at all, and would result in the Congressmen of Pennsylvania being elected at-large.

Mr. President, on these amendments or on any amendments, in view of our experience over the past year, it would be a very remote possibility to have another plan approved before February 20th, at which time petitions for the nomination of Congressmen may be circulated.

For that reason, Mr. President, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose these amendments, or any amendments to this bill, for the reason that it represents the very best that we could come up with, and I doubt very much if another bill could be approved before February 20th.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, in so far as we have been debating the bill in some instances, I would like at this time to enter into the record, by request, a resolution from the Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The PRESIDENT. At the request of the gentleman from Lehigh, Senator Van Sant, the resolution will be made a part of the record.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Public information media report that the Congressional District represented by the Honorable Kathryn G. Granahan of Philadelphia is to be abolished in the present reapportionment plan for Pennsylvania;

WHEREAS, Congresswoman Granahan has seniority over two of the other Philadelphia Congressmen, and has served conscientiously and with distinction, particularly as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations, leading the campaign to free the mails of pornographic literature aimed at our youth; and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is shocked at the apparent discrimination against women in public office implicit in this plan for redistricting the Philadelphia area;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs ask the leaders of both political parties to recognize and support qualified women in public office by enacting a Reapportionment Law that does not discriminate against women in public office and that retains the Congressional District of Pennsylvania's one distinguished Congresswoman.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. KALMAN. Mr. President, not having heard my name called, I desire to be recorded as voting "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. YATRON, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—9

Devlin,	McMenamin,	Sesler,	Staisey,
Hays,	Murray,	Seyler,	Yatron,
Mahady,			

NAYS—37

Bell,	Haluska,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Hawbaker,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Kalman,	Miller,	Stroup,
Chapman,	Keller,	Mullin,	Taylor,
Confair,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Van Sant,
DiSilvestro,	Kromer,	Propert,	Wade,
Donolow,	Lane,	Rooney,	Wagner,
Ehrgood,	Madigan,	Scott,	Ware, III,
Flack,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Weiner,
Fleming,			

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were defeated.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Special Session do now adjourn until Friday, January 26, 1962, at 12:01 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 10:59 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1962

The Senate met at 12:01 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD L. TOME, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God most high, Who rulest in heaven and on earth, grant, we beseech Thee, to all Members of this legislative body the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit that they may find strength equal to the demands of their high office. Go with them through the valleys of doubt and disappointment, and lift them often to lofty places in service and concern.

Draw near unto us, O Lord God, that we may draw near unto Thee for the experience of Thy love and compassion.

In the name of Christ, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 1 (Pr. No. 2)—Read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, before this bill is voted on, I would like to say a few words about it on behalf of the people of Lackawanna County.

We understand that it is a very difficult task to decrease the number of Congressmen in any State from thirty down to twenty-seven. We understand that a lot of men have worked very hard and very long in trying to work out some agreeable solution to this problem.

I am going to vote for this bill because I feel it is a better alternative than running all of our Congressmen at-large. I believe it would be irresponsible for the leaders of either Party to allow all Pennsylvania Congressmen to run at-large. We understand this bill is not perfect. It is not, by any means, the best bill. However, it is the only bill we have and, therefore, I am going to be for it.

Mr. President, I will say that we are very sorry to lose, in our Congressional District, the good people of Pike County. However, if any county has to be added to ours in order to work out a solution to the problem which faces us all, and to work out a solution that we can agree on before February 20, which is the deadline for all the Congresmen to file, I cannot think of another county in northeastern Pennsylvania which we would rather have with us than Bradford County. I have spent some time in Bradford County, I have tried lawsuits up there, and I have hunted up there. There are many fine and wonderful people in that county. I am sure that the people in Lackawanna County and the people in Bradford County, when they get to know each other better, will become very good friends and closer together.

Mr. President, there is one thing I do want to say, which is similar to what I said ten years ago when five counties were added to Lackawanna County. I am beginning to think that maybe the Republican high command in Pennsylvania thinks of the Lackawanna County Democratic organization as the Notre Dame of Pennsylvania politics. Everybody wants to do their best against us.

Ten years ago, I said that we were getting a Congressional district which was too big geographically and that had different interests; one, industrial and another agricultural. However, at that time, I also said: "Give us a few years and we will carry that District". Before very much longer, Mr. President, before my successor is here ten years from now, saying the same thing, after another population census and redistricting, we are going to carry this Congressional District with a Democratic candidate for Congress.

I am very happy that if we have to have counties added to us,—let us face the brutal fact that we have lost population and we are one District which has to pick up other counties—I think Bradford is the nicest and the finest county that we could have added to our District.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I likewise would like to state my position on this bill. I want to say this for the benefit of the people in my District who have called me, wired me and written to me concerning this bill and, particularly, for the gentleman who called me at my office today and said that I, as the Senator in our District, should state my position openly on the floor of the Senate. So, here I am.

I realize this is not a perfect reapportionment bill. I

felt that Senator Yatron had valid amendments and, yet, I felt compelled to vote against them. I am going to vote for this bill because of the very clear reasons given by both our Majority and Minority Leaders and by Senator McMenamin. Unless we pass this bill, we will, without any question, be forced into a State-wide election, something which would be worse for my District and worse for the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania than even this present bill.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Silvert, as one of your constituents, the President compliments you on the stating of your position. Thank you.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, we have heard a lot of criticism regarding this bill in so far as Philadelphia is concerned. However, very little concern has been shown for the number of people in each District and the nature of the people in each District. So far as I can see, this bill is a very fair bill in so far as Philadelphia is concerned. In fact, I think it is a fine bill.

The First District embraces solid territory south of Market Street, west of the Schuylkill River. East of the Schuylkill River, it is a little bit below Market Street, extending all the way to the Delaware River. The Second District is the area north of Market Street, west of the Schuylkill River and some wards north of Market Street, bordering on the Schuylkill and east of this river. The Third District lies to the north of the First and Second Districts, and this is the District which seems to arouse a lot of so-called criticism. It runs from Chestnut Hill, in the northwest, to an area which is newly known as Society Hill, in the east-central portion of Philadelphia. However, there is something about this District which I think is outstanding, and that is that it is a combination and a cross-section of present day Philadelphia. I do not believe anybody thinks they are better than anybody else. I do not think they would come out openly and say they were. However, I do say that this District is really a cosmopolitan area of the city of Philadelphia and truly representative of the city.

To the extreme north and across the northern boundary of Philadelphia is the Fourth District. This runs across the northern boundary of Philadelphia. South and east of this area, and along the banks of the Delaware River, lies the Fifth Congressional District.

As I said, all of the Districts approximate the mean requirement of 419,000 people. Really, it is the people who count.

I received a piece of literature from the Republican City Committee, bemoaning the fact that one of our Democratic Congresswomen is runing for office this time or she may not because of her District. Of course, she still has the right to run for public office, as anybody has who meets the qualifications. I say it is to the credit of all the people who worked on the task; all of the six Congressmen who helped to draw up the final plan and approved it. It is to their credit that the people who compose the city of Philadelphia were given first consideration and not necessarily the one individual who happens to represent that District.

Of course the smoke-makers and the noise-makers' department of the opposition, and our carpetbagger Johnson and his Alliance of quizzlings on the Republican National Committee's payroll,—there are some hate mongers and some lint pickers—will find fault because that is their business; namely, to fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time.

However, I would like to say that Philadelphia is on the move and in a vast program of rebirth and rededication to progress and principles of growth, consonant with the visions of the founding fathers of our Country, but on such a bold and grand scale as would stir their imagination. Certain contemporaries, who still have to learn the meanings and the ideals of their words and teachings, will oppose reapportionment. This reapportionment bill, in so far as it pertains to Philadelphia, is an act of dedication to progress and devotion to democratic representative government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I am not going to belabor the group here by talking about Congressional Reapportionment because I feel that our visitors here really do not care too much about it and it is going over some of their heads, somewhat like a lead kite.

However, Mr. President, while we are on the subject of reapportionment, I would like to make note of the fact that when Senator McMenamin delivered his most scholarly address here just a few moments ago, he certainly threw bouquets at the good citizens of Bradford County. I thought for awhile that possibly he was planning on running for Congress in that Congresisanal District.

Later on, you know, he made another statement which pleased me very, very much. We, on this side of the aisle, were quite disturbed because we were afraid that probably Senator McMenamin would not be a candidate for reelection to the Senate. If you noticed he said: "After the next decade, when my successor succeeds me, he will probably say the same thing with reference to Lackawanna County being the Notre Dame of Pennsylvania." Therefore, I would like to say to Senator McMenamin that we, on this side of the aisle, are very happy, indeed, to know that he is going to run again for the Senate. Should he decide to run for Congress, I know darn well that he will be a tough condidate.

Mr. STAISEY. Mr. President, I would like to just comment that never have I seen so many so dissatisfied in so much unity.

As for myself, I come from the Forty-fifth Senatorial District of Allegheny County, where I have two Congressmen. They have swapped towns, boroughs and townships. I still have the same District, but I must relocate my two Congressmen.

The point I would make, Mr. President, is this: That really we are not voting here on reapportionment. What we are voting on is whether or not the people of Pennsylvania are going to continue to tolerate a situation where we have a Senate that is evenly divided and, at times, evenly undecided. I sincerely trust that in the year 1962, this matter will be resolved. If it is to be resolved sensibly, of course, they should return here at least twenty-six Democratic Senators.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. President, many months ago, five of those of us who represent the Eighteenth Congressional District banded ourselves together and pledged ourselves that we would do everything we possibly could to maintain the identity of that District. Of course, we see now tonight that we failed in that pledge.

It, therefore, is necessary, Mr. President, that some re-

marks be made concerning that particular matter and make it a matter of record in this Body.

The Eighteenth Congressional District is one of those which had a particular identity of population and of economy served very well in this Commonwealth. I think all of us remember the tremendous work and splendid service given to the State by Congressman Simpson. We had a great loyalty to him in this particular area. Moreover, the Shoestring District, as it has become known throughout the years, will, with the passage of this bill tonight, become a matter of political history.

We, in the Eighteenth Congressional District, are not too happy with reapportionment as it has worked out. There are a number of reasons for this. However, the way the counties now are aligned in this particular legislation, we must come to the conclusion that we will have two incumbent Republican Congressmen who must, of necessity, oppose each other if they intend to continue their service for the Commonwealth in our national body. That means we lose one Republican Congressman, and we are rather unhappy about this.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, in the interest of harmony and in the interest of working out a very serious problem, I am quite sure that most of us are going to vote in favor of this particular legislation.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—44

Bell,	**Haluska,**	**McGinnis,**	**Shafer,**
Berger,	**Hawbaker,**	**McMenamin,**	**Silvert,**
Camiel,	**Hays,**	**Miller,**	**Staisey,**
Chapman,	**Kalman,**	**Mullin,**	**Stiefel,**
Confair,	**Keller,**	**Murray,**	**Stroup,**
Devlin,	**Kessler,**	**Pechan,**	**Taylor,**
DiSilvestro,	**Kromer,**	**Propert,**	**Van Sant,**
Donolow,	**Lane,**	**Ripp,**	**Wade,**
Ehrgood,	**Madigan,**	**Rooney,**	**Ware, III,**
Flack,	**Mahady,**	**Sarraf,**	**Weiner,**
Fleming,	**McCreesh,**	**Sesler,**	**Wolfe,**

NAYS—6

Mallery,	**Seyler,**	**Wagner,**	**Yatron,**
Scott,	**Stevenson,**		

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

BILL SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bill: **HB 1.**

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. SESLER, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 100**), which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 26, 1962.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That this Special Session of the General Assembly adjourn sine die, the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, at twelve-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Special Session do now adjourn until Monday, January 29, 1962, at 12:00 m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:28 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

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SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1962.

The Senate met at 12:00 m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor John Morgan Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Father GEORGE C. HIOTIS, Pastor of Saints Constantine and Helene Greek Orthodox Church, Reading, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

Heavenly Father, as we assemble here to transact the business of our great Commonwealth, we pray Thee to remove from our hearts and minds all blindness, ignorance, pride, and whatever else may hinder us from undertaking our task in the spirit of what may be best for our fellow man.

We ask that the Holy Spirit be a light to our path to lead us safely through our perplexing problems.

We ask Thee to bless Governor David Lawrence and all of the lawmakers who stand at the helm of our great Commonwealth.

All this we ask in Thy Holy Name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. WEINER and Mr. LANE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Adjournment Sine Die.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

SENATE RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN THE SPECIAL SESSION SINE DIE

Mr. SILVERT offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, January 29, 1962.

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that this Special Session is ready to adjourn sine die, and inquire if he has any further communications to make, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee also notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now ready to adjourn sine die.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN THE SPECIAL SESSION SINE DIE

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the resolution just adopted, the Chair wishes to advise that the President pro tempore has appointed, as a committee to notify the Governor and the House that the Senate is ready to adjourn the Special Session sine die, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Devlin, Chairman; the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Yatron; and the gentleman from Chester, Mr. Ware.

The committee may leave immediately to perform its duties.

NOTIFICATION THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS READY TO ADJOURN THE SPECIAL SESSION SINE DIE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair now recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT. Please come forward.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I wish to present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable James Musto.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would first like to apologize to the committee for keeping you gentlemen waiting so long. We know that your visit was not unexpected, but we were just in the throes of other details and we could not handle this as expeditiously as we wished.

I am happy to recognize you.

Mr. MUSTO. Thank you.

Mr. President, we have been appointed, as a committee on the part of the House, to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives is ready to adjourn the Special Session sine die.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks you, and we are glad to have the news.

The Senate will now be at ease, awaiting the return of the committee appointed on behalf of the Senate.

(The Senate was at ease.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN THE SPECIAL SESSION SINE DIE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee on behalf of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Please bring them forward, and the Chair is very pleased to welcome back the committee.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. President, I now present the Chairman of the Committee, the Honorable John H. Devlin.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. President, I have the honor to report that the committee, appointed on behalf of the Senate, has contacted the Governor and the House of Representatives and informed them of our readiness to adjourn the Special Session sine die. They are in accord and there is no further business to transact.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Senator Devlin, and thank you, Members of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move that the Special Session do now adjourn sine die.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. This being the day and hour fixed by Concurrent Resolution for the final adjournment, and the hour of 12:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, having arrived, I hereby declare this Special Session of the Senate of Pennsylvania adjourned sine die.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 29, 1962

SPECIAL SESSION

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, e. s. t.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Prayer will be deferred until the convening of the regular session.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the correction of the Journals for the special sessions of Monday, January 22, Tuesday, January 23, Wednesday, January 24, and Monday, January 29, will be dispensed with and the Journals are approved.

The Chair hears no objections.

SENATE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILL CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL NO. 1.

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL NO. 1.

An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 100

The clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 26, 1962

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That this Special Session of the General Assembly adjourn sine die, the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, at twelve-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Ordered, that the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 100.

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:

In the Senate January 26, 1962

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That this Special Session of the General Assembly adjourn sine die, the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, at twelve-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. I would like to interrogate the majority leader, please.

The SPEAKER. Will the majority leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McCANN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was not able to attend the Rules Committee meeting, but so that the House will understand it, if we adjourn sine die at 12:30 today the Speaker will have signed the reapportionment bill in the presence of the House, and will the Governor also have his signature on the bill?

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the Speaker has already signed the bill in the presence of the House. The bill is being delivered to the Governor. The Governor will sign the bill immediately, and before the committee returns the message will be read both to the House and to the Senate that the bill has been signed by the Governor, into law.

Mr. A. W. JOHNSON. If that is the case, Mr. Speaker, the House should then adopt the resolution.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR AND NOTIFY HIM HOUSE IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

Mr. McCANN offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Monday, January 29, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and inform him that the House of Representatives is now ready to adjourn this Special Session sine-die, and inquire whether there are any further communications he may wish to make to the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor, Messrs. McCann, A. W. Johnson and Dougherty.

The committee will proceed upon its mission.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON SENATE AND INFORM THEM HOUSE IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

Mr. MUSTO offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Monday, January 29, 1962.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the

House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Senate and inform that Body that the House of Representatives is now ready to adjourn this Special Session Sine-Die.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Senate the gentleman from Luzerne, Mr. Musto, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Lutty, the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins.

The committee will proceed on its mission.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are a Committee from the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to adjourn this special session sine die and to ask if you have any further business to transact.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee, and we have no further business to transact.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. Speaker, your committee to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives is ready to adjourn the special session sine die has performed that duty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee, which is discharged with the thanks of the House.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Governor has performed that duty and wishes to inform the House that the Governor has signed the bill into law.

The SPEAKER. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILL No. 1

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg.
January 29, 1962.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House bill No. 1, Printer's No. 2, entitled "An Act to apportion the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into congressional districts."

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. This being the day and the hour fixed by concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives as the time when this 1962 special session of the General Assembly shall adjourn sine die, I now declare this special session of the House of Representatives adjourned without day.

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